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THE ANNALS OF EUROPE

For the YEAR 1743.

BEING

A methodical and full Account of all the remarkable Occurrences which happened within that Year, either at Home or Abroad; with Copies or Extracts of the moſt important Treaties, and other publick Papers, and an Abſtract of the moſt remarkable Pamphlets publiſhed within that Period.

To be continued, and from thenceforth publiſhed Annually, as ſoon as poſſible after the Expiration of the preceding Year.

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G.R. III.
BRITISH MUSEUM

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The ANNALS of EUROPE, &c.

BOOK I.

Containing an Account of the British Affairs *from the 1ſt of* January 1743, *to the 1ſt of* January 1744.

CHAP. I.

Containing an Account of the moſt important Affairs that happened in the Seſſion of Parliament, which began November 16, 1742, *and ended* April 21, 1743.

THE Parliament having by ſeveral Prorogations been continued to *Tueſday* the 19th of *October*, 1742, it was then again prorogued to *Tueſday* the 16th of *November*, and a Proclamation iſſued, that they were then to ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs. Accordingly his Majeſty came that Day to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the Seſſion with the following moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, *viz.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE preſent important Conjuncture of Affairs will, I am perſuaded, be thought a ſufficient Reaſon for calling you thus early together. The King's Speech.

I have, in purſuance of the repeated Advice of my Parliament, taken ſuch a Part as appeared to me moſt conducive to the Support of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and to the reſtoring and ſecuring of the Balance of Power. In this View, I ordered a conſiderable Body of Troops to be ſent from hence into *Flanders*; and, at the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſion, I foreſaw, and pointed out to you, that it might be incumbent upon me to enter into further Meaſures for the ſame great and deſirable Ends. The Augmentation of our Strength in the Low Countries became a neceſſary Step; for which Purpoſe I ſent, in concert with my Allies, ſixteen thouſand of my Electoral Troops thither, with the *Heſſians* in the *Britiſh* Pay, in order to form ſuch a Force in Conjunction with the *Auſtrian* Troops, as might be of Service to the common Cauſe in all Events; and I doubt not, but I ſhall have your Aſſiſtance in the Support of theſe neceſſary Meaſures.

The Magnanimity and Firmneſs of the Queen of *Hungary*, notwithſtanding ſo many numerous Armies ſent againſt her; the reſolute Conduct of the King of *Sardinia*, and his ſtrict Adherence to his Engagements, though attacked in his own Dominions; the Stop which has been hitherto put to the ambitious Deſigns of the Court of *Spain* in *Italy*, (to which the Operations of my Fleet in the *Mediterranean* have ſo viſibly contributed) the Change of Affairs in the North, which has appeared by the publick Requiſition made by *Sweden*, of my good Offices, for procuring a Peace between *Ruſſia* and that Crown; and the defenſive Alliances agreed upon, not only between me and the *Czarina*, but alſo between me and the King of *Pruſſia*, are Events, which could not have been expected, if *Great Britain* had not ſhewn a ſeaſonable Spirit and Vigour in the Defence and Aſſiſtance of its ancient Allies; and in the Maintenance of the Liberties of *Europe*, as well as of its own true and laſting Intereſt.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Eſtimates for the Service of the enſuing Year to be prepared, and laid before you; and alſo an Account of the Expence of thoſe parti-

particular Services, which I have already mentioned, and which you will find to have been concerted in as frugal a Manner as the Nature of them would admit. I am perſuaded, that you will readily grant me ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be found neceſſary for the Security and Welfare of the Nation; requiſite for the Support of the common Cauſe, and adequate to the preſent Emergency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Importance of your Deliberations at this Time is ſo evident, that I will ſay nothing to enforce it. The Honour and Intereſt of my Crown and Kingdoms, the Succeſs of the War wherein I am engaged againſt *Spain*, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Balance and Tranquillity of *Europe*, will greatly depend on the Prudence and Vigour of your Reſolutions. Let it be your Care to avoid every Thing that may either delay or weaken them; and to convince the World, that you are determined to make a right Uſe of the preſent Opportunity.

His Majeſty being retired, and the Commons returned to their own Houſe, the Lord *Chancellor* reported this Speech to the Houſe of Lords, and the Marquis of *Tweedale* moved to reſolve, 'That an 'humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to re-'turn him the Thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gra-'cious Speech from the Throne. Lords Motion for an Addreſs.

'To declare our juſt Senſe of his Majeſty's great 'Care and Vigilance for the Support of the Houſe of '*Auſtria*, and for reſtoring and ſecuring the Balance 'of Power.

'To acknowledge his Majeſty's great Wiſdom and 'Attention to the publick Welfare, in ſending ſo 'conſiderable a Body of his Forces into the *Low* '*Countries*, and in ſtrengthening them with his Elec-'toral Troops, and the *Heſſians* in the *Britiſh* Pay; 'and thereby forming ſuch an Army as may defend 'and encourage thoſe Powers, who are well inten-'tioned, and give a real Aſſiſtance to the Queen of '*Hungary*; and to aſſure his Majeſty of the Concur-'rence and Support of this Houſe in this neceſſary 'Meaſure.

'To expreſs our Satisfaction in the good Effects, 'which the Vigour exerted by *Great Britain* in aſ-'ſiſting its ancient Allies, and maintaining the Liber-'ties of *Europe*, hath already had on the Affairs of 'the Queen of *Hungary*, and on the Conduct of ſe-'veral Powers, and our Hopes that a ſteady Perſeve-'rance in the ſame Meaſures, will inſpire the like 'Spirit and Reſolution into other Powers, equally en-'gaged by Treaties and common Intereſt to take the 'like Part.

'To give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that 'this Houſe has the Honour and Safety of his Majeſty, 'the true Intereſt and Proſperity of his Kingdoms, 'the Security and Advancement of their Commerce, 'the Succeſs of the War againſt *Spain*, and the Re-'eſtabliſhment of the Balance and Tranquillity of *Eu-'rope* entirely at Heart. That theſe ſhall be the 'great and conſtant Objects of our Proceedings and 'Reſolutions, this Houſe being determined to ſupport 'his Majeſty in all juſt and neceſſary Meaſures for 'attaining thoſe great and deſirable Ends, and to ſtand 'by and defend his Majeſty againſt all his Enemies.'

This Motion was ſeconded by the Lord *Montfort*, and an Addition by way of Amendment was propoſed by the Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, as follows, *viz.*

'And humbly to aſſure his Majeſty, that we will 'apply our conſtant and perſevering *Endeavours* to *calm 'and heal Animoſities and Diviſions*, unſeaſonable as 'they are at all Times, and moſt pernicious in the 'preſent Juncture, which the true fatherly Tenderneſs 'of his Majeſty, out of the Abundance of his con-'ſtant Care for the Rights and Liberties of his Peo-'ple, has ſo affectionately at the Cloſe of laſt Seſſion 'recommended from the Throne, by ſearching tho-'roughly and effectually into the Grounds, which are 'or may be aſſigned for publick Diſcontent, agreeably 'to the ancient Rules and Methods of Parliament.'

But without any Debate or Diviſion, the Amend-ment was rejected, and the Motion agreed to; and the following Addreſs, in purſuance of this Motion being drawn up by a Committee, was approved of by the Houſe, *viz.*

Moſt

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our ſincere and humble Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Support of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the reſtoring and ſecuring the Balance of Power, are of ſo great Moment, as well to the eſſential Intereſt of this Nation in particular, as to the Liberties of *Europe* in general, that we eſteem it our peculiar Felicity, in this critical and dangerous Conjuncture, to have a Prince upon the Throne, who not only ſhews the moſt gracious Regard to the Advice of his Parliament upon this important Subject, but takes all Opportunities to confirm and animate them in the Purſuit of it. We acknowledge, with Hearts full of Gratitude, your Majeſty's Royal Wiſdom and effectual Care in carrying on this great Work, which has appeared in nothing more than in ſending ſo conſiderable a Body of your Forces into the *Low Countries*, and in ſtrengthening them afterwards with your Electoral Troops, and the *Heſſians* in the *Britiſh* Pay. By this Step, ſo honourable to your Majeſty, and ſo advantageous to your Allies, your Majeſty has demonſtrated, that you prefer this glorious Cauſe to all other Conſiderations, and has formed ſuch an Army, as may at once defend and encourage thoſe Powers who are well intentioned, and give a real Aſſiſtance to the Queen of *Hungary:* And we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty of our chearful and zealous Concurrence and Support in this neceſſary Meaſure.

The good Effects, which the Vigour exerted by *Great Britain*, under your Majeſty's Authority and Influence, in aſſiſting its ancient Allies, and maintaining the Liberties of *Europe*, hath already had upon the Affairs of the Queen of *Hungary*, upon the Conduct of ſeveral Powers, and the State of *Europe* in general, are viſible to all the World. It is with the utmoſt Satisfaction we obſerve them; and rely on your Majeſty's known Care and Attention to the publick Welfare, to purſue and improve them; and we can-

not but entertain well-grounded Hopes, that ſo great an Example, and a ſteady Perſeverance in the ſame Meaſures, will inſpire the like Spirit and Reſolution into other Powers, equally engaged by Treaties and common Intereſt, to take the like Part.

Your Majeſty has laid before us ſo juſt a Repreſentation of the Importance of our Deliberations at this Time, as cannot fail to make an Impreſſion upon all true Lovers of their Country, equal to the Dignity and Weight of it. Permit us on our Parts, to give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that we have the Honour and Safety of your Majeſty; the true Intereſt and Proſperity of your Kingdoms; the Security and Advancement of their Commerce; the Succeſs of the War againſt *Spain*, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Balance and Tranquillity of *Europe*, entirely at Heart. Theſe ſhall be the conſtant Objects of our Proceedings and Reſolutions, from which we will never depart; being firmly determined to ſupport your Majeſty in all juſt and neceſſary Meaſures, for attaining thoſe great and deſirable Ends, and to ſtand by and defend your Majeſty, and your Government, againſt all your Enemies.

Which Addreſs being next Day preſented by the whole Houſe, his Majeſty returned the following Anſwer, *viz.*

My Lords,

'THE Duty and Affection, which you expreſs in this Addreſs, for my Perſon and Government, 'are accompanied with ſo great Zeal for the Common 'Cauſe, and the true Intereſt of my Kingdoms, as 'gives me the utmoſt Satisfaction. I thank you hear-'tily for it; and doubt not, but your vigorous Support, 'ſo early and unanimouſly given, will have the beſt 'Effects, both at home and abroad.'

The Commons being returned to their own Houſe, their Speaker reported his Majeſty's Speech, and a Motion was made, to reſolve, 'That an humble Ad-'dreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Ma-'jeſty the Thanks of this Houſe, for his moſt gracious

'Speech

'Speech from the Throne; to expreſs our great Satisfaction at the conſtant Attention his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to give to the Advice of his Parliament; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that, as we think the Support of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the reſtoring and ſecuring the Balance of Power in *Europe*, are inſeparable from the true Intereſt of theſe Kingdoms, we have a grateful Senſe of the early Care his Majeſty took in forming ſuch a Force in the *Low Countries*, as might be of Service to thoſe great and deſirable Ends; which, we are ſatisfied, could not, at that Time, have been ſo readily and effectually done, as by his Majeſty's ſending a Body of his Electoral Troops, together with the *Heſſians*, to join the *Britiſh* and *Auſtrian* Forces in thoſe Parts; and that this Houſe will chearfully and effectually ſupport his Majeſty in all ſuch neceſſary Meaſures; to congratulate his Majeſty on the happy Turn of Affairs in the *North*; and to declare, that we are fully convinced, that it is owing to the Spirit and Vigour, which his Majeſty has ſhewn in the Defence of his Allies, that the King of *Sardinia* has been enabled to act a Part ſo uſeful to the common Cauſe, and that the Queen of *Hungary* has been encouraged to bear up amidſt extreme Difficulties, and notwithſtanding the numerous Enemies ſent againſt her; to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will grant to his Majeſty ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be found neceſſary for perfecting the great Work, in which he is engaged, for proſecuting with Vigour the juſt and neceſſary War with *Spain*, and for maintaining the Honour and Security of his Majeſty and his Kingdoms; and that in all our Deliberations we will endeavour to make manifeſt to the World, that we have nothing ſo much at Heart, as the Honour of his Majeſty, the Support of His Government, and the true Intereſt of his Crown and Kingdoms.'

And it being propoſed by Way of Amendment to leave out the greateſt Part of this Motion, a long Debate enſued in this Houſe, for the Subſtance of which I ſhall refer the Reader to the *London* Magazine for this Year, Page 375; but upon the Queſtion's being put upon the Amendment, it was carried in the Negative by

259 to 150, and the Motion being then agreed to without a Diviſion, the following Addreſs was in Purſuance thereof drawn up by a Committee, and next Day agreed to by the Houſe, *viz.*

Ditto of the Commons.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our ſincere Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is with the greateſt Satisfaction, that we have ſeen the conſtant Attention your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to give to the Advice of your Parliament: And, as we think that the Support of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the reſtoring and ſecuring the Balance of Power in *Europe*, are inſeparable from the true Intereſt of theſe Kingdoms; we deſire, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, to expreſs our grateful Senſe of the early Care taken by your Majeſty in forming ſuch an Army in the *Low Countries*, as might be of Service to thoſe great and deſirable Ends: And as we are ſatisfied, that a Force ſufficient for that Purpoſe could not have been ſo readily aſſembled, as by your Majeſty's ſending a Body of your own Electoral Troops, together with the *Heſſians*, to join the *Britiſh* and *Auſtrian* Forces in thoſe Parts, we are determined chearfully and effectually to ſupport your Majeſty in all ſuch neceſſary Meaſures.

We beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the happy and unexpected Turn of the Affairs in the North: We aſſure your Majeſty, that we are fully convinced, that it is by the Vigour and Spirit ſhewn by your Majeſty in Defence of your Allies, that the Queen of *Hungary* has been principally encouraged to bear up amidſt extreme Difficulties, notwithſtanding the numerous Armies ſent againſt her; and we are perſuaded, that the ſame Spirit and Vigour have enabled the King of *Sardinia* to act a Part ſo uſeful to the Common Cauſe; to which the Vigilance and Activity of your Majeſty's Fleet in the *Mediterranean* have ſo remarkably contributed.

Your

Your faithful Commons aſſure your Majeſty, that they will, with the greateſt Alacrity and Readineſs, grant ſuch Supplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for perfecting the great Work, in which your Majeſty is engaged, for proſecuting with Vigour the juſt and neceſſary War with *Spain*, and for maintaining the Honour and Security of your Majeſty and your Kingdoms.

Your faithful Commons, in all their Deliberations, will endeavour to make manifeſt to the World, that they have nothing ſo much at Heart as the Honour of your Majeſty, the Support of your Government, and the true Intereſt of your Majeſty's Crown and Kingdoms.

To this Addreſs, which was preſented on the 18th, his Majeſty returned the following Anſwer, *viz.*

Gentlemen,

'I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Addreſs, and for the great Marks of Confidence 'you repoſe in me.

'The extraordinary Supplies that I am obliged to 'aſk my People, have become neceſſary for ſupporting 'that Cauſe, which is inſeparable from the true Intereſt of my Kingdoms.

'You may be aſſured, I ſhall wiſh for nothing 'more than an Opportunity to eaſe my Subjects of 'all thoſe extraordinary Charges which the preſent 'Exigency of Affairs may require.'

Alterations in the Liſt of Lords.

The Alterations that happened ſince my laſt in the Houſe of Lords were as follow, *viz.*

George Henry Lee, Lord Quarendon ſucceeded his Father George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield.

Thomas Howard ſucceeded his Father Francis Howard, Earl of Effingham.

James Hamilton, Marquis of Clyddiſdale, *u.a.* ſucceeded his Father James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

Francis Scot, Duke of Buccleugh in Scotland, declared Earl of Doncaſter in England, as Heir of the late Duke of Monmouth his Grandfather.

Grey

Grey Maynard, Lord Maynard, ſucceeded to his Brother Henry.

Laurence Fiennes, Viſcount Say and Sele, ſucceeded his Father Laurence.

William Capel, Earl of Eſſex, ſucceeded his Father William.

Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, Lord Archbiſhop of York, died, and Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Biſhop of Bangor, was promoted to the Archbiſhoprick of York.

A Liſt of Members choſen or rechoſen by Virtue of Writs ordered laſt Seſſion *.

William Calvert, Eſq; and Alderman choſen for London.

The Honourable Edward Finch, Eſq; rechoſen for Cambridge Univerſity.

George Fox, Eſq; choſen for the City of York.

Daniel Boone, Eſq; rechoſen for Grampound in Cornwall.

The Honourable William Finch, Eſq; rechoſen for Cockermouth in Cumberland.

Francis Eyles, Eſq; rechoſen for the Devizes in Wiltſhire.

Nathaniel Gundrey, Eſq; rechoſen for Dorcheſter in Dorſetſhire.

The Honourable Henry Vane, Eſq; rechoſen for Rippon in Yorkſhire.

Sir Charles Gilmour, Bart. rechoſen for Edinburghſhire.

Edward Hooper, Eſq; rechoſen for Chriſt-Church in Hampſhire.

Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. choſen for Middleſex.

The Honourable Henry Legg, Eſq; rechoſen for Orford in Suffolk.

* *See Annals for laſt Year*, P. 26, 27, 29.

The

The Petitions againſt Elections or Returns preſented this Seſſion, were as follow, viz.

Petitioners.	*Places.*	*Sitting Members.*	*How diſpoſed of.*
Griffith Phillips, Eſq; Votes, P. 12, 134.	Caermarthen Borough.	John Phillips, Eſq;	Committee, Petition withdrawn.
Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny, Eſq; P. 12, 135.	Haverford Weſt.	Sir Eraſmus Phillips.	Committee, Petition withdrawn.
Thomas Phillips, Gent. Mayor of Whiſton, Pembrokeſhire, &c. P. 13, 135.	Pembroke Town:	William Owen, Eſq;	Committee, Petition withdrawn.
John Symmons of Llanſtinan, Eſq; P. 14, 135.	Pembrokeſhire.	John Campbell, Eſq;	Committee, Petition withdrawn.
George Mackay, Eſq; P. 22.	Sutherland County.	Brig. Gen. James Saintclair.	Committee, not heard.
Arthur Trevor, Eſq; P. 25.	Denbigh Borough.	John Wynn, Eſq;	Moved for the Bar, but carried by 205 to 190 for the Committee, with Inſtruction to hear it after Pembrokeſhire, not heard.

Jones

Petitioners.	*Places.*	*Sitting Members.*	*How disposed of.*
Jones Raymond, Esq; 26.	P. St. Michael, Cornwall.	Edward Clive, John Ord, Esqrs;	Committee, not heard.
Nicholas Robinson, Esq; 26, 29, 43.	P. Wotton Basset, Wiltshire.	John Harvey Thursby, Rob. Neale, Esqrs;	Committee, with Instruction to see if signed, Petition withdrawn.
General James Campbell, 26.	P. Air County.	Patrick Crauford, Esq;	Committee, not heard.
Richard Lloyde, Esq; 26.	P. Cardigan Borough.	Thomas Pryse, Esq;	Committee, with Instruction to hear it after Denbigh, not heard.
Matthew Ridley, Esq; 27.	P. Newcastle upon Tyne.	Nich. Fenwick, Walter Blacket, Esqrs;	Committee, not heard.
Roderick Gwynne, Esq; 27.	P. Radnor County.	Sir Humphry Howarth, Knt.	Committee, not heard.

A List

A List of New Elections ordered during this Session.

Members promoted, or dead, or choſen for two Places.	*Members choſen in their ſtead.*
Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. choſen for Briſtol, deceaſed.	Robert Hoblyn, Eſq;
James Tyrrel, Eſq; choſen for Borrough-Bridge, deceaſed.	William Murray, Eſq; his Majeſty's Sollicitor Gen.
Alexander Cunningham, Eſq; choſen for Renfrew, deceaſed.	William Muir, Eſq;
Thomas Clutterbuck, Eſq; choſen for Plympton, deceaſed.	The Honourable — Edgcumbe, Eſq;
Sir William Gordon, Bart. choſen for Cromarty, deceaſed.	Sir John Gordon, Bart. his Son.
Baſil Hamilton, Eſq; choſen for Kirkcudbright, deceaſed.	Captain John Maxwell.
Sir Charles Wager, Knt. choſen for Weſtlow, made Treaſurer of the Navy.	Rechoſen.
John Drummond, Eſq; choſen for St. Andrews, &c. deceaſed.	The Hon. Capt. Thom. Leſly.
Lord John Johnſton, choſen for Dumfries, &c. deceaſed.	Sir James Johnſton, Bart.
William Sloper, Eſq; choſen for Whitchurch, deceaſed.	Charles Clarke, Eſq;
Thomas Aſhby, Eſq; choſen for St. Albans, deceaſed.	Hans Stanley, Eſq;
Charles Clarke, Eſq; choſen for Whitechurch, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.	Brig. General Tho. Wentworth.
Vice Admiral Vernon, choſen for Penryn, and alſo for Rocheſter and Ipſwich, made his Election for Ipſwich.	David Polhill, Eſq; for Rocheſter, and — Boſcawen, Eſq; for Penryn.
Lord Viſcount Quarendon, choſen for Oxford County, ſucceeded his Father to the Earldom of Litchfield.	Norreys Bertie, Eſq;

Members promoted, or dead, or choſen for two Places.	*Members choſen in their ſtead.*
Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart, choſen for Suffolk, deceaſed.	John Affleck, Eſq;
John Cleveland, Eſq; choſen for Saltaſh, made a Commiſſioner of the Navy.	Rechoſen.
Sir Michael Newton, Bart. and Knt. of the Bath, choſen for Grantham, deceaſed.	Sir John Cuſt, Bart.
Lieut. Col. Will. Eliot, choſen for Calne, made one of the Equerries to his Majeſty.	
Geo. Dundas, Eſq; choſen for Lithgowſhire, made Maſter of his Majeſty's Works in Scotland.	
Thomas Inwen, Eſq; choſen for Southwark, deceaſed.	

Committee of Supply eſtabliſhed.

March 29th, The Houſe ordered that it ſhould be an Inſtruction to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, not to proceed on any of the Petitions then before them; and as none of the controverted Elections were this Seſſion determined, I ſhall next proceed to give an Account of the two Grand Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, the former of which being eſtabliſhed in the uſual Way, and their Grant of a Supply being upon the 23d of *November* agreed to as uſual *Nemine Contradicente*, it was then reſolved, that the Houſe would next Day reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the Supply granted to his Majeſty, from which Day the Committee was continued by ſeveral Adjournments to the 2d of *March* incluſive, and in that Time it came to the following Reſolutions, *viz.*

Reſolutions of that Committee.

November 24th, *Reſolved*,

1ſt, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that Forty thouſand Men be employed for the Sea-Service for the Year 1743, beginning from the firſt Day of *January*, 1742.

2d, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a Sum, not exceeding four Pounds *per* Man *per* Month, be

be allowed for maintaining the ſaid forty thouſand Men for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service.

Dec. 6th, Reſolved,

1ſt, That the Sum of Five hundred thirty-four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty three Pounds and five Shillings, be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying the Charge of Sixteen thouſand three hundred and fifty nine effective Men (Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion Officers included) to be employed in *Flanders*, for the Year 1743.

2d, That a Number of Land Forces for Guards, Gariſons, and other Services (including Two thouſand three hundred and twenty two Invalids) amounting to Twenty three thouſand ſix hundred and ten effective Men (Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion Officers included) be employed for the Service of the Year 1743.

3d, That a Sum not exceeding Six hundred forty ſeven thouſand eight hundred and ſixty two Pounds, five Shillings and ten Pence, be granted to his Majeſty for defraying the Charge of the ſaid Twenty three thouſand ſix hundred and ten effective Men for Guards and Gariſons, and other Services in *Great Britain*, *Weſt-Indies*, *Guernſey*, and *Jerſey*, for the Year 1743.

4th, That a Sum not exceeding Two hundred and ſixty ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixteen Pounds, ſix Shillings and five Pence Halfpenny, be granted to his Majeſty, for maintaining his Majeſty's Forces and Gariſons in the Plantations, *Minorca*, and *Gibraltar*, and for Proviſions for the Gariſons of *Annapolis Royal*, *Canſo*, *Placentia*, *Providence*, *Gibraltar*, and *Georgia*, for the Year 1743.

5th, That Eleven thouſand five hundred and fifty Marines (Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion Officers included) employed for the Year 1742, be continued for the Service of the Year 1743.

6th, That a Sum not exceeding Two hundred and ſix thouſand two hundred and fifty three Pounds, fifteen Shillings, be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying the Charge of the ſaid Eleven thouſand five hundred

and fifty Marines (Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion Officers included) for the Service of the Year 1743.

December 10th, *Reſolved*,

1ſt, That the Sum of two hundred ſixty-five thouſand one hundred ninety-one Pounds, ſix Shillings and two Pence Farthing, be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying the Charge of five thouſand five hundred and thirteen Horſe, and ten thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-five Foot, of the Troops of *Hanover*, (together with the General Officers and the Train of Artillery) in the Pay of *Great Britain*, from the 31ſt Day of *Auguſt* to the 25th Day of *December* 1742, both inclusive.

2d, That the Sum of three hundred ninety-two thouſand ſix hundred ninety-ſeven Pounds, eight Shillings and three Pence, be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying the Charge of the ſaid Troops, from the 26th Day of *December* 1742, to the 25th Day of *December* 1743, both inclusive.

3d, That the Sum of one hundred ſixty-one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeven Pounds, ſeventeen Shillings and one Penny Half-penny be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying the Charge of one thouſand two hundred and ſixty-four Horſe, and four thouſand nine hundred and eight Foot of the Troops of his Majeſty the King of *Sweden*, as Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, in the Pay of *Great Britain*, from the 26th Day of *December* 1742 to the 25th Day of *December* 1743, both inclusive.

January 12th, *Reſolved*,

1ſt, That a Sum not exceeding one hundred forty-ſix thouſand ſix hundred thirty-ſeven Pounds ſeven Shillings and two Pence, be granted to his Majeſty, for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service, for the Year 1743.

2d, That a Sum not exceeding ninety-eight thouſand and forty-eight Pounds, thirteen Shillings and five Pence, be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service, not provided for by Parliament.

January

January 19th, *Reſolved*,

That a Sum, not exceeding five hundred thouſand Pounds, be granted to his Majeſty, upon Account, towards enabling his Majeſty to concert proper Meaſures, and form ſuch Alliances, or enter into ſuch Engagements with other Powers, as his Majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary, for the Support of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and reſtoring the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

January 26th, *Reſolved*,

1ſt, That a Sum, not exceeding one hundred eighty-eight thouſand five hundred fifty-eight Pounds, thirteen Shillings and five Pence, be granted to his Majeſty for the ordinary of the Navy (including Half-pay to Sea-Officers) for the Year 1743.

2d, That a Sum, not exceeding ten thouſand Pounds, be granted to his Majeſty upon Account, towards the Support of the Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, for the better Maintenance of the Seamen of the ſaid Hoſpital, worn out and become decrepit in the Service of their Country.

3d, That a Sum, not exceeding fifty-eight thouſand eight hundred ſixty-nine Pounds, fifteen Shillings and ſeven Pence three Farthings, be granted to his Majeſty, for making good the Deficiency of the General Fund, for the Year ended at *Michaelmas* 1742.

4th, That a Sum, not exceeding three thouſand eight hundred and nineteen Pounds and two Pence, be granted to his Majeſty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like Sum paid out of the ſame, to make good the Deficiency of the additional Stamp Duties at *Chriſtmas* 1741.

5th, That a Sum, not exceeding forty-two thouſand Pounds, be granted to his Majeſty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like Sum paid out of the ſame, for one Year's Intereſt due on or before the 5th Day of *November* 1742, on the principal Sum of one Million two hundred thouſand Pounds lent on Credit of the Salt-Duty, towards the Supply of the Year 1741.

6th, That a Sum, not exceeding thirteen thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix Pounds, ten Shillings and

eleven Pence Half-peny, be granted to his Majeſty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like Sum paid out of the ſame, to make good the Deficiency of the Duty of twelve Shillings a Barrel on Sweets or Wines made from *Britiſh* or foreign Fruit or Sugar, at *Michaelmas* 1742.

7th, That a Sum, not exceeding four thouſand three hundred thirty-three Pounds, ten Shillings and one Peny, be granted to his Majeſty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like Sum paid out of the ſame, to make good the Deficiency of the Duty upon all Victuallers and Retailers of Beer and Ale, within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Weekly Bills of Mortality, at *Michaelmas* 1742.

8th, That a Sum, not exceeding Ten thouſand Pounds, be granted to his Majeſty, to be applied towards the Maintenance of the *Britiſh* Forts and Settlements belonging to the Royal *African* Company of *England*, on the Coaſt of *Africa*.

9th, That the Sum of Four thouſand Pounds be granted to his Majeſty, towards the repairing and finiſhing the Collegiate Church of Saint *Peter*, *Weſtminſter*.

10th, That a Sum, not exceeding Twenty-five thouſand Pounds, be granted to his Majeſty, towards enabling the Commiſſioners for building a Bridge croſs the River *Thames*, from the City of *Weſtminſter* to the oppoſite Shore in the County of *Surrey*, to finiſh the ſaid Bridge, and to perform the other Truſts repoſed in them.

March 2d, *Reſolved*,

1ſt, That a Sum, not exceeding Twenty-ſix thouſand one hundred thirty-ſeven Pounds, and ten Pence, be granted to his Majeſty, upon Account of the reduced Officers of his Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Year 1743.

2d, That a Sum, not exceeding Three thouſand nine hundred and eighteen Pounds, be granted to his Majeſty, for paying of Penſions to the Widows of ſuch reduced Officers of his Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, as died upon the Eſtabliſhment of Half-Pay in

Great

Great Britain (and who were married to them before the 25th Day of *December* 1716) for the Year 1743.

3d, That a Sum, not exceeding Forty-one thouſand four hundred thirty-five Pounds, eighteen Shillings and eight Pence half-peny, be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying extraordinary Expences and Services of his Majeſty's Land Forces incurred *Anno* 1742, and not provided for by Parliament.

4th, That a Sum, not exceeding One hundred thirty-three thouſand eight hundred ſeventy-one Pounds, eight Shillings and eleven Pence, be granted to his Majeſty, for the Freight of Tranſports, between 1ſt *January* 1741, and 31ſt *December* 1742.

5th, That a Sum, not exceeding Thirty-five thouſand and ſeventy-five Pounds, nine Shillings and one Peny, be granted to his Majeſty for the Expence of Victuals provided for his Majeſty's Land Forces, between the 1ſt Day of *January* 1741, and the 31ſt of *December* 1742.

6th, That a Sum, not exceeding Twelve thouſand Pounds, be granted to his Majeſty, for the further ſettling and improving the Colony of *Georgia* in *America*.

Eſtimates upon which ſome of theſe Reſolutions were founded.

Theſe Reſolutions were all carried by a Majority in the Committee, and afterwards upon the Report, agreed to by a Majority in the Houſe; however, as ſome of them were ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, and ſome others want a further Explanation, I ſhall give a more particular Account of the moſt remarkable. But before I begin, I ſhall obſerve, that moſt of the Reſolutions of the Committee of Supply are founded upon Eſtimates of each particular Service, which are regularly every Year called for, and laid before the Parliament, and afterwards referred to this Committee. And though I cannot every Year ſpare room to give Copies of them, yet that my Readers may ſee the Nature of them, I ſhall this Year give Copies of ſome of the moſt remarkable.

The firſt Reſolution of *December* 6th, was founded on the following Eſtimate, *viz.*

Estimate of the Charge of his Majesty's Forces in Flanders *for the Year* 1743.

		Number	Pay of the Troops and Regiments for 365 Days l. s. d.	Total l. s. d.
Horse	Third Troop of Guards	181	16546 13 4	
	Fourth ditto	181	16546 13 4	
	2d Tr. of Gren. Guards	176	10743 3 4	
	Royal Reg. of Guards	427	30982 8 4	
	Earl of *Pembroke's*	409	30165 3 4	
	Major Gen. *Ligonier's*	280	20707 13 4	
		1654		125687 15
Dragoons	Royal Regiment	435	19630 18 4	
	Lieut. Gen. *Campbell's*	435	19630 18 4	
	L. Gen. *Honeywood's*	435	19630 18 4	
	Lord *Cadogan's*	435	19630 18 4	
	Major General *Cope's*	435	19630 18 4	
	Sir *Robert Rich's*	435	19630 18 4	
		2610		117785 10
Foot	3 Battal. of F. Guards	2315	56517 4 2	
	Maj. G. *Howard's* Reg.	815	15217 9 2	
	Brigadier *Cornwallis's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Col. *Durour's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Brigadier *Pulteney's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Colonel *Peers's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Brigadier *Onslow's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Colonel *Campbell's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Col. *Handyside's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Brigadier *Husk's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Col. *Blighe's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Col. *Johnson's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Brigadier *Ponsonby's*	815	15217 9 2	
		72095		239126 14 2
		76359		
Gen. and Staff Officers			21914 8 4	
Officers of the Hospital			3056 17 6	
Contingencies			10000	
				34971 5 10
More for Forage for the General Officers and for ditto and Waggon Money to the above Forces				17192
			Total	534763 5

War Office, *Whitehall*, *Nov.* 26. 1742.

William Younge.

The

The third of the same Day was founded on the following Estimate, *viz.*

Estimate of the Charge of Guards, Garisons, and other Land Forces for the Year 1743.

		Number	Pay of the Forces and Regiments for 365 Days l. s. d.	Total l. s. d.
Horse	First Troop of Guards	181	16546 13 4	
	Second ditto	181	16546 13 4	
	1st Tr. of Gren. Guards	177	10870 18 4	
	Duke of *Montague's*	274	20433 18 4	
	General *Wade's*	274	20433 18 4	
		1087		84832 1 8
Dragoons	L. Gen. *Churchill's*	435	19630 18 4	
	Lord *Mark Kerr's*	435	19630 18 4	
	Col. *Bland's*	435	19630 18 4	
	Brigadier *Hamilton's*	435	19630 18 4	
		1740		78523 13 4
Foot	Four Batt. of F. Guards	2976	72169 12 6	
	Lieut. Gen. *Barrel's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Maj. Gen. *Handyside's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Maj. Gen. *Harrison's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Major Gen. *Guise's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Brigadier *Howard's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Maj. Gen. *Wentworth's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Col. *Blackney's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Ld. *James Cavendish's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Col. *Flemings*	815	15217 9 2	
	Lord *Semple's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Lieut. Gen. *Clayton's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Late Major Gen. *Armstrong's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Brigadier Gen. *Bragg's*	815	15217 9 2	
	Col. *Long's*	815	15217 9 2	
		14386		285214 10
	Carried over	17213		448569 15 10

	Number	Pay of the Forces and Regiments for 365 Days. l. s. d.	Total. l. s. d.
Brought over	17213		448569 15 10
Foot: Col. *Pryce's*	815	15217 9 2	
Col. *Mordaunt's*	815	15217 9 2	
Col. *Cholmondeley's*	815	15217 9 2	
Col. *Degrangue's*	815	15217 9 2	
One Battalion of Major General St. *Clare's*	815	15217 9 2	
	4075		76087 5 10
Late L. Gen. *Fielding's*	515	9906 14 2	
30 Independent Comp.	1807	30126 3 9	
	2322		40032 17 11
Gen. and Staff Officers		22880 19 2	
Garisons with Fire and Candle		25971 7 1	
Contingencies upon Account		20000	
			78852 6 3
Levy Money for 288 Non-Commissioned Officers and private Men for augmenting Gen. *Hamilton's* and Col. *Bland's* Regiment of Dragoons from the *British* to the *Irish* Establishment			4320
	23610		647862 5 10

War Office, *Whitehall*, Nov. 26, 1742. William Younge.

The fourth Resolution of the same Day was founded on the following Estimate, *viz.*

Estimate of the Charge of his Majesty's Forces in the Plantations, Minorca, *and* Gibraltar, *for the Year* 1743.

In the Plantations.	Number	Pay of the Regiments, &c. for 365 Days l. s. d.	Total l. s. d.
L. Gen. *Dalzel's* Regim.	815	15217 9 2	
Major General *Philips's*	394	9830 13 4	
Col. *Oglethorpe's*	804	15435 15	
Four Independent Companies at *New York*	445	7141 16 8	
One Comp. at *Bermudas*	57	1003 15	
Eight Comp. at *Jamaica*	912	15731 10	
One Comp. in the Island of *Providence*	150	2466 15 10	
	3577		66827 15 0
Garisons at *Annapolis Royal*, *Canso*, and *Placentia*			2539 1 8
		Carried over	69366 16 8

	Number	Pay of the Regiments, &c. for 365 Days l. s. d.	Total l. s. d.
Brought over	3577		69366 16 8
In Minorca.			
Brig. Gen. *Read*'s Regim.	815	15217 9 2	
Lieut. Gen. *Tyrrel*'s	815	15217 9 2	
Col. *Offerrell*'s	815	15217 9 2	
Major Gen. *Anſtruther*'s	815	15217 9 2	
Col. *Graham*'s	815	15217 9 2	
	4075		76087 5 10
Officers of the Gariſon, *&c.*			06700 8 9
In Gibraltar.			
Col. *Towſhe*'s Regiment	815	15217 9 2	
Major Gen. *Hargrave*'s	815	15217 9 2	
Lieut. Gen. *Columbine*'s	815	15217 9 2	
Col. *Fuller*'s	815	15217 9 2	
Col. *Haughton*'s	815	15217 9 2	
	4075		76251 10 10
Officers of the Gariſons, *&c.*			3749 12 3½
	11727		232155 14 4½
Proviſions for Major General *Philips*'s Regiment in Gariſon at *Port Royal*, *Canſo*, *Anapolis*, and *Placentia*, deducting 4 *d. per Diem* out of each Non-Commiſſioned Officer and private Man, towards that Expence, remains to be borne by the Government			1558 17 1
Proviſions for the ſeveral Regiments at *Gibraltar*			30000
Proviſions for Col. *Oglethorpe*'s Regiment at *Georgia*			2445 10
Proviſions for the Independent Comp. at *Providence*			456 5
		Total	266616 6 5½

War Office, *Whitehall*,
Nov. 26, 1742.

William Younge.

And the 6th of the same Day was founded on the following Estimate, *viz.*

ESTIMATE of the Charge of Ten Regiments of Marines for the Year 1743.

	Number	Pay of the Regts. for 365 Days. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	Total. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Col. *Wolfe*'s Regiment	1155	20175	7	6			
Col. *Frazer*'s	1155	20175	7	6			
Col. *Lowther*'s	1155	20175	7	6			
Col. *Wynard*'s	1155	20175	7	6			
Col. *Cochran*'s	1155	20175	7	6			
Col. *Cotterell*'s	1155	20175	7	6			
M. Gen. *Cornwallis*'s	1155	20175	7	6			
Late Col. *Hanmer*'s	1155	20175	7	6			
Col. *Powlet*'s	1155	20175	7	6			
Col. *Jeffary*'s	1155	20175	7	6			
	11550				201753	15	
Contingencies upon Account					4500		
Total	11550				206253	15	

War-Office Whitehall, 26*th of* November, 1742.

(Sic Sub.) WILLIAM YOUNGE.

And

And the three Reſolutions of the 10th of *December* were founded on the three following Eſtimates, *viz.*

An Account of the Charge of 5513 *Horſe, and* 10755 *Foot of the Troops of* Hanover *in the Pay of* Great Britain *from the* 31*ſt of* Auguſt *to the* 25*th of* December, 1742, *both Days inclusive; being* 117 *Days.*

	Number	Pay'd in *Holland* Money for 117 Days			Reduced into Sterling at 10 Gilders 10 Stivers to the Pound		
		l.	*s.*	*d.*			
The Pay of the Horſe	5513	677076	4	10	64483	8	11 ½
The Pay of the Foot	10755	512780	9	14	48836	4	8 ½
	16268	1189856	14	8	113319	13	7 ½
The Pay of the General Officers		48790	12		4646	14	6
The Pay of the Officers and others belonging to the Train of Artillery		32970	10	9	3140	1	1 ½
The ordinary Recruit Money for the Horſe		23266	2	9	2215	16	4 ½
The ordinary Recruit Money for the Foot		26839	3	9	2555	16	6 ½
Levy Money for 4692 Horſe at 80 Rix Dollars each		375360					
Levy Money for 8127 Foot at 30 Rix Dollars each		243810					
Rix Dollars		619170			1464786	10	
Which at 4*s.* 6*d.* each					139313	5	
		2786508	14	1			
Total—					265191	6	2 ½

War-Office, December 3, 1742.

(Sic Sub.) WILLIAM YOUNGE.

No Eſtimate can be made at preſent for extraordinary Pay of Douceurs, Forage, and Waggon Money for the above Time.

ESTI-

ESTIMATE of the Charge of 5513 *Horse and* 10755 *Foot of the Troops of* Hanover *in the Pay of* Great Britain, *from the* 26*th of* December 1742, *to the* 25*th of* December 1743, *both inclusive, being* 365 *Days.*

	Number	Pay'd in *Holland* Money for 365 Days				Reduced into Sterling at 10 Gdrs. 10 Stvs. to the Pound		
		l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Pay of the Horse	5513	2112246	7	2		201166	6	4½
The Pay of the Foot	10755	1599699	16	9½		152352	7	3
	16268	3711946	3	11½		353518	13	7½
The Pay of the Gen. Officers		152209	19	3		14496	3	8½
The Pay of the Officers and others belonging to the Train of Artillery		102855	7	7½		9795	15	
The ordinary Recruit Money for the Horse		72582	7	4		6912	12	1
The ordinary Recruit Money for the Foot		83729	1	3		7974	3	10
Total		4123322	19	5		392697	8	3

War-Office, December 1742

(Sic Sub.) WILLIAM YOUNGE.

No Estimate can be made at present for Douceurs, extraordinary Pay, Forage, and Waggon Money for the above Time.

ESTI-

ESTIMATE of the Charge of 1264 *Horſe and* 4908 *Foot, Troops of his Majeſty the King of* Sweden, *as Landgrave of* Heſſe-Caſſel *in the Pay of* Great Britain, *from the* 25*th of* December 1742, *to the* 25*th of* December 1743.

	Number	Pay in *Holland* Money for 365 Days *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	Reduced into Sterling at 10 Gdrs. 10 Strs. to the Pound *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Pay of the Horſe	1264	489812	19	4	46648	17	¼
The Pay of the Foot	4908	740698	3		70542	13	7
	6172	1230511	2	4	117191	10	7¼
The Pay of the Gen. Officers		45898	15		4371	6	2¼
The Pay of the Officers and others belonging to the Train of Artillery		41488	6	8	3951	5	4
		1317898	4		125514	2	1½
For the annual Subſidy of 150000 Crowns Bank Money of *Amſterdam*, payable for theſe Forces from the 25th of *December* 1742, to the 25th of *December* 1743 inclusive, being 365 Days computed at 4 *s.* 9 *d.* ½ *q. per* Crown					36093	15	
Total					161607	17	1½

War-Office.

(Sic Sub.) WILLIAM YOUNGE.

N B. No Eſtimate can be made for extraordinary Pay or Douceurs, Forage, or Waggon Money for the Year 1743.

And

Number of Landforces oppoſed.

And now with reſpect to the Reſolutions that were conteſted, or that want ſome further Explanation, I muſt obſerve, that the firſt Reſolution of the 6th of *December* was one of thoſe that was conteſted; and that in the Debate upon this Subject, the Number of our Forces for Home Service, as well as that for foreign was objected to *; but upon the Queſtion's being put, it was carried by 280 to 160, therefore the other Queſtions were agreed to without any Diviſion. Nevertheleſs, the Queſtion was again oppoſed upon the Report, and after another Debate, it was agreed to upon a Diviſion of 190 to 113.

Hanverian Troops debated in the Houſe of Commons.

The next Reſolution debated, and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, was the firſt of the 10th of the ſame Month, in which Debate likewiſe the other Queſtions of that Day were included; but the firſt Queſtion being carried after a long Debate †, upon a Diviſion, by 260 to 193, the other Queſtions were agreed to without a Diviſion. And as this was a Queſtion of very great Importance, which may be an Introduction to Conſequences not yet foreſeen, I ſhall give a Liſt of the Members who were for, or againſt, or abſent upon the Queſtion.

FOR.

Abercromby, Ja.
Acourt, Pierce
Archer, Thomas
Arſcott, John
Arundel, Hon. Rich.
Aſhe, Edward
Bacon, Edward
Baker, Hercules
Baltimore, Ld.
Baynton, Ed.
Bathurſt, Hen.
Beauclerc, Lord Har.
Beauclerc, Lord Vere
Beake, Col. George
Bennet, Philip
Bentinck, Ld. George
Bertie, Hon. Ld. Vere
Bladen, Martin
Brocland, Col. Maurice
Boone, Dan.
Bootle, Thomas
Bowles, William
Bradſhaigh, Sir Roger
Brand, Thomas
Braſſey, Nathaniel
Brereton, Thomas
Briſtow, John
Brodie, Alexander
Brown, Sir Robert
Bruce Hope, Sir J.
Brudenell, James

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for this Year, P.* 420.
† *See Ditto, P.* 209, 261, 313, 535.

Burrard,

Burrard, Harry
Burrel, Peter
Butler, John
Calthorpe, Henry
Campbel, John
Campbel, Alex. Hume
Cary, Walter
Carnegie, Sir James
Carpenter, Lord
Carter, William
Cavendiſh, Adm. Phil.
Charlton, Job
Cholmondeley, Col. J.
Churchill, Major General
Churchill, Charles
Clayton, Sir William
Clayton, Kenrick
Cleveland, John
Clive, Edward
Coke, Hon. Edward
Compton, George
Conway, Henry
Cope, Monoux
Corbet, Sir William
Corbet, Thomas
Cornwallis, John
Cotes, Charles
Craigie, Robert
Crowle, George
Danvers, Joſeph
Darcy, Sir Conyers
Doneraile, Ld. Viſc.
Douglas, James
Downing, Jacob
Drury, Sir Thomas
Drummond, John, *dead*
Dundaſs, George
Duncannon, Lord
Dupplin, Lord
Earle, Giles
Earle, W. Rawlinſon
Elliot, Richard
Elliot, Col. William
Ellis, Wellbore
Evans, Hon. George
Evans, Capt. Richard
Evelyn, John
Eversfield, Charles
Fane, Francis
Fermanagh, Ld. Viſc.
Finch, Hon. Edward
Finch, Hon. William
Finch, Hon. John
Finch, Hon. Henry
Fitzroy, Charles
Fonnerau, Tho.
Forreſter, Brook.
Fortroſe, Lord
Fox, Henry
Frankland, Frederick
Frederick, Charles
French, Jeffery
Gage, Sir William
Galway, Lord Viſc.
Garth, John
Gaſhry, Francis
Gibſon, Thomas
Gilmour, Sir Charles
Gildart, Richard
Glenorchy, Ld. Viſc.
Godolphin, Francis
Gough, Capt. Hen.
Grant, Lodovick
Grant, Sir James
Gregory, George
Gulſton, Joſeph
Gybbon, Phil.
Hamilton, Ld. Arch.
Hamilton, Charles
Hampden, John
Hanbury, Capel
Harbord, William
Harris, John
Harriſon, George
Hartington, Marquis
Hay, Lord Charles

Hay, William
Hayward, Thomas
Heathcote, Sam.
Henley, Hen. Holt
Herbert, Nicholas
Herbert, Hen. Arth.
Herbert, Hon. Robert
Herbert, Col. William
Herbert, Hon. Tho.
Hobby, Sir Tho.
Holmes, Henry
Hooper, Edward
Howarth, Sir Hump.
Hungerford, Wal.
Hunter, Tho. Orby
Jefferys, John
Jenyns, Soame
Inchiquin, Earl of
Ingram, Col. Cha.
Jolliffe, John
Irby, Sir William
Keene, Benjamin
Kent, Sam.
Kynaſton, William
Knight, Rob.
Lamb, Matthew
Laroche, John
Leathes, Carteret
Lee, Dr. George
Legge, Henry
Lewis, Thomas
Liddel, Sir Hen.
Limerick, Lord
Lock, William
Lockyer, Cha.
Manners, Lord William
Martin, James
Martin, John
Maule, William
Melliſh, William
Metcalf, Lafcelles
Middleſex, Earl
Mill, Sir Richard
Miſſing, Tho.
Mitchel, William
Monſon, Charles
Montague, Charles
Mordaunt, John
Morgan, Thomas
Moſtyn, John
Murray, Lord John
Murray, John
Murray, William
Murray, Alexander, of Cringlety
Muſſenden, Hill
Neal, Robert
Newnham, Thomas
Neſbit, Albert
Noel, William
Norris, Sir John
Norton, Tho.
Onſlow, Arthur
Onſlow, Denzil
Onſlow, Col. Rich.
Ord, Rob.
Orme, Garton
Oſbaldiſton, Wm.
Owen, Wm.
Oxendon, Sir Geo.
Page, John
Palmerſton, Lord Viſc.
Paulet, Hon. Vere
Paulet, Charles
Paulet, Lord Harry
Paulet, C. Amande
Pelham, Hon. Henry
Pelham, James
Pennington, Sir Joſ.
Penton, Henry
Percival, Lord
Peterſham, Lord
Philipſon, John
Pilſworth, Cha.
Pit, Geo. Morton
Plumer, Richard

Plumtree,

Plumtree, John
Pollen, John
Read, Sir Tho.
Rider, Sir Dudley
Rolle, Henry
Rudge, Edward
Ruſhout, Sir John
Sackville, Lord John
Sackville, Lord Geo.
Sandys, Samuel
St. Clair, Brig. James
Scot, David
Scroop, Hon. John
Selwyn, John
Selwyn, John, *junior*
Shepherd, Samuel
Smelt, Wm.
Speak, Geo.
Stert, Arthur
Steele, Wm.
Stone, Andrew
Strange, Sir John
Sundon, Lord
Talbot, Hon. John
Thomas, Sir Edmond
Townſend, Joſeph
Townſend, H. Roger
Townſend, Hon. Tho.
Trevor, John
Tuffnel, Sam.
Turner, Sir John
Vane, Hon. Henry
Vere, Tho.
Wade, General Geo.
Wager, Sir Cha.
Walker, Tho.
Walpole, Horatio
Walpole, Edw.
Walpole, Horatio, *jun.*
Wardour, Wm.
Watſon, Tho.
Weſt, James
White, John
Whitmore, Tho.
Whitmore, Wm.
Wilſon, Daniel
Williams, Sir Nich.
Williams, Cha. Han.
Wilmer, Wm.
Wilkinſon, Andrew
Winnington, Tho.
Wyndham, Sir Cha.
Wynn, Sir Tho.
Wynn, John
Yonge, Sir Wm.
York, Hon. Philip
York, John
Young, Hitch

ABSENT.

Archer, Henry
Arſcott, Arthur
Aſhe, Joſ. Wyndham
Bludworth, Tho.
Bodville, Wm.
Bond, John, *ſen.*
Boſcawen, Capt. Edw.
Bridges, Geo.
Broughton, Sir Brian
Campbel, Brig. John
Chute, Anthony
Colebrooke, Rob.
Conolly, Wm.
Copleſton, Tho.
Corbett, Sir Rich.
Cornwallis, Stephen
Cotton, Sir Rob. Sal.
Croſs, Sir John
Dominique, Cha.
Douglas, Col. Rob.
Downing, Sir Geo.
Duncomb, Anthony
Euſton, Lord
Frankland, Sir Tho.
Glanville, Wm.

Granby

Granby, Earl of
Haddock, Nicholas
Harris, John
Hedworth, John
Howard, Col. Cha.
Jewkes, John
Lambton, Henry
Maule, John
Middleton, Sir Wm.
Mordaunt, Col. John
Oglethorpe, Col. Jam.
Pelham, Tho. *junior*
Pierce, Henry
Revel, Tho.
Sloper, Wm.
Stewart, Adm. James
Stewart, Col. John
Stewart, Capt. Wm.
Strickland, Wm.
Thompſon, Wm.
Turner, Cholmondely
Wallop, John
Wright, John

AGAINST.

ABDY, Sir Robert
Aiſlabie, Wm.
Aſtley, Sir John
Bagot, Sir Walter
Bance, John
Banks, Wm.
Banks, Henry
Barrington, Lord
Barrington, Sir John
Bathurſt, Benjamin
Beauclerc, Lord Sidney
Berkeley, Norbonne
Berkeley, Geo.
Beſt, Tho.
Blagrave, John
Bowes, Geo.
Bouverie, Sir Jacob
Bramſton, Tho.
Browne, John
Buck, John
Bulkeley, Lord Viſc.
Buchanan, Neil
Buller, James
Burgoine, Sir Roger
Butler, Dr. Edw.
Bury, Thomas
Calvert, Wm.
Carew, Sir Wm.
Carew, Tho.
Cartwright, Tho.
Cave, Sir Thomas
Chapman, Sir John
Chernoke, Sir Boteler
Cheſter, Sir John
Chetwind, Lord John
Chetwind, Wm.
Cholmondely, Cha.
Cooke, Geo.
Cornewall, Velters
Cotton, Sir John Hind
Cotton, John
Courtney, Henry
Courtney, Sir Wm.
Crawfurd, Patrick
Crawley, John
Curzon, Sir Nathaniel
Dalrymple, Sir Hugh
Damer, Joſeph
Daſhwood, Sir James
Daſhwood, Sir Francis
Dawkins, James
Delme, Peter
Deerhurſt, Lord
Dering, Sir Edw.
Digby, Hon. Edw.
Doddington, Geo. Bubb
Douglas, Wm.
Edwin, Cha.
Fane, Hon. Cha.
Fazakerley, Nicholas
Fellows, Coulſton

Fenwick,

Fenwick, Rob.
Fenwick, Nicholas
Firebrace, Sir Cordel
Foley, Tho. *ſen.*
Foley, Tho. *jun.*
Forbes, Sir Arthur
Forteſcue, H. Tho.
Fox, George
Furneſe, Henry
Gibbon, Edw.
Glynne, Sir John
Gore, Cha.
Gore, Tho.
Gower, Hon. W. Lev.
Gower, Baptiſt Leviſon
Granard, Earl of
Graham, Lord Geo.
Gray, Cha.
Greenville, James
Greenville, George
Greenville, Rich.
Groſvenor, Sir Rob.
Grove, Wm.
Guernſey, Viſc.
Gundry, Nathaniel
Gwyn, Francis
Harley, Rob.
Heathcote, Geo.
Herbert, Philip
Harvey, Michael
Hill, Andrew
Hillſborough, Lord
Hilton, John
Hoblyn, Rob.
Holt, Sir Liſter
Hopton, Edw. Cope
Houblon, Jacob
Iſham, Sir Edmund
Lambert, Daniel
Lechmere, Edmund
Liddel, Rich.
Liſter Tho.
Liſter Rich.
Long, Sir Rob.
Lowndes, Rich.
Lowther, Sir James
Lumley, James
Lyttleton, Geo.
Macleod, Norman
Mackenzie, Steuart
Mackey, John
Mackworth, Herbert
Marſhall, Henry
Maſter, Tho.
Mitchell, John
Montague, Edw.
Mordaunt, Sir Cha.
Moor, Wm.
Muſgrave, Sir Philip
Newdigate, Sir R.
Newland, Geo.
Newton, Sir Michael
Noel, James
Northcote, Sir Henry
Nugent, Rob.
Ongley, Sam.
Ord, John
Oſwald, James
Owen, John
Packer Winch. Howard
Parker, Armſtead
Paulet, Wm.
Periam, John
Philips, John
Pitt, Geo.
Pitt, Wm.
Pitt, John
Pleydell, Edm. Morton
Popham, Edw.
Portman, W. Henry
Powney, Peneſton
Pratt, John
Powell, Tho.
Proby, John
Prowſe, Tho.
Pryſe, Tho.

Pytts, Edmund
Quarendon, Ld. Viſc.
Ramſden, Sir John
Raſhleigh, Jonathan
Raymond, John
Rowney, Tho.
Ruſh, John
Saville, Sam.
St. Aubin, Sir John
Selwin, Cha.
Shippen, Wm.
Shirley, Seawallis
Shuttleworth, James
Slingſby, Sir Henry
Smith, Edw.
Smithſon, Sir Hugh
Somerſet, Lord Noel
Southwell, Edw.
Spencer, Hon. John
Stapleton, Sir Miles
Stewart, Archibald
Stuart, Hon. John
Strode, Wm.
Strange, Lord
Sydenham, Humphry
Tempeſt, John
Thurſby, John Harvy
Tucker, John
Turner, Sir Edw.
Twiſden, Sir Roger
Vernon, Geo. Venables
Vyner, Rob.
Waller, Harry
Waller, Edmund
Walter, Peter, *jun.*
Warburton, Phil. H.
Watſon, Tho.
Webſter, Whiſtler
Whichcot, Tho.
Wigley, James
Wilbraham, Randolph
Williams, Rich.
Williams, Rob.
Winford, Tho.
Wodehouſe, Armine
Wright, Geo.
Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams.

ABSENT.

Andover, Lord
Aſhby, Tho.
Barrymore, Ja. Earl of
Barnard, Sir John
Blacket, Walter
Bligh, Hon. John
Carnarvon, Marquis of
Chafin, George
Cheſter, Tho.
Cocks, James
Cornbury, Ld. Viſc.
Crewe, John, *jun.*
Curzon, Wm.
Davers, Sir Jermyn
Denton, Geo.
Douglas, Sir John
Drax, Henry
Erſkine, Hon. James
Fenwick, John
Foſter, Tho.
Gage, Lord Viſc.
Hamilton, Sir James
Inwen, Tho.
Levinz, Wm.
Lowther, Sir Tho.
Manſel, Buſſy
Maſter, Leigh
Methuen, Sir Paul
Montrath, Lord
Morrice, Sir Wm.
Newſham, James
Peachy, Sir John
Pelham, Cha.
Philips, Sir Eraſmus
Pitt, Tho.
Richards, Geo.

Roſs,

Roſs, Hon. Cha.
Seymour, Sir Edw.
Shuttleworth, Rich.
St. John, Paulet
Stanhope, Hon. John
Thrale, Ralph
Trelawney, Cha.
Tyrwhite, Sir John
Vaughan, Wm.
Vernon, Adm. Edw.
Warren, Borlace
Wentworth, Godfrey
Wortley, Edw.

This Queſtion was again ſtrenuouſly debated upon the Report, but had then the ſame good Luck as in the Committee, for upon a Diviſion it was carried in the Affirmative by 230 to 177.

A Supply being thus voted by the Houſe of Commons for the *Hanoverian* and *Heſſian* Troops, and as the Queſtion could not in that Shape come before the Lords, till the Appropriation Clauſes came before them, which are always inſerted in one of the laſt Money Bills that paſs the Houſe of Commons, and conſequently could not come under the Conſideration of the Lords till very near the End of the Seſſion, therefore upon the 15th of *December*, their Lordſhips ordered the Eſtimate for theſe Mercenaries to be laid before them, and the ſame being accordingly laid before them upon the 11th of *January*; on the 25th they ordered it to be taken into Conſideration on *Tueſday* the 1ſt of *February*, and the Lords to be ſummoned. On that Day, as ſoon as the Order was read, the Earl of *Stanhope* ſtood up and moved as in the following Proteſt, which Motion was ſeconded by the Earl of *Sandwich*, and both made moſt nervous and eloquent Speeches upon the Occaſion. Upon this there was a long Debate*, but at laſt the Queſtion was carried in the Negative, whereupon the following Proteſt was entered in the Journals of that Houſe. And likewiſe in the Houſe of Lords.

Die Martis, 1 Februarii, 1742.

THE Order of the Day being read, for taking into Conſideration the Eſtimates and Account laid before this Houſe the 11th of *January*, from the Office of Secretary at War, purſuant to their Lordſhips Addreſs to his Majeſty of the 15th of *December* laſt, Proteſt upon this Occaſion.

* *See* Lon. Mag. *P.* 537, 573. 625.

It was moved to reſolve, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to beſeech and adviſe his Majeſty, that conſidering the exceſſive and grievous Expences incurr'd by the great Number of foreign Troops now in the Pay of *Great Britain* (Expences ſo increaſed by the extraordinary Manner, as we apprehend, of making the Eſtimates relating thereunto, and which do not appear to us conducive to the Ends propoſed) his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed, in Compaſſion to his People, loaded already with ſuch numerous and heavy Taxes, ſuch large and growing Debts, and greater annual Expences, than this Nation at any Time ever before ſuſtained, to exonerate his Subjects of the Charge and Burden of thoſe Mercenaries, who were taken into our Service laſt Year, without the Advice or Conſent of Parliament.

After long Debate thereupon,

The Queſtion was put upon the ſaid Motion,

And it was reſolved in the Negative.

Contents 35. Non-Contents 90.

Diſſentient'

Gower, C. P. S.
Cobham.

1. Becauſe we apprehend, That the aſſembling an Army in *Flanders* laſt Year, without the Concurrence of the States General, was a Meaſure not only unwarranted by any Advice or Conſent of Parliament, but directly repugnant to the declared Senſe of the Houſe of Commons in their Reſolution of the 23d of *March* laſt; it not appearing to us, That any one Power, engaged by Treaty, or bound by Intereſt to ſupport the Queen of *Hungary*, except *England* alone, had come in to give her any Aſſiſtance, or to co-operate with us in any Plan to which our Army in *Flanders* could be ſuppoſed to conduce; and therefore the Support then promiſed by that Houſe to his Majeſty, upon an expreſs conditional Suppoſition of being joined by ſuch other Powers, is ſo far from authorizing a Meaſure entered upon in Circumſtances totally different, that it plainly points out the Opinion of Parliament againſt ſuch an Undertaking.

2. Be-

2. Becauſe the taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* into the Service of *Great Britain*, to act in Conjunction with the *Engliſh* Forces aſſembled in *Flanders*, without conſulting the Parliament upon an Affair of ſuch an important and delicate Nature (altho' it was foreſeen and pointed out by the King to both Houſes of Parliament at the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſion, and is expreſly referred to in his Majeſty's Speech at the Opening of this) ſeems to us highly derogatory to the Rights, Honour and Dignity of the Great Council of the Nation, and a very dangerous Precedent to future Times.

3. Becauſe the reſtoring the Balance of Power in *Europe*, by raiſing the Houſe of *Auſtria* to its former Condition of Influence, Dominion and Strength, is an Object quite unattainable by the Arms of *Great Britain* alone: And for the attaining of which, no other Power has joined, or is likely to join with us in any offenſive Engagements, either againſt the Emperor, or againſt *France*.

4. Becauſe ſuch Aſſiſtance to the Queen of *Hungary*, as the Situation of her Affairs, and that of all *Europe*, as well as the particular Intereſt and Policy of this Iſland require, would have been more properly given in Money, with much leſs Expence and Danger to us, with much more Effect and Advantage to our Ally. The 38000 Men, now ſaid to be paid for her Service, coſts this Nation 1,400,000 *l.* one Half of which Sum would have enabled her to maintain a greater Number of Men, capable of acting wherever her Affairs might require; ſo that above 700,000 *l.* ſeems to be wantonly laviſhed away upon this Occaſion, beſides the Lives of many of the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

5. Becauſe we apprehend, That the Troops of the Elector of *Hanover* cannot be employed to act in *Germany* againſt the Head of the Empire, whoſe Title and Cauſe have been avowed by the whole Body, in granting him an Aid of fifty *Roman* Months for his Support in this very War, without incurring the Riſque of ſuch Conſequences upon any ill Succeſs, as neither conſiſts with the Safety of *Hanover*, nor with the Prudence of *England*; in which Apprehenſion we are ſtrongly confirmed by thoſe Troops not having acted

in Oppoſition to Marſhal *Maillebois*, at a Juncture of Time when ſuch an Aſſiſtance given to the Queen of *Hungary*, might have been deciſive; and for loſing which Opportunity, no other natural or probable Reaſon appears.

6. Becauſe the aſſembling an Army in *Flanders*, not then attacked by the *French*, nor, as it appears to us, in any Danger of being attacked, could be of no Uſe to the Power we deſigned to aſſiſt, nor give any Hindrance or Terror to *France*, with regard to the Deſigns ſhe was then purſuing; but may, in its future Conſequences, probably tend to draw the Arms of that Crown into thoſe Parts, where they can act with the greateſt Advantage, and engage this Nation as Principals in a Land War, the Expence and Danger of which are much more certain and evident, than the Support we ſhall find in it from other Powers, or the Means we ſhall have of carrying it on.

7. Becauſe we obſerved, with the utmoſt Concern, that while *Great Britain* is exhauſting itſelf, almoſt to Ruin, in purſuance of Schemes pretended to be founded on our Engagements to the Queen of *Hungary*, the Electorate of *Hanover*, tho' under the ſame Engagements, as well as under the ſame Prince, does not appear to contribute any Thing as an Ally to her Aſſiſtance, but is paid by *Great Britain* for all the Forces it has now in the Field; and the Bargain made for thoſe Forces, is much more diſadvantageous to us, than what we concluded with that Electorate in the Year 1702. For, in the Convention, then ſigned, there is no Stipulation, either for Levy Money, or for Recruit Money, with both which we are charged in the preſent Demand, beſides other extraordinary Articles; and we conceive, that the Article of Levy Money, amounting alone to no leſs a Sum than 139,313 *l.* is a more particular Hardſhip upon us, becauſe it is known to all the World, that the 16,000 Men were not levied at the Requeſt, nor for the Service of *England*; but that the only Addition made to the uſual Eſtabliſhment of the Electoral Forces in Time of Peace, was 6000 Men raiſed ſome Time before, upon the Death of the late Emperor, and for the Service of his Majeſty's *German* Dominions; nor can we help

obſerving, that when we contracted for *Hanover* Troops in *June* 1702, their Pay did not commence till the Beginning of that very Month in which ſome had already taken the Field, and the reſt were actually upon their March; ſo that the Contract being only to the Firſt of *January* following, *England* received the Benefit of the Service of thoſe Troops during a whole Campaign, for the Pay of ſeven Months only; whereas, by now taking thoſe Troops into our Pay, on the 31ſt of *Auguſt* 1742, (that is, a Month before they began their March into *Flanders*) till the 26th of *December* 1743, we ſhall give them ſixteen Months Pay for the Service of one Campaign only, if they ſhould ever make a Campaign at all; ſo that *Hanover* not only receives the great and immediate Profit of this advantageous Bargain, but is alſo exonerated of above Half the Number of Forces, which it uſed to maintain in Times of the moſt profound Tranquillity.

8. Becauſe the making ſo unneceſſary a Bargain, in ſo very unthrifty a Manner, when this Nation is groaning under ſo heavy a Load of Debts and Taxes, engaged in a maritime War, at a mighty Expence, and with doubtful Succeſs, maintaining a great national Army abroad, and at the ſame Time burthened at Home with 23,000 Men (the Uſe of which we cannot diſcover) over and above 11,550 Marines, excites in our Minds the moſt alarming and melancholy Apprehenſions of the Diſſatisfaction and Jealouſy that may ariſe in the Breaſts of his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects, if ever the ſervile Ambition of any Miniſter ſhould attempt to gain, and to taint the Royal Ear, by a miſtaken Adulation, to an imagined Partiality (which we are perſuaded does not, and cannot exiſt) in the Behalf of an Intereſt, foreign to that of this Kingdom; were it ever to be ſuſpected from any ſuch new and ſurpriſing Appearances, that this Nation could be engaged in the moſt expenſive, chimerical and dangerous Scheme, entered into without the Advice or Approbation of Parliament; that its Treaſure could be exhauſted, its Honour expoſed, and its Safety riſqued, for no other End than to advance that foreign Intereſt, and make ſuch a Compliance the Price of Favour and Power: We are convinced it would be

attended with more Alienation of the Hearts of the People from his Majeſty's Perſon and Family, than almoſt any other Miſmanagement could ever produce. We therefore think it the higheſt Duty we owe to our King and Country, to enter our timely Proteſt againſt the Approach of ſo fatal a Miſchief, to deprecate the pernicious Effects of it in the moſt ſolemn Manner we can, and to expreſs our earneſt Deſire, that this Motion had been complied with, in order to ſtop an Evil in its Beginnings, by the prudent and ſalutary Intervention of one Houſe of Parliament, which by the encreaſing Corruption of Miniſters, may be extended ſo far, as either to throw this Nation into the greateſt Diſorder, or reduce it to a State of the meaneſt Dependency.

Cheſterfield,	Stanhope,	Oxford *and* Mort.
Rockingham,	Bridgewater,	Northampton,
Weſtmoreland,	Sandwich,	Aylesford,
Beaufort,	Aylesbury,	Litchfield,
Shaftsbury,	Haverſham,	Denbigh,
St. John,	Hereford,	Craven,
Montjoy,	Talbot,	Abingdon,
Bedford,	Coventry,	Foley.

Then it was moved to reſolve, That, in the unſettled and dangerous Situation of Affairs in *Europe*, the ſending a conſiderable Body of *Britiſh* Forces into the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and augmenting the ſame with 16,000 of his Majeſty's Electoral Troops, and the *Heſſians*, in the *Britiſh* Pay; and thereby in Conjunction with the Queen of *Hungary*'s Troops, in the *Low Countries*, forming a great Army for the Service of the common Cauſe, was a wiſe, uſeful, and neceſſary Meaſure, manifeſtly tending to the Support and Encouragement of his Majeſty's Allies, the real and effectual Aſſiſtance of the Queen of *Hungary*, and the reſtoring and maintaining the Balance of Power, and has already produced very advantageous Conſequences.

Which being objected to,

The Queſtion was put thereupon,

And it was reſolved in the Affirmative.

Contents 78. Non-Contents 35:

Diſſentient'

Signed by the ſame Lords, except *E. Stanhope.*

And

And the following was afterwards handed about as the Liſt of the Lords who voted for and againſt this Motion:

The Lords diſtinguiſhed thus * p *voted and ſpoke for the Motion. Thus* p *voted for it only. Thus* † c *voted and ſpoke againſt it: Thus* c *voted againſt it only.*

c Prince of Wales
c Duke of Cumberland
c Arch. Canterbury
† c Lord Chancellor
c Lord Preſident
p Lord Privy Seal
c Lord Steward
c Lord Chamberlain
c Duke of Richmond
p Beaufort
c St. Alban's
c Leeds
* p Bedford
c Devonſhire
c Marlborough
c Rutland
c Montague
† c Newcaſtle
c Portland
c Manchester
c Chandois
p Bridgwater
c Marquis of Tweedale
c Lothian
c Earl of Pembroke
c Lincoln
p Suffolk
p Northampton
c Warwick
p Denbigh
p Weſtmoreland
c Peterborough
c Winchelſea
* p Cheſterfield
* p Sandwich
c Cardigan
c Angleſey
p Ailesbury
p Shaftsbury
p Litchfield
c Radnor
c Berkeley
p Abingdon
c Holderneſs
c Scarborough
c Rochford
p Coventry
c Jerſey
† c Cholmondeley
c Hume
c Loudon
c Dunmore
c Portmore
c Iſla
p Oxford
p Rockingham
p Aylesford
p Briſtol
p Hallifax
c Cowper
* p Stanhope
c Harborough
c Pomfret
p Graham
c Ker
c Waldegrave
c Fitzwalter
c Malton
† c Bath
p Viſc. Hereford
c Fauconberg
c Townſend
* p Lonſdale
p Cobham
c Falmouth
c Lymington

c Har-

c Harcourt	c Berkeley
c Torrington	c Cornwallis
c Ld. Bp. Lincoln	p Craven
c Rocheſter	c Stawell
c Hereford	p Haverſham
c Sarum	c Conway
c Exeter	* p Harvey
c Glouceſter	c Somerville
c Oxford	c Hay
c St. Aſaph	p Montjoy
c Norwich	p Maſham
c Bangor	p Foley
c Briſtol	† c Bathurſt
c Chicheſter	c Onſlow
c Landaff	p Romney
c St. David's	c Cadogan
† c Lord Carteret, *Secr.*	c Ducie
c Abergavenny	c Hobart
c Delawar	c Monſon
c Willoughby Par.	c Lovell
c North	c Raymond
p St. John Blet.	p Talbot
c Clifton	c Montfort
p Brooke	c Ilcheſter
c Poulet	c Fitzwilliam
c Strange	c Edgcombe

As the Reſolution of the 19th of *January* wants a little Explanation, I ſhall obſerve, that upon the 21ſt of *December* his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and after paſſing the Land-Tax Bill, and ſuch other Bills as were ready for the Royal Aſſent, he made the following Speech to the two Houſes, *viz.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty's ſecond Speech to both Houſes.

I Am very glad of the Occaſion, which my coming hither at this Time gives me, of expreſſing to you the great Satisfaction I take in ſeeing ſo good a Progreſs already made in the Buſineſs of this Seſſion.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The Readineſs and Diſpatch with which you have thus early provided ſo conſiderable a Part of the Supplies for the enſuing Year, deſerve my particular Thanks; and I make no Doubt, but the ſame Zeal for the Common Cauſe

Cauſe will induce you to enable me to concert proper Meaſures, and to enter into, or make good ſuch Alliances and Engagements with other Powers, as may be neceſſary for the Support of the Queen of Hungary, *and reſtoring the Balance of Power.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I look upon this good Beginning as a ſure Pledge of your Steadineſs in purſuing the true Intereſt of Great Britain; *which is, and ever ſhall be, my only View.*

Subſidy to the Queen of *Hungary* oppoſed.

The two Houſes then only returned his Majeſty each an Addreſs of Thanks, but on the ſaid 19th of *January*, when the Order was read in the Houſe of Commons, for reſolving itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider further of the Supply granted to his Majeſty, it was ordered, that this Speech ſhould be referred to the ſaid Committee, and the Deſign of this Reference being ſuppoſed to be, that in the Committee this Reſolution ſhould be propoſed, it being then late, thoſe that were againſt the Reſolution oppoſed the Queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the Chair, which brought on the Debate upon the intended Reſolution itſelf, and after ſome Debate the Queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the Chair was put, and carried in the Affirmative by 212 to 159. The Houſe having thereupon reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee, this Reſolution was propoſed, whereupon the Debate was renewed; but the Numbers in the Houſe being known from the Fate of the former Queſtion, the Reſolution was agreed to in the Committee without a Diviſion. However it was next Day again oppoſed upon the Report, and after a new Debate, the Queſtion was carried in the Affirmative by 245 to 156.

Grant for the Ordnance oppoſed.

The only other Reſolution I ſhall take any farther Notice of, is the 4th of the 2d of *March*; for though there was no Diviſion upon it, yet it met with ſome Oppoſition, and my Readers may ſee the Subſtance of what was ſaid againſt it in *London* Magazine for 1744, p. 63.

Totals of Sums granted by this Committee.

Having thus given as full an Account of the Committee of Supply as I think neceſſary, I ſhall, as in my former *Annals*, give an Abſtract of the Sums granted by that Committee as follows:

Nov. 24.

				l.	*s.*	*d.*
Nov. 24.						
Reſolution 2d,				2,080,000	00	00
Dec. 6.						
Reſolution 1ſt,	534,763	00	00			
——— 3d,	647,862	05	10			
——— 4th,	266,616	06	5½			
——— 6th,	206,253	15	0			
				1,655,495	12	03½
Dec. 10.						
Reſolution 1ſt,	265,191	6	2½			
——— 2d,	392,697	8	3			
——— 3d,	161,607	17	1½			
				819,496	11	6½
Jan. 12.						
Reſolution 1ſt,	146,637	7	2			
——— 2d,	98,048	13	5			
				244,686	00	7
Jan. 19.						
Reſolution				500,000	00	0
Jan. 26.						
Reſolution 1ſt,	188,558	13	5			
——— 2d,	010,000	00	0			
——— 3d,	58,869	15	7¾			
——— 4th,	3,819	00	2			
——— 5th,	42,000	00	0			
——— 6th,	13,786	10	11½			
——— 7th,	4,333	10	1			
——— 8th,	10,000	00	0			
——— 9th,	4,000	00	0			
——— 10th,	25,000	00	0			
				360,367	10	3¼
March 2.						
Reſolution 1ſt,	26,137	00	10			
——— 2d,	3,918	00	00			
——— 3d,	41,435	18	8½			
——— 4th,	133,871	8	11			
——— 5th,	35,075	9	1			
——— 6th,	12,000	0	0			
				252,437	17	6½
Total of the Grants this Seſſion				5,912,483	12	3

From

From this Total we muſt deduct the Sums granted for making up Deficiencies, *&c.* of Grants for the Service of the preceding Years, *viz.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Dec. 10.				
Reſolution 1ſt,	265,191	6	2½	
Jan. 26.				
Reſolution 3d,	58,869	15	7¾	
——— 4th,	3,819	0	2	
——— 5th,	42,000	0	0	
——— 6th,	13,786	10	11½	
——— 7th,	4,333	10	1	
March 2d,				
Reſolution 3d,	41,435	18	8½	
——— 4th,	133,871	8	11	
——— 5th,	35,075	9	1	
		598,382	19	9
And the Remainder will be the Sum granted for the Service of the Year 1743; *viz.*		5,314,100	12	6

Committee of Ways and Means eſtabliſhed, with it's Reſolutions.

I come now to give an Account of the other grand Committee, *viz.* that of Ways and Means, which was eſtabliſhed by an Order of the 25th of *November*, and was continued by ſeveral Adjournments to the 4th of *March* inclusive, in which Time it came to the following Reſolutions, *viz.*

Nov. 26, *Reſolved*,

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, the Sum of Four Shillings in the Pound be raiſed in the Year 1743, upon Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Penſions, Offices, and Perſonal Eſtates, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, *Wales*, and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; and that a proportionable Ceſs, according to the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Union, be laid upon that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*.

This Reſolution was upon the Report agreed to by the Houſe with an Amendment, as followeth, *viz.*

That towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, the Sum of Four Shillings in the Pound, *and no more*, be raiſed in the Year 1743, upon Lands, Tene-

ments, Hereditaments, Penſions, Offices, and Perſonal Eſtates, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, *Wales*, and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; and that a proportionable Ceſs, according to the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Union, be laid upon that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*.

And upon this Reſolution a Bill was ordered to be brought in, which was paſſed into a Law.

Dec. 8th, *Reſolved*,

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, which, by an Act of Parliament of the fifteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, have Continuance to the 24th Day of *June* 1743, be further continued and charged upon all Malt which ſhall be made, and all Mum which ſhall be made or imported, and all Cyder and Perry which ſhall be made for Sale within the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, from the 23d Day of *June* 1743, to the 24th Day of *June* 1744.

This Reſolution being agreed to by the Houſe, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, purſuant thereunto, which was paſſed into a law.

January 14th, *Reſolved*,

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, 1ſt, That the Duty of Twenty Shillings *per* Gallon, granted to his Majeſty by an Act of the ninth Year of his Majeſty's Reign upon all Spirituous Liquors, which any Retailers thereof ſhould be poſſeſſed of or intereſted in after the 29th Day of *September* 1736, ſhall, from and after the 25th Day of *March* 1743, ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid.

2d, That, towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, there ſhall be paid for every Gallon of Low Wines or Spirits of the firſt Extraction, made or drawn from any foreign or imported Materials, or any Mixture therewith, Six-pence, over and above all other Duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the Diſtillers or Makers thereof.

3d, That, towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, there ſhall be paid for every Gallon of Low Wines or Spirits of the firſt Extraction (made or drawn only from any Sort of Drink, or Waſh, brewed, or

made

made from any Sort of Malt or Corn, other than and except Brewers Waſh and Tilts) one Peny, over and above all Duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the Diſtillers or Makers thereof.

4th, That, towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, there ſhall be paid for every Gallon of Low Wines or Spirits of the firſt Extraction, made or drawn from Brewers Waſh or Tilts, or any Mixture therewith, one Peny, over and above all other Duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the Diſtillers or Makers thereof.

5th, That, towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, there ſhall be paid for every Gallon of Low Wines or Spirits of the firſt Extraction, made or drawn from any other Sort or Kind of *Engliſh* Materials, or any Mixture therewith, Three Half-pence, over and above all other Duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the Diſtillers or Makers thereof.

6th, That, towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, there ſhall be paid for every Gallon of Spirits, made in *Great Britain*, of any Kind of Wine or Cyder imported, Six-pence, over and above all Duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the Diſtillers or Makers thereof.

7th, That, towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, there ſhall be paid for every Gallon of Strong Waters, or *Aqua Vitæ*, made for Sale, of any other Materials, Three-pence, over and above all other Duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the Diſtillers or Makers thereof.

8th, That, for the Encouragement of the Exportation of Spirits drawn or made from the Materials aforeſaid, a Drawback or Allowance be made of the ſeveral and reſpective Duties aforeſaid, on the Exportation thereof.

9th, That the Sum of Fifty Pounds yearly, which by the ſaid Act was granted to his Majeſty for a Licence for vending, bartering, or uttering ſuch Spirituous Liquors, ſhall alſo, from the 25th Day of *March* 1743, ceaſe and determine.

10th, That, from and after the 25th Day of *March* 1743, the Sum of Twenty Shillings yearly ſhall be paid to his Majeſty for a Licence to be taken out yearly

ly by every Perſon keeping a publick Brandy-ſhop, a publick Victualling-houſe, Coffee-houſe, or Ale-houſe, or being an Innholder, who ſhall vend, barter, or utter any Spirituous Liquors.

Theſe Reſolutions being all agreed to by the Houſe, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, purſuant to them, which Bill was paſſed into a Law.

February 5th, *Reſolved*, that it is the Opinion of this Committee,

1ſt, That towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, the Sum of one Million be raiſed by Annuities, at three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*; and the Sum of eight hundred thouſand Pounds, by way of a Lottery, to be attended with Annuities, after the Rate of three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*; which ſaid ſeveral Annuities ſhall be transferrable at the Bank of *England*, and charged on the ſeveral Duties on Spirituous Liquors granted to his Majeſty this Seſſion of Parliament.

2d, That the ſeveral Rates and Duties granted to his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, by an Act of the twelfth Year of his Reign for granting an Aid to his ſaid late Majeſty, by laying a Duty upon all Victuallers and Retailers of Beer and Ale, within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Weekly Bills of Mortality, ſhall, from and after the 24th Day of *June* 1743, ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid.

3d, That in lieu of the ſaid Rates and Duties, now charged with the Payment of the principal Sum of four hundred eighty one thouſand 400 Pounds in Exchequer Bills, the ſaid Sum remaining unſatisfied in Exchequer Bills, together with the Intereſt thereupon, and Charges of circulating the ſame, ſhall, from and after the 25th Day of *March* 1743 (together with the Sum herein after granted to his Majeſty) be charged on the Duties granted to his Majeſty this Seſſion of Parliament, for Licences to ſell Spirituous Liquors, or ſtrong Waters, by Retail, ſubject to the ſame Rules and Methods as were preſcribed, concerning the circulating and paying off the ſame Exchequer Bills, in and by the Act paſſed in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King *George* the

Firſt,

Firſt, for laying a Duty upon all Victuallers and Retailers of Beer and Ale, within the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

4th, That towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, his Majeſty be enabled to borrow by Loans, or Exchequer Bills, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole, the Sum of five hundred and eighteen thouſand ſix hundred Pounds; which ſaid Sum of five hundred and eighteen thouſand ſix hundred Pounds, together with the ſaid Sum of four hundred eighty-one thouſand four hundred Pounds, remaining unpaid of Exchequer Bills iſſued purſuant to the ſaid Act of the twelfth Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, ſhall be charged upon the ſaid Duties granted to his Majeſty this Seſſion of Parliament, for Licences to ſell Spirituous Liquors, or Strong Waters, by Retail.

5th, That the Sum of twelve thouſand four hundred ninety-two Pounds, two Shillings five Pence three Farthings now remaining in the Exchequer, being the Overplus of the Grants for the Service of the Year 1742, be iſſued and applied towards making good the Supply granted to his Majeſty in this Seſſion of Parliament.

Upon theſe Reſolutions being agreed to by the Houſe, a Bill or Bills were ordered to be brought in, and accordingly a Bill was brought in, intitled, *An Act for repealing the ſeveral Rates and Duties upon Victuallers*, &c. and another Bill, intitled, *An Act for raiſing by Annuities and a Lottery*, &c. Both which were paſſed into Laws.

March 4th, *Reſolved*, that it is the Opinion of this Committee,

1ſt, That towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the Sum of one Million out of ſuch Monies as have ariſen, or ſhall or may ariſe, of the Surpluſſes, Exceſſes, or Overplus Monies, commonly called the Sinking Fund.

2d, That an Act made in the fourth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, *An Act for granting an Allowance upon the Exportation of* Britiſh *made Gunpowder*, which was to continue in Force for five Years from the 24th Day of *June* 1731, and from thence to the End of the then next Seſſion of Parliament;

ment; and which, by another Act made in the 10th Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, was further continued for ſeven Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Seſſion of Parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

3d, That ſo much of an Act made in the eighth Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, intituled, *An Act giving further Encouragement for the Importation of Naval Stores, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned*, as relates to the Importation of Wood and Timber, and of the Goods commonly called Lumber, therein particularly enumerated, from any of his Majeſty's *Britiſh* Plantations or Colonies in *America*, free from all Cuſtoms and Impoſitions whatſoever, which was to be in Force for twenty-one Years, from the 24th Day of *June* 1722, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

4th, That ſo much of an Act made in the 12th Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, intituled, *An Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty, by laying a Duty upon all Victuallers and Retailers of Beer and Ale within the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and the Weekly Bills of Mortality; and for prohibiting their ſending Beer or Ale out of their Houſes, to diſtant Places, in any Pots or Veſſels leſs than a Gallon; and alſo for adding one hundred additional Hackney Chairs, to thoſe already licenſed; and for applying certain Arrears of former Land-Taxes towards the Supply granted to his Majeſty, for the Service of the Year* 1726; *and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament*, as relates to the additional Number of one hundred Hackney Chairs therein mentioned, which was to continue in Force for eighteen Years, from the 24th Day of *June* 1726, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

5th, That ſeveral Clauſes in an Act made in the ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and in an Act made in the tenth Year of the Reign of her ſaid late Majeſty, and in one other Act made in the twelfth Year of the Reign of her ſaid late Majeſty, and alſo in an Act made in the firſt Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, relating to the Juriſdiction, Powers, and Authorities of the Commiſſioners

miſſioners for licenſing and regulating Hackney-Coaches and of Juſtices of the Peace, and to the Rules, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Directions therein mentioned, are near expiring, and fit to be continued.

Theſe Reſolutions being all likewiſe agreed to by the Houſe, it was ordered, that a Bill or Bills ſhould be brought in, purſuant to them; and accordingly a Bill was brought in, intituled, *An Act for granting to his Majeſty the Sum of* One Million *out of the Sinking Fund*, &c. And another, intituled, *An Act for continuing ſeveral Laws relating to*, &c. both which were paſſed into Laws.

Spirituous Liquors Bill oppoſed.

None of theſe Reſolutions, nor any of the Bills brought in, purſuant to them, met with any extraordinary Oppoſition, except the 2d of the 14th of *January*, which upon the Report was oppoſed by ſeveral Gentlemen, who thought the Duty too ſmall, becauſe it was a ſort of Licenſing the pernicious Cuſtom of Gin-Drinking, and making it a Fund for raiſing Money, by laying ſuch a ſmall Duty upon it, as would encourage a Vice which ought to be prohibited. For this Reaſon a Motion was made, to recommit that Reſolution; but as the Prohibition had been found ineffectual, becauſe there was no preventing the clandeſtine Sale of Spirits, and as a high Duty would have the ſame Effect with a Prohibition, the Duty then propoſed, it was ſaid, would be high enough at firſt, and might afterwards be raiſed if found practicable, therefore upon the Queſtion's being put, for recommitting, it was carried in the Negative, and the Bill brought in purſuant to theſe Reſolutions met with little Oppoſition in this Houſe.

Petitions upon this Occaſion.

But among the Petitioners upon this Occaſion a Conteſt happened, which I think worth taking Notice of, and therefore ſhall give the Subſtance of the Petitions, from whence the Reader will ſee what the Conteſt was:

January 26th, A Petition of ſeveral Merchants, Maltſters, and Brewers in the Burgh of *Great Yarmouth, Norfolk*, was preſented to the Houſe, which recited the 3d Reſolution of the ſaid 14th of *January*, and repreſented to the Houſe as follows, That ſeveral Laws were heretofore made for obliging all Diſtillers

to draw their Low Wines, or Spirits of the firſt Extraction, from clean and wholeſome Drink made of Malted Corn intirely; and that Spirits drawn from Malt only, are more wholeſome than ſuch as are drawn from Unmalted Corn mixed with Malt; and that by the Diſtillers Uſe of Unmalted Corn, much leſs Corn, as well as Malt, is conſumed, to the great Diſadvantage of his Majeſty's Revenue, and to the Loſs of the Manufacture to the Subject, as alſo to the Landed Intereſt, and is very prejudicial to Trade, as well as Navigation; and therefore, in Behalf of themſelves, and many others, prejudiced by the Uſe of Unmalted Corn, praying the Houſe to take the Premiſſes into Conſideration, and to give Relief therein, that the Diſtillers may be reſtrained from the uſing of Unmalted Corn, and the Laws heretofore made for the Conſumption of Malted Corn be enforced, or revived, or by ſuch other Means, as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

This Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table; and *February* 7th, a Petition to the ſame Effect was preſented from ſeveral Merchants, Maltſters, and Brewers in the City of *New Sarum*, *Wiltſhire*; which was likewiſe ordered to lie upon the Table.

In Oppoſition to theſe, a Petition was the ſame Day preſented from ſeveral Yeomen and Farmers of the County of *Kent*, in Behalf of themſelves and all the Farmers of the ſaid County, which ſet forth as follows, *viz.* That the Petitioners have, with great Concern and Surprize, read in the Votes of this Houſe the Contents of a Petition from ſeveral Merchants, Maltſters, and Brewers in the Burgh of *Great Yarmouth* in the County of *Norfolk*; and expreſſing their Sorrow at the Proſpect of impending Ruin, which muſt inevitably fall upon the Petitioners, if this Doctrine ſhould once prevail, that more Corn would be conſumed by obliging all Diſtillers to draw their Spirits of the firſt Extraction from Malted Corn intirely, and conſequently that the Corn Grower would be a conſiderable Gainer thereby; whereas, in the Opinion of the Petitioners, nothing is more plain, than that the very Reverſe is moſt true; and further ſetting forth, that the Petitioners have ſeen a printed Calcu-

lation,

lation, delivered, as they are informed, to the Members of this Houſe, attempting to prove the above-ſaid Propoſition; and repreſenting to the Houſe, that although many Things may be true in Figures, and abſolutely falſe in Practice, yet, the Petitioners conceive the Computation pretended to be made upon this propoſed Alteration of the Law, is not only fallacious in itſelf, but will, if carried into Execution, prove fatal to the Intereſt of Landlord and Tenant; that there are every Year, and in the very beſt Harveſts, conſiderable Quantities of Corn throughout the Kingdom, utterly incapable of being malted, and as this happens even in dry Lands and early Harveſts, the Proportion of ſuch Corn muſt be greater in cold wet Lands and in late wet Harveſts; which great Quantity of Corn is now chiefly uſed for the Diſtillation of Spirits; but ſhould a Law paſs to confine the Diſtiller to draw them from malted Corn only, the Petitioners know not any Market which can poſſibly take ſuch large Quantities of poor Corn off their Hands, which enables the Petitioners at preſent to pay their Rents; and further repreſenting to the Houſe the great Prejudice which muſt certainly attend the Farmers, with reſpect to that Part of the Crop capable of being malted, of which, at preſent, great Quantities, and that of the very beſt Corn, are uſed dry by the Diſtillers; and that although the Petitioners allow that more of this Sort of Corn may be conſumed, if all was to be malted, and the Malt Duty, (as it is urged) would be raiſed, to the Increaſe of the Revenue; yet it is as certain, that the Price of Spirits muſt be raiſed by the Diſtiller, in proportion to the extraordinary Charge this new Method would lay him under, or elſe he muſt abate ſo much from the Price of the Corn, to the Prejudice of the Farmer; and that the Petitioners are of Opinion, that the Price upon Spirits, which now ſell for three Shillings and ſix Pence a Gallon, muſt then neceſſarily be augmented to ſix Shillings, or thereabouts; which, conſidering the preſent Price of ſmuggled Brandy, and of that which has paid Duty, will amount to a total Prohibition; that the Diſtiller therefore, in order to carry on his Trade, inſtead of raiſing the Price of his Spirits to this Degree, will naturally,

as the Petitioners apprehend, deduct all the additional Charges out of the prime Coſt of the Malt, and conſequently the Farmer will bear the whole Burden, and be forced to ſell ſo much more Corn, to be made into Malt, for the ſame Money, beſides paying the new Malt Duty and the Maltſters Profit; and therefore expreſſing the Hope of the Petitioners, that no ſuch Alteration may be enacted, as is prayed for in the abovementioned Petition, but that the late Act of the ſixth of his preſent Majeſty, and which was made upon mature Deliberation, for the Benefit of the Corn Grower and Land Owner, by opening a Market for the dry Corn to the Diſtiller, will not be infringed upon in this Point, but remain in full Force and Virtue.

This Petition was alſo ordered to lie upon the Table, and had the deſired Effect; for upon the 14th of *February*, the Bill was paſſed and ſent to the Lords, without making the Alteration deſired by the two firſt Petitions.

In the Houſe of Lords, this Bill met with a moſt ſtrenuous Oppoſition; for it having been read as uſual the firſt Time, without much Notice, it was on the 17th ordered to be read a ſecond Time on the *Tueſday* following, and the Lords to be ſummoned; and on the 21ſt, after the Commiſſioners of Exciſe had been ordered to attend, the Lord *Hervey* moved, that ſeveral eminent Phyſicians might alſo be ordered to attend; but after a long Debate, his Motion was overruled, upon a Diviſion of 33 *not Contents* to 17 *Contents*. Next Day the Bill was read a ſecond Time, and after examining the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, as to the Execution of the Law againſt retailing Spirituous Liquors, and other Matters, a Motion was made for committing the Bill, which being oppoſed, a long Debate enſued *, in which the Lord *Hervey*, the Biſhop of *Oxford*, the Lord *Talbot*, the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, the Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale*, and the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, ſpoke againſt the Bill, and the Lord *Bathurſt*, the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, the Lord *Carteret*, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and the Earl of *Iſla*, ſpoke in its Favour. At laſt the Queſtion being put, it was upon a Diviſion carried in the Affirmative by

* *See* Lond. Mag. *P.* 469, 521.

Lords in the Houſe 59 } 82 Contents 38 } 54 not Cont.
Proxies ——— 23 } 16 }

After which it was reſolved, that the Houſe would on *Thurſday* next go into a Committee upon the ſaid Bill, and it was ordered that the Lords ſhould be ſummoned. Upon that Day the Lords accordingly went into a Committee on the Bill, and the firſt Clauſe being read, the Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale* ſtood up, and after a ſhort Speech moved, To reſume the Houſe, upon which there was a new and a very ſtrenuous Debate †. The Speakers in this Debate were as follow, *viz.*

For the Motion.	*Againſt the Motion.*
Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale.*	Earl of *Iſla.*
Earl of *Aylesford.*	Lord *Carteret.*
Duke of *Bedford.*	Earl of *Bath.*
Lord *Hervey.*	Duke of *Newcaſtle.*
Lord *Talbot.*	Lord *Bathurſt.*
Earl of *Sandwich.*	
Earl of *Cheſterfield.*	

And the Queſtion being put, it was upon a Diviſion carried in the Negative, by 56 *not Contents* to 35 *Contents*; after which the Committee went through the Bill, and it was reported and agreed to by the Houſe, without any Amendment; whereupon the Earl of *Sandwich* ſtood up, and after ſhewing the Danger of their Lordſhips paſſing ſuch a Bill without the matureſt Deliberation, he moved for having it read a third Time on the *Tueſday* following; but the Lord *Carteret* having ſtood up, and, after ſhewing the Danger of delaying any Bill relating to the Supply, moved for reading it a third Time the next Day, a new Debate aroſe, in which, beſides the Earl of *Sandwich*, the Lord *Hervey*, the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Lord *Talbot*, ſpoke for *Tueſday*; and beſides the Lord *Carteret*, the Earl of *Cholmondeley* ſpoke for next Day. At laſt the Queſtion being put upon the Earl of *Sandwich*'s Motion, it was upon a Diviſion carried in the Negative by 52 *not Contents* to 29 *Contents*; after which the Bill was ordered to be read a third Time the next Day, and the Lords to be ſummoned. Accordingly next Day it was read a third Time, when a new Debate enſued upon the Merits of the Bill, in

† *See Ditto P.* 653. *and* Lond. Mag. 1744. *P.* 1, 53.

which the Lord *Hervey*, the Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale*, and the Earl of *Aylesford*, ſpoke againſt its being paſſed, and were anſwered by the Lord *Carteret*; and upon the Queſtion for its being paſſed, there was a new Diviſion, upon which Occaſion the following Proteſt was entered upon the Journals of that Houſe, *viz.*

Die Veneris, 25 Februarii, 1742.

HODIE tertia vice lecta eſt Billa, entituled, *An Act for repealing certain Duties upon Spirituous Liquors, and on Licences for retailing the ſame; and for laying other Duties upon Spirituous Liquors, and on Licences to retail the ſaid Liquors.*

After Debate,

The Queſtion was put, Whether this Bill ſhall paſs? It was reſolved in the Affirmative.

Content	59	Non-Content	38
Proxies	23	Proxies	17
	82		55

Diſſentient'

Jo. Cant.	*Jo. Briſtol*	*Stanhope*
Ed. London	*M. Gloueeſt.*	*Romney*
N. Exon.	*Tho. Sarum*	*Aylesford*
Iſa. Aſaph	*Tho. Oxf.*	*Beaufort*
Tho. Norwich	*Matt. Ciceſt.*	*Gower*, C. P. S.

1. Becauſe the Act of the Ninth of his preſent Majeſty made to prevent the exceſſive drinking of Spirituous Liquors, which is by this Bill to be repealed, declares, That the drinking of Spirituous Liquors, or ſtrong Waters, is become very common, eſpecially amongſt the People of lower and inferior Rank, the conſtant and exceſſive Uſe whereof tends greatly to the Deſtruction of their Healths, rendering them unfit for uſeful Labour and Buſineſs, debauching their Morals, and inciting them to perpetrate all manner of Vices; and the ill Conſequences of the exceſſive Uſe of ſuch Liquors are not confined to the preſent Generation, but extend to future Ages, and tend to the Devaſtation and Ruin of this Kingdom: We therefore apprehend,

hend, That if an Act deſigned to remedy ſuch indiſputable Miſchiefs, was not found adequate to its ſalutary Intention, the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature ought to have examined its Imperfection, and ſupplied its Defects, and not have reſcinded it by a Law, authorizing the manifold Calamities it was calculated to prevent.

2. Becauſe the refuſing to admit the moſt eminent Phyſicians to give their Opinions of the fatal Conſequences of theſe poiſonous Liquors, may be conſtrued, without Doors, as a Reſolution of this Houſe to ſuppreſs all authentick Information of the pernicious Effects on the Health and Morals of Mankind, which will neceſſarily flow from the unreſtrained Licentiouſneſs permitted by this Bill.

3. Becauſe, as it is the inherent Duty of every Legiſlature to be watchful in protecting the Lives, and preſerving the Morals of the People; ſo the availing itſelf of the Vices, Debaucheries, and conſequential Miſery and Deſtruction of Millions, is a manifeſt Inverſion of the fundamental Principles of national Policy, and contrarient to the ſocial Emoluments for which Government alone is inſtituted.

4. Becauſe the Opulence and Power of a Nation depends on the Number, Vigour, and Induſtry of its People, and its Liberty and Happineſs on their Temperance and Morality; to all which this Bill threatens Deſtruction, by authorizing fifty thouſand Houſes, (the Number admitted in the Debate) to retail a Poiſon, which by univerſal Experience, is known to debilitate the Strong, and deſtroy the Weak, to extinguiſh Induſtry, and to inflame thoſe intoxicated by its malignant Efficacy to perpetrate the moſt heinous Crimes; for what Confuſion and Calamities may not be expected, when near a twentieth Part of the Houſes of this Kingdom ſhall be converted into Seminaries of Drunkenneſs and Profligacy, authorized and protected by the legiſlative Power? And, as we conceive, the Contributions to be paid by theſe infamous Receſſes, and Money to be raiſed by this deſtructive Project, are Conſiderations highly unworthy the Attention of Parliament, when compared with the extenſive Evils from thence ariſing; ſo are we of Opinion, that if the real

Exi-

Exigencies of the Publick required raiſing the immenſe Sums this Year granted, they could by no Means palliate the having recourſe to a Supply founded on the Indulgence of Debauchery, the Encouragement of Crimes, and the Deſtruction of the human Race.

Sandwich *Talbot*
Haverſham *Briſtol*
Cheſterfield *Aylesbury*, and
Halifax *Ward*

Bedford *Oxford* and *Mortimer*

for all the above Reaſons, excepting the ſecond.

As to the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Reſolutions of the 4th *March*, they were occaſioned by the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire what Laws were expired or near expiring, and fit to be revived or continued, which was made to the Houſe on the 11th of *February*; for theſe Laws, being reported by them as fit to be continued, an Inſtruction was then given by the Houſe to the Committee of Ways and Means to take them into their Conſideration; and in purſuance of this Inſtruction theſe Reſolutions were in that Committee agreed to.

Amount of the Funds provided by the Committee of Ways and Means.

I ſhall now conclude my Account of the Committee of Ways and Means, with an Abſtract of the Funds provided by them for raiſing the Sums granted by the Committee of Supply.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
November 26th,			
The Land Tax, ſuppoſed to be	2000000	00	0
December 18th,			
The Malt Tax, ſuppoſed to be	700000	00	0
January 14th,			
The Duties upon Spirituous Liquors, afterwards granted as a Fund for borrowing	1800000	00	0
The Duties upon Licences, and afterwards granted as a Fund for Borrowing, beſides what remained due upon the *London* Victuallers Duty the Sum of	518600	00	0
	5018600	00	0

February

		l.	s.	d.
	Brought over	5018600	00	0
February 9th, Beſides the Funds laſt mentioned, there was this Day granted the Overplus of the Grants for 1742, then remaining in the Exchequer, being — —		12492	2	5¾
March 4th, From the Sinking Fund —		1000000	00	0
Total — —		6031092	2	5¾

So that ſuppoſing the Land and Malt Tax to hold out fully to what they are above computed at, the Proviſions made this Year by the Committee of Ways and Means, amount to 118,608 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* and three *Farthings* more than was granted by the Committee of Supply, which ſhews, how ready and willing our Parliament is to ſupport the Expence and the Meaſures of our Government, eſpecially when we conſider, that the Committee of Supply granted every Farthing demanded of them by our Miniſters. If our Parliaments had in former Reigns been in the ſame good Humour, I believe, *Dunkirk* would never have been ſold to the *French* by King *Charles* the Second, nor would the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and much leſs the Treaty of Partition, have been concluded by King *William* the Third; but there is likewiſe a Danger in our Parliament's being too much, and continuing too long in a good Humour: It may expoſe us to the Fate of *Denmark*: The People may perhaps at laſt join with the Crown in eſtabliſhing its arbitrary Power.

To

To my Account of these two Committees, I shall subjoin the following, which is

A STATE *of the National Debt, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood* Dec. 31, 1741, *and* Dec. 31, 1742.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the National Debt on *Dec.* 31, 1741.	Increased between *Dec.* 31, 1741, and *Dec.* 31, 1742.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the National Debt on *Dec.* 31, 1742.
	L. *s.* *d.* *q.*	*L.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.* *q.*
Annuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed, and unsubscribed to the *South Sea* Company	1836275 17 10 3			1836275 17 10 3
Annuities for Lives, with the Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed	108100			108100
Ditto for 2 and 3 Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths	108647 8 2 3		1200	107447 8 2 3
			161108 6 8	

Ditto

	L.	s.	d.	q.	L.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	q.
Ditto at 9 *l. per C.* for ſhort Terms	161108	6	8			109290						
Ditto on Lottery 1710, for Ditto	109290											
Ditto on Plate-Act 6 *Geo.* I. *Regis*	312000								312000			
Ditto for *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtopher's* Debentures, at 3 *l. per Cent. per Annum.*	37821	5	1	1					37821	5	1	1
Ditto at 3 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* 1731.	400000								400000			
Ditto at 3 *l. per Cent.* 1736, charged on the Sinking Fund	600000								600000			
Ditto 1738, charged on Ditto	300000								300000			
Duties on Salt continued 1735	397500					169500			228000			
Ditto further continued 1741	1200000								1200000			
Exchequer Bills made out at Intereſt of old Bills exchanged	2200								2200			
Ditto on Victuallers Act 1726	481400								481400			
Ditto charged on the Duties on Sweets 1737	499600								499600			
The Land Taxes and the Duties on Malt being annual Grants, are												

not

	L: s. d. q.	L.	L: s. d. q.
not charged in this Account, nor the 100,000 *l.* charged upon the Deductions of 6 *d. per* Pound on Penſions, *&c.*			
Eaſt-India Company.			
By two Acts of Parliament 9 *Will.* III. and two other Acts 6 and 9 *Annæ Reginæ*	3200000		3200000
Bank of *England.*			
On their original Fund at 6 *per Cent.* until *Aug.* 1, 1743.	1600000		1600000
On Ditto,——and with the aforegoing Sum will bear an Intereſt at 3 *per Ct.* from *Aug.* 1743		1600000	1600000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 3 *Geo.* I. *Regis.*	500000		500000
Purchaſed of the *S. S.* Company	4000000		4000000
Annuities at 4 *l. per Cent.* charged on the Duties on Coals, *&c.* ſince *Lady-Day* 1719.	1750000		1750000
			Ditto

	L.	s.	d.	q.
Ditto charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery 1714	1250000			
Ditto at 3 *l. per Cent.* for Lottery 1731	800000			
Ditto at 3 *l. per Cent.* 1742 charged on the Sinking Fund				
South-Sea Company. On their Capital Stock and Annuities 9 *Geo. I. Regis*	27302203	5	6	2
	46956146	3	5	1

	L.	s.	d.	q.
Ditto of the *South-Sea* Company's Fund	3400000			
Ditto of the Aggregate Fund				
Surplus of the General Fund				
To the Produce of the Sinking Fund between the 31ſt of December 1742, and the 31ſt of December 1743.	441098	6	8	
THE Exchequer to Cash on the Sinking Fund, on the 31ſt of Dec. 1740	48915047	16	9	1
	27302203	5	6	2
	46956146	3	5	1

An Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund in the Year 1742, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, *the said Fund has been applied.*

					L.	s.	d.
THE Exchequer to Cash on the Sinking Fund, on the 31st of *Dec.* 1740				Dr.	160392	13	11¼
To the Produce of the Sinking Fund between the 31st of *December* 1741, and the 31st of *December* 1742.							
Surplus of the General Fund	448970	4	11¼				
Ditto of the Aggregate Fund	61651		7¼		1071371	10	7
Ditto of the *South-Sea* Company's Fund	20750	5	¼				
				L.	1231764	4	6½

Per

An Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund in the Year 1742, *and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before* Dec. 25, 1716, *the ſaid Fund has been applied.*

	Per contra Cr.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
BY Money iſſued between the 31ſt of *December* 1741, and the 31ſt of *December* 1742.				
In part of 1000000 *l.* granted laſt Seſſion of Parliament for the Service of the Year 1742		939169	12	6½
To pay the Annuities at 3 *per Cent.* on 600000 *l.* granted 1736, for one Year due at *Chriſtmas* 1742		18000		
To the Uſher of the Receipt of the Exchequer, for Neceſſaries delivered for the Service of the ſaid Annuities		50	6	
To pay the Annuities at 3 *per Cent.* on 300000 *l.* granted 1738, for one Year due at *Michaelmas* 1742		9000		
To the Bank of *England*, to make good the Premiums or Rewards, for circulating Exchequer Bills charged on the Duties on Victuallers granted 1726, between *July* 24, 1741, and *Michaelmas* 1742		4333	10	[illegible]
To the ſaid Bank of *England*, to make good the Premiums or Rewards, for circulating Exchequer Bills charged on the Duties on Sweets, granted 1737, between *July* 24, 1741, and *Michaelmas* 1742		13786	10	11½
To make good the Deficiency of the Lottery Annuities 1731, at *Chriſtmas* 1741		3819		[illegible]
To pay Intereſt on the Loans charged on the Duties on Salt continued 1741, for 12 Months Intereſt due *Nov.* 5, 1742		42000		
To make good the Deficiency of Annuities on the Plate Act to *Lady-day* 1742		5433	11	7½
To pay Annuities at 3 *per Cent.* on 800000 *l.* granted 1742, and Charges of Management for half a Year, due at *Chriſtmas* 1742		12225		
		1047817	11	4½
Balance in Caſh the 31ſt of *December* 1742		183946	13	1½
		1231764	4	6½

I come next to give an Account of ſome of the moſt important Bills not relating to the Supply, that had the good Fortune to be paſſed into Laws, which I ſhall give according to the Order of Time in which they were introduced.

Scottiſh Election Bill.

December the 21ſt, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Scot*, and ſeconded by the Lord Advocate for *Scotland*, it was ordered, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Laws touching the Elections of Members to ſerve for the Commons in Parliament, for that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; and to reſtrain the Partiality, and regulate the Conduct of Returning Officers at ſuch Elections; and the ſaid two Gentlemen were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. The Bill was accordingly preſented to the Houſe on the 18th of *January* by Mr. *Scot*; and after paſſing through the uſual Forms in both Houſes, without any Oppoſition, received the Royal Aſſent with the other Bills then ready on the 22d of *March*.

Eſcape Bill.

As to the Bill for the further Puniſhment of Perſons who ſhall aſſiſt or encourage Priſoners to eſcape, I ſhall take Notice of it only in order to obſerve, that as every Seſſion is in itſelf a diſtinct and ſeveral Parliament, therefore all Bills that have not had the Royal Aſſent before the Prorogation, become of no Effect, and if intended to be paſſed into Laws, muſt in the next Seſſion paſs again through the Forms in both Houſes, as if they had never before been thought on; and as the chief and moſt conſiderable Power of Parliament is the Legiſlative, therefore the firſt Thing done every Seſſion, after ſuch Members have taken the Oaths as had not before taken them in that Parliament, is to read ſome Bill for the firſt Time, and order it to be read a ſecond Time.

This Bill for the further Puniſhment of Perſons aſſiſting Priſoners to eſcape having been one of thoſe brought in the preceding Seſſion, that had not the good Fortune to be paſſed into Laws, was the Bill made uſe of upon this Occaſion, and having been paſſed by both Houſes, it received the Royal Aſſent the laſt Day of the Seſſion.

The Duke of *Buckingh*'s Bill.

As none of the other Bills paſſed this Seſſion were of any great Importance, I need not take particular Notice

Notice of them; but I cannot omit taking Notice of a private Bill paſſed this Seſſion, which was the Bill intitled, *An Act for reſtoring* Francis *Duke of* Buccleugh, *to the Dignities and Titles of Earl of* Doncaſter, *and Baron* Scot *of* Tindal. By this Bill, which was recommended by his Majeſty, and paſſed both Houſes without Oppoſition, the Attainder of the Duke of *Monmouth*, the preſent Duke of *Buccleugh*'s Grandfather, was, ſo far as relates to theſe Titles, reverſed; and preſently after the Bill had the Royal Aſſent, which was on the 22d of *March*, his Grace was introduced, and took his Seat in the Houſe of Peers, as Earl of *Doncaſter*.

Vagabond Bill.

As to the Bills brought in this Seſſion which had not the good Fortune to be paſſed into Laws, the firſt was the Bill intitled, *An Act to amend and make more effectual the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons, and to Houſes of Correction*, *Dec.* the 7th, it was moved to order, That a Committee be appointed to conſider the Act made in the 13th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intitled, *An Act for amending and enforcing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons; and for reducing the ſame into one Act of Parliament; and alſo for amending the Laws for erecting, providing, and regulating Houſes of Correction*; and to report their Opinion to the Houſe, as to what Amendments might be proper to be made thereunto. A Committee being accordingly appointed, and all that came to have Voices, it was ordered, that it ſhould be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, to conſider the Laws relating to the Poor, ſo far as the ſame concerned the Removal and Relief of poor Perſons, and to report their Opinion to the Houſe, as to what Amendments might be proper to be made thereunto: And upon the 27th of *January* it was ordered, that it ſhould be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, to conſider the Laws relating to the Settlement of poor Perſons, and to report their Opinion to the Houſe, as to what Amendments might be proper to be made to them.

January the 28th, Mr. *Carew*, the Chairman of this Committee, acquainted the Houſe, I ſuppoſe,

that they had conſidered the Matters to them referred, and that they were ready to make their Report; whereupon it was ordered, that their Report ſhould be received upon the *Tueſday* Morning following, when he accordingly reported the Reſolutions of the Committee, and it was ordered, that the ſaid Report ſhould be taken into Conſideration upon the *Thurſday* Morning then next. Upon that Day, after the Order for this Purpoſe was read, the Sergeant at Arms was ordered to ſummon the Members in the uſual Manner to attend the Service of the Houſe; and upon his Return, the Reſolutions of this Committee were read, and were as follow, *viz.*

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, 1ſt, That an Act made in the 13th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign (intituled, *An Act for amending and enforcing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons; and for reducing the ſame into one Act of Parliament; and alſo for amending the Laws for erecting, providing, and regulating Houſes of Correction)* is, in many Parts, defective, and inſufficient to anſwer the Purpoſes, for which the ſame was deſigned.

2d, That the Omiſſion of the Correction of Vagrants by Whipping, is one great Cauſe of the Defects and Inſufficiency of the ſaid Act; and that the ſame ought to be altered.

3d, That the Method of paſſing Vagrants, appointed by the ſaid Act, is burthenſome to the Publick, and has not any ways anſwered the Intent of the ſaid Act.

4th, That the Puniſhment of incorrigible Rogues, and Perſons giving a falſe Account of themſelves, upon their Examinations preſcribed by the ſaid Act, is not ſufficient to anſwer the Intent of the ſaid Act.

5th, That ſo much of the ſaid Act as relates to the Nomination and Removal of the Maſter or Keeper of Houſes of Corrrection, is inſufficient, and ought to be amended.

6th, That two Juſtices of the Peace, whereof one to be of the *Quorum*, of the Diviſion, where any Perſon or Perſons, that are likely to become chargeable to the Pariſh, ſhall come to inhabit, by their Warrant may be enabled to remove and convey ſuch Perſon or Perſons

Perſons to ſuch Pariſh, where he or they were laſt legally ſettled by any Laws now in being, notwithſtanding ſuch two Juſtices, whereof one to be of the *Quorum*, or either of them, ſhall be reſident in, or charged or chargeable to, the Poor Rates of ſuch Pariſh.

7th, That no Perſon or Perſons ought to gain any Settlement in any Pariſh or Place, by renting of a Tenement of ten Pounds *per Annum*, unleſs the Tenement be wholly ſituate within the Pariſh where ſuch poor Perſon reſides, and for which ſuch Perſon or Perſons have duly and *bona fide* paid one Year's Rent.

8th, That no poor Perſon ought to gain any Settlement in any Pariſh or Place, by ſerving as a Servant, or Apprentice, within ſuch Pariſh or Place, unleſs the Maſter or Miſtreſs, with whom ſuch Service is performed, is rated to and pays the Pariſh Taxes of ſuch Pariſh or Place, where ſuch Service, or Apprenticeſhip, is performed.

9th, That no Perſon or Perſons ought to gain a Settlement, by ſerving the Offices of Conſtable or Tything-man, within any Pariſh or Place.

10th, That every unmarried Perſon, not having Child or Children, who ſhall ſerve with any Perſon, in any Pariſh or Place, for the Space of one whole Year, ought to be adjudged to have gained a legal Settlement by ſuch Service in ſuch Pariſh or Place, although it ſhould not appear, that ſuch Perſon was hired to ſerve for a Year.

11th, That the Houſe be moved, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain, amend, and make more effectual an Act made in the 13th Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty (intituled, *An Act for amending and enforcing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons; and for reducing the ſame into one Act of Parliament; and alſo for amending the Laws for erecting, providing, and regulating Houſes of Correction.*)

12th, That the Houſe be moved, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Laws now in being, relating to the Settlement and Removal of poor Perſons.

Of theſe Reſolutions the firſt and ſixth were agreed to *Nemine Contradicente*, and the ſecond, third, fourth,

and fifth, were agreed to without Amendment, the ninth was diſagreed to, and the ſeventh, eighth and tenth were agreed to with Amendments, and were as follow, *viz.*

7th, Reſolution amended.

That no Perſon or Perſons ought to gain any Settlement in any Pariſh or Place, by renting of a Tenement of ten Pounds *per Annum*, unleſs the Tenement, or ſo much thereof as is of the Value of ten Pounds *per Annum*, be ſituate within the Pariſh where ſuch poor Perſon reſides, and for which ſuch Perſon or Perſons have duly and *bona fide* paid one Year's Rent.

8th Reſolution amended.

That no Perſon ought to gain any Settlement, in any Pariſh or Place, by ſerving as a Servant within ſuch Pariſh or Place, unleſs the Maſter or Miſtreſs, with whom ſuch Service is performed, is rated to, and pays the Pariſh Taxes of ſuch Pariſh or Place, where ſuch Service is performed.

10th Reſolution amended.

That every unmarried Perſon, not having Child or Children, who ſhall ſerve with any Perſon in any Pariſh or Place, for the Space of one whole Year, ſhall be adjudged to have gained a legal Settlement by ſuch Service, in ſuch Pariſh or Place, although it ſhould not appear, that ſuch Perſon was hired to ſerve for a Year.

And it was then ordered, that Leave ſhould be given to bring in a Bill or Bills, upon the Reſolutions of the ſaid Committee, which had been agreed to by the Houſe, and Mr. *Carew*, Mr. *Philips*, and ſeveral other Gentlemen were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

Accordingly, on the 10th of *February*, Mr. *Philips* preſented to the Houſe, a Bill for amending the Laws relating to poor Perſons, which, after being twice read, was upon the 10th of *March*, ordered to be committed that Day ſevennight; but the Order, and conſequently the Bill, was then dropt.

And on the 18th of *February*, Mr. *Carew* preſented to the Houſe the abovementioned Bill relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, *&c.* which was then read a firſt Time,

Time, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time, and to be printed. On the 22d, it was read a ſecond Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe for the *Friday* following, when the Order was adjourned till *Monday*, and then till next Day, on which Day the Bill was tranſmitted to a ſelect Committee, and a Committee appointed accordingly, in which all that came were to have Voices.

The next Day, *viz. Wedneſday* the 2d of *March*, an Inſtruction was ordered to the ſaid Committee, that they ſhould have Power to receive a Clauſe for apprehending and puniſhing Perſons, who ſhould hawk or vend unſtampt News-Papers; but on the 10th they were diſcharged from the ſaid Inſtruction, which was then ordered to the Gentlemen appointed to bring in a Bill or Bills on the beforementioned Reſolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means of the 4th of *March*; and accordingly a Clauſe for this Purpoſe was inſerted in the Bill for continuing ſeveral Laws relating to the Allowance upon the Exportation of *Britiſh* made Gunpowder, *&c.* which, as I have ſaid, was this Seſſion paſt into a Law.

March the 14th, Mr. *Carew* reported from the ſaid Committee, that they had gone through the Bill, and made ſeveral Amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report to the Houſe; and he having read the Report in his Place, and delivered the Bill, with the Amendments, in at the Table, it was ordered to be taken into Conſideration next Morning; but this Order was put off till the Day following, when the Houſe took the Report into their Conſideration, as they did likewiſe on the 17th, when the Bill, with reſpect to the Clauſe for apprehending, and giving a Reward to Perſons apprehending Vagrants, was recommitted to the ſame Committee, who were ordered to withdraw immediately into the Speaker's Chamber, as they accordingly did, and the ſame Day Mr. *Carew* reported, that the Committee had gone through the ſaid Clauſe, and had made ſeveral Amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report to the Houſe, where the Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill, with all the Amendments made by the Houſe, was ordered to be ingroſſed.

March 22d, The Bill was read a third Time, paſſed, and ſent to the Lords, where the Bill was paſſed without any Oppoſition, but with ſeveral Amendments, which occaſioned the Loſs of the Bill; for as by the Bill ſeveral Impoſitions were to be laid on the Subject, for maintaining Vagabonds, and erecting Houſes of Correction, it was looked on by the Commons as a Money Bill, and therefore as a Bill which the Lords had no Right to amend: For this Reaſon, on the 31ſt, when the Bill was returned with theſe Amendments, the Houſe adjourned for the *Eaſter* Holy Days, without making any Order in relation to it; but when they met again on the 12th of *April*, they ordered the Amendments to be taken into Conſideration the next Day, and having then agreed to moſt, but diſagreed *Nemine Contradicente* to two of the Amendments made by the Lords, a Committee was appointed to draw up Reaſons to be offered to the Lords at a Conference, for their diſagreeing to theſe Amendments, which Reaſons were next Day, with an Amendment, agreed to by the Houſe, and were as follow, *viz.*

The Commons agree to all the Amendments made by your Lordſhips to the Bill, intituled, *An Act to amend and make more effectual the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons, and to Houſes of Correction*, except to the Amendment in Preſs 12 Line the laſt; and the Amendment in Preſs 19 Line 20.

To the Amendment in Preſs 12 Line the laſt, of the ſaid Bill, the Commons diſagree,

Becauſe the Allowance for paſſing and conveying Rogues, Vagabonds, and incorrigible Rogues, is by the ſaid Amendment limited to be according to the Rates and Allowances appointed at the General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, as is by the Bill after directed: For though the Clauſe, to which this Amendment refers, directs the Juſtices of the Peace, at their General Quarter Seſſions, to appoint ſuch Rates and Allowances, and requires all Juſtices of the Peace to obſerve and ſubmit to ſuch Rates and Allowances ſo appointed; yet, ſince the Bill, as to the paſſing and conveying of Rogues, Vagabonds, and incorrigible Rogues, will commence before ſuch Rates and Allowances

lowances can poſſibly be appointed at the General or Quarter Seſſions, the Commons conceive that in the mean Time, the Allowance for paſſing and conveying, muſt of Neceſſity be aſcertained by the Diſcretion of the Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, who ſhall make the Paſs; and that, conſequently, before ſuch Rates and Allowances ſhall be appointed at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, the Limitation propoſed by your Lordſhips in this Amendment will be improper, and after ſuch Appointment, unneceſſary.

The Commons alſo diſagree to the Amendment made by your Lordſhips in Preſs 19 Line 20. of the ſaid Bill, which Amendment directs the Treaſurer of the County to pay the Governor of the Houſe of Correction, the Rates aſcertained in the Certificate by him delivered; and directs ſuch Payment to be allowed in the ſaid Treaſurer's Account.)

Becauſe ſuch Payment and Allowance are ſufficiently provided for by the Bill. And the Commons obſerve, that the unneceſſary Specification of particular Rules doth, in ſome Caſes, weaken the Force of general Directions.

The Commons decline, at this Time, offering any other Reaſons for diſagreeing to the ſaid Amendments made by your Lordſhips, apprehending that the Reaſons already given, will induce your Lordſhips not to inſiſt upon the ſaid Amendments.

It was then ordered, that a Conference ſhould be deſired with the Lords upon the ſubject Matter of their Amendments to this Bill; and that Mr. *Winnington* ſhould go to the Lords and deſire the ſaid Conference, which the Lords having agreed to, the Conference was held next Day, and theſe Reaſons, together with the Bill left with their Lordſhips, where both remained without any further Proceedings, the Parliament being prorogued on the 21ſt, as was probably foreſeen, otherwiſe the Commons would perhaps have diſagreed to all the Amendments made by the Lords, and would have aſſigned ſuch a Reaſon as might have revived the old Conteſt between the two Houſes.

December 21ſt, It was ordered, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Laws touching the Elections of Knights of the Shire to ſerve in Par- *Engliſh Election Bills.*

Parliament for that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, and to reſtrain the Partiality and regulate the Conduct of Returning-Officers at ſuch Elections; and that Mr. *Carew*, Sir *Watkin-Williams Wynne*, and Mr. *Cornwall* ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. This Bill was preſented to the Houſe by Mr. *Carew* on the 18th of *January*, and being read a firſt Time, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time, it was ordered to be printed. On the 7th of *March*, after having gone through the uſual Forms without any extraordinary Oppoſition in this Houſe, it was read a third Time and ſent to the Lords for their Concurrence; but in the Houſe of Lords, after it had been read a firſt and ſecond Time, and ſeveral Amendments made to it in the Committee, it was at laſt rejected, and therefore I ſhall give my Reader a Copy of it as follows, in which the Additions made by the Lords are put in Italicks within Crotchets, and the Words and Clauſes left out by the Lords, are in a ſmall Roman within Crotchets.

A BILL, intituled, *An Act to explain and amend the Laws touching the Elections of Knights of the Shire to ſerve in Parliament for that Part of* Great Britain *called* England, *and to reſtrain the Partiality, and regulate the Conduct of Returning Officers at ſuch Elections.*

WHEREAS many Returning Officers of Knights of the Shire to ſerve in Parliament have preſumed to act in a moſt partial and arbitrary Manner: AND WHEREAS it is of the utmoſt Importance to the Preſervation of our happy Conſtitution, that this Abuſe ſhould be timely and effectually prevented: FOR REMEDY THEREOF, BE IT ENACTED by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the twenty-fourth Day of *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, upon every Election to be made within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, of any Knight or Knights of a Shire to ſerve in

in Parliament, every Freeholder (inſtead of the Oath or Affirmation preſcribed to be taken by an Act of Parliament made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, intituled, *An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to ſerve in Parliament)* before he is admitted to poll at the ſaid Election, ſhall (if required by the Candidates, or any of them, or any other Perſon having a Right to vote at the ſaid Election) firſt take the Oath (or being one of the People called *Quakers*, the ſolemn Affirmation) following, *videlicet*;

YOU ſhall ſwear, (or being one of the People called Quakers, *you ſhall ſolemnly affirm) That you are a Freeholder in the County of and have a Freehold Eſtate, conſiſting of (ſpecifying the Nature of ſuch Freehold Eſtate, whether Meſſuage, Land, Rent, Tythe, or what elſe) lying or being at in the County of of the clear yearly Value of Forty Shillings, over and above all Rents and Charges payable out of or in reſpect of the ſame; and that you have been in the actual Poſſeſſion or Receipt of the Rents and Profits thereof, for your own Uſe, above Twelve Kalendar Months (or that the ſame came to you within the Time aforeſaid by Deſcent, Marriage, Marriage-Settlement, Deviſe, or Promotion to a Benefice in a Church, or by Promotion to an Office) and that ſuch Freehold Eſtate has not been granted or made to you fraudulently, on Purpoſe to qualify you to give your Vote at this Election; and that the Place of your Abode is at in and that you are Twenty one Years of Age, as you believe; and that you have not been polled before at this Election.*

Which Oath (or ſolemn Affirmation) the Sheriff by himſelf, his Under-ſheriff, or ſuch ſworn Clerk or Clerks as ſhall be by him appointed for the taking of the Poll, is hereby required to adminiſter; and in caſe any Freeholder or other Perſon taking the ſaid Oath or Affirmation hereby appointed, ſhall thereby commit wilful

wilful Perjury, and be thereof convicted, or if any Perſon do unlawfully and corruptly procure or ſuborn any Freeholder or other Perſon to take the ſaid Oath or Affirmation, in order to be polled, whereby he ſhall commit ſuch willful Perjury, and ſhall be thereof convicted, he and they for every ſuch Offence, ſhall incur the Pains and Penalties as are in and by one Act of Parliament made in the Fifth Year of the Reign of the late Queen *Elizabeth*, intituled, *An Act for puniſhing ſuch Perſon as ſhall procure or commit wilful Perjury, or ſuborn or procure any Perſon to commit any wilful or corrupt Perjury*, contrary to the ſaid Act.

AND WHEREAS by the ſaid Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, it is enacted as follows, *videlicet*, That from and after the firſt Day of *May*, which was in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ten, no Perſon ſhall vote for the electing of any Knight of a Shire, within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, in reſpect or in Right of any Lands or Tenements which have not been charged or aſſeſſed to the publick Taxes, Church Rates and Pariſh Duties, in ſuch Proportion as other Lands or Tenements of forty Shillings *per Annum*, within the ſame Pariſh or Townſhip where the ſame ſhall lie or be, are uſually charged. [AND WHEREAS *by an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of her ſaid late Majeſty Queen* Anne, *for explaining the ſaid recited Clauſes: It is enacted, that the ſaid Act or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued, to reſtrain any Perſon from voting in ſuch Election of any Knight of a Shire, within that Part of* Great Britain *called* England, *in Reſpect or in Right of any Rents, Tythes, or other Incorporeal Inheritances, or any Meſſuages or Lands in extraparochial Places, or any Chambers in the Inns of Court or Inns of Chancery, or any Meſſuages or Seats belonging to any Offices, in Regard or by Reaſon that the ſame have not been uſually charged or aſſeſſed to all or any the publick Taxes, Church Rates, and Pariſh Duties, as mentioned in the above recited Act, or in Reſpect or Right of any other Meſſuages or Lands not herein before ſpecified, in Regard or by Reaſon that the ſame have not been uſually charged or aſſeſſed*

to

to all and every the publick Taxes, Church Rates, and Pariſh Duties aforeſaid, provided that ſuch Meſſuages or Lands have uſually been charged or aſſeſſed to ſome one or more of the ſaid publick Taxes, Rates, or Duties in ſuch Proportion as other Meſſuages or Lands of forty Shillings per Annum in the ſame Pariſh or Townſhip where the ſame ſhall lye or be, are uſually charged to the ſame:] BE IT ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the ſaid [*recited*] Acts as [*requires any ſuch Meſſuages or Lands to have been uſually charged or aſſeſſed in ſuch Proportion as other Meſſuages or Lands of forty Shillings per Annum in the ſame Pariſh or Townſhip where the ſame ſhall lye or be, are uſually charged,*] [diſables any Perſon to vote in reſpect or in Right of any Lands or Tenements, which have not been charged or aſſeſſed as therein mentioned,] ſhall from and after the ſaid twenty fourth Day of *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, be, and is hereby repealed, [*provided always, That ſuch Meſſuages or Lands have uſually been charged or aſſeſſed to ſome one or more of the ſaid publick Taxes, Rates or Duties, any Thing in the ſaid recited Acts, or either of them, contained to the contrary hereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.*]

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid twenty fourth Day of *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, no Perſon ſhall vote in any ſuch Election without having a Freehold Eſtate in the County for which he votes, of the clear yearly Value of forty Shillings, over and above all Rents and Charges payable out of or in reſpect of the ſame, or without having been in the actual Poſſeſſion, or in Receipt of the Rents and Profits thereof for his own Uſe, above twelve Kalendar Months, unleſs the ſame came to him within the Time aforeſaid, by Deſcent, Marriage, Marriage-Settlement, Deviſe or Promotion to a Benefice in a Church, or by Promotion to an Office, or ſhall vote in reſpect or in Right of any Freehold Eſtate, which was made or granted to him fraudulently, on purpoſe to qualify him to give his Vote, or ſhall vote more than once at the ſame Election; and if any Perſon ſhall vote in any ſuch Election contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, he ſhall forfeit to any

Candidate

Candidate for whom ſuch Vote ſhall not have been given, and who ſhall firſt ſue for the ſame, the Sum of forty Pounds, to be recovered by him or them, his or their Executors, or Adminiſtrators, together with full Coſts of Suit, by Action of Debt in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, wherein no Eſſoin, Protection, Wager of Law, Privilege, or Imparlance, ſhall be admitted or allowed; and in every ſuch Action the Proof ſhall lie on ſuch Perſon againſt whom the ſame is brought, unleſs the Fact on which ſuch Action is grounded, be the having polled more than once at the ſame Election.

AND BE IT DECLARED by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Publick or Parliamentary Tax, County, Church, or Pariſh Rate or Duty, nor any other Tax, Rate, or Aſſeſſment whatſoever, to be aſſeſſed or levied upon any County, Diviſion, Rape, Lath, Wapentake, Ward, or Hundred, is or ſhall be deemed or conſtrued to be any Charge payable out of or in reſpect of any Freehold Eſtate, within the Meaning and Intention of this Act, or of the Oath or ſolemn Affirmation herein before directed to be adminiſtered to, and taken by every Freeholder, if required as aforeſaid.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, at every ſuch Election within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, the Sheriff, or in his Abſence the Under-Sheriff, or ſuch as he ſhall depute, ſhall appoint, make, or erect, or cauſe to be made or erected (at the Expence of the ſaid Candidates) ſuch Number of convenient Booths or Places for taking the Poll, as the Candidates or any of them ſhall, Three Days at leaſt before the Commencement of the Poll, deſire, ſo as the ſame do not exceed the Number of the Rapes, Laths, Wapentakes, Wards, or Hundreds, within the ſaid County, and not exceeding in the whole the Number of Fifteen; and ſhall affix, or cauſe to be affixed on the moſt publick Part of each of the ſaid Booths or Polling Places, the Name or Names of the Rape, Lath, Wapentake, Ward, or Hundred, or Rapes, Laths, Wapentakes, Wards, or Hundreds, for which ſuch

ſuch Booth or Polling Place is allotted and deſigned; and the ſaid Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or ſuch Perſon as he ſhall depute, ſhall appoint a proper Clerk or Clerks at each of the ſaid Booths or Polling Places to take the Poll (which ſaid Clerk or Clerks ſhall be at the Expence of the Candidates, and be paid not exceeding One Guinea *per* Day, each Clerk) and the ſaid Sheriff or Under-Sheriff ſhall alſo make out, or cauſe to be made out a Liſt for each of the ſaid Booths or Polling Places reſpectively, of all the ſeveral Pariſhes, Towns, Villages and Hamlets, lying or being wholly or in Part in the Rape, Wapentake, Lath, Ward, or Hundred, or in the ſeveral Rapes, Wapentakes, Laths, Wards, or Hundreds, for which ſuch Booth or Polling Place is allotted and deſigned; and ſhall upon Requeſt made, deliver a true Copy thereof to any of the Candidates or their Agents who ſhall deſire the ſame, taking for each of the ſaid Copies the Sum of Two Shillings, and no more.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or Clerk appointed to take the Poll at any of the ſaid Booths or Polling Places, ſhall wilfully and knowingly (after Objection made by any of the Candidates, or their Agents) admit any Perſon to vote for any Lands, Tenements, or other Freehold Eſtate ſworn by the ſaid Oath to be lying or being at ſome Pariſh, Town, or Place, or Pariſhes, Towns, or Places, which Pariſh, Town, or Place, or Pariſhes, Towns, or Places, or any of them, or any Part of them, is not, or are not [*mentioned in the Liſt ſo made out for ſuch Booth or Polling Place*] [lying or being in the Rape, Lath, Wapentake, Ward, or Hundred, or Rapes, Laths, Wapentakes, Wards, or Hundreds, for which the Booth or Polling Place where he takes the Poll is allotted and deſigned, according to ſuch Liſt ſo made out] as aforeſaid, unleſs ſuch Lands, Tenements, or Eſtate lie, or be in ſome Town, or Place, [*mentioned in any of the Liſts ſo made out for all the ſaid Booths or Polling Places*] [not in any Rape, Lath, Wapentake, Ward, or Hundred, or Rapes, Laths, Wapentakes, Wards, or Hundreds of the ſaid County, according to ſuch Liſts ſo made out] as aforeſaid, he ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds to every Candidate for whom ſuch Vote ſhall not have been given, to be recovered as aforeſaid.

AND

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Sheriff, or in his Abſence his Under-Sheriff, or ſuch as he ſhall depute, ſhall at every ſuch Election allow a Cheque Book for every Poll Book for each Candidate, to be kept by their reſpective Inſpectors at every Place where the Poll for ſuch Election ſhall be taken or carried on: AND WHEREAS by an Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King *William* the Third, intituled, *An Act for the further regulating Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament; and for the preventing irregular Proceedings of the Sheriffs and other Officers, in the electing and returning ſuch Members*; it is enacted, That upon every Election to be made, of any Knight or Knights of the Shire, the Sheriff of the County where ſuch Election ſhall be made, ſhall proceed to Election at the next County Court, unleſs the ſame fall out to be held within Six Days after the Receipt of the Writ, or upon the ſame Day, and then ſhall adjourn the ſame Court to ſome convenient Day, giving Ten Days Notice of Time and Place of Election: AND WHEREAS Sheriffs have frequently in ſuch Caſes where the County Court fell out to be held within Six Days after the Receipt of the Writ, or upon the ſame Day, made long Adjournments of the ſame, in order to delay proceeding to Election: FOR REMEDY THEREOF FOR THE FUTURE, BE IT ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid Twenty fourth Day of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, no Sheriff ſhall, in ſuch Caſe, take upon himſelf to adjourn ſuch Court for longer than ſixteen Days; any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

AND WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, *An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King* William *the Third, intituled*, An Act for the further regulating Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament; and for the preventing irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers, in the electing and returning ſuch Members, *ſo far as the ſame relates to the holding of County Courts*; it is, among other Things, enacted, That no County Court

Court whatſoever held in *England*, ſhall be adjourned to a Monday, a Friday, or Saturday, and that all and every ſuch Adjournment and Adjournments, and all and every Act and Deed done or performed at ſuch Courts ſo adjourned, ſhall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be utterly null and void to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

AND WHEREAS the ſame hath been found inconvenient; BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid Twenty fourth Day of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, ſo much of the ſaid Act as is herein before recited, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any ſuch Sheriff or Under-Sheriff who ſhall preſide at any Election of any ſuch Knight or Knights of the Shire within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, ſhall wilfully offend againſt, or act contrary to Law in any Caſe or Inſtance, for which no Premunire or other Penalty is particularly provided by this or any former Act, every ſuch Sheriff and Under-Sheriff ſhall be liable to be proſecuted by Information or Indictment, in his Majeſty's Court of *King's Bench* at *Weſtminſter*, or in the Courts of Great Seſſions for the Principality of *Wales*, or at the Seſſions held for the Counties Palatine of *Cheſter*, *Lancaſter*, and *Durham*, or at the Aſſizes for the County, City, Town, or Place where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed; in which no *noli proſequi*, or *ceſſat proceſſus* ſhall be granted.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid Twenty fourth Day of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three, every ſuch Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or other Returning Officer of a Knight or Knights of the Shire within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, who ſhall at any ſuch Election of a Knight or Knights of the Shire (without the Conſent of the Candidates or their Agents) wilfully and partially cloſe the Poll, or cauſe the ſame to be cloſed, before all the Freeholders at ſuch Election have polled, or have had reaſonable Notice by Three Proclamations, openly and publickly made at the Diſtance of Ten Minutes at leaſt between

each Proclamation, after the laſt Vote received, that the Poll will be cloſed; or ſhall wilfully and partially refuſe or diſallow the Vote of any Freeholder claiming to vote at ſuch Election, who ſhall take or offer to take the Oaths or being a *Quaker*, the ſolemn Affirmation required by this [*or any former*] Act; or ſhall wilfully and partially admit any Perſon to vote who ſhall refuſe, when required, to take the Oaths, or, being a *Quaker*, the ſolemn Affirmation required by this or any former Statute, or ſhall diſallow or ſtrike off any Vote once received upon the Poll, [*otherwiſe than upon reaſonable Ground after hearing all the Parties concerned or giving them an Opportunity of being heard*] or ſhall make a Return of any ſuch Knight or Knights of the Shire contrary to the Majority of Votes received upon the Poll, [*and not diſallowed in ſuch Manner as aforeſaid*] ſhall forfeit to every Candidate, againſt whoſe Intereſt or to whoſe Prejudice ſuch partial Act or Omiſſion ſhall in any wiſe be, the Sum of One hundred Pounds, to be recovered by him or them, his or their Executors or Adminiſtrators, together with full Coſts of Suit; and for which he or they may ſue by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, wherein no Eſſoin, Protection, Wager of Law, Privilege, or Imparlance ſhall be admitted or allowed; [and ſhall alſo ſuffer Impriſonment for the Space of Six Kalendar Months, without Bail or Mainprize, and ſhall for ever after be diſabled to vote at any Election of any Member to ſerve in Parliament, and ſhall alſo be for ever diſabled to hold, exerciſe, or enjoy any Office or Franchiſe to which he then ſhall, or at any Time afterwards may be intitled as a Member of any City, Borough, Town Corporate, or Cinque Port, as effectually as if he was naturally dead.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That nothing in this Act contained, ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend, to ſubject any ſuch Sheriff or Under-Sheriff, to more than one Impriſonment for any Offence committed againſt this Act, at one and the ſame Election.]

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be ſufficient for the Plaintiff or Informer, in any ſuch Action, Suit, or Information, to ſet forth in the Declaration, Bill or Information, That the Defendant is indebted to him, in the Sum of

and to alledge the particular Offence for which the Action or Suit is brought, and that the Defendant did act as Returning Officer, or as one of the Returning Officers

Officers where there were more than one, without alledging the Writ of Summons to Parliament, or the Return thereof; and upon Trial of any Iſſue in any ſuch Action, Suit or Information, the Plaintiff or Informer ſhall not be obliged to prove the Writ of Summons to Parliament, or the Return thereof.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That every Action, Suit, or Information given by this Act, ſhall be commenced within the Space of Six Kalendar Months after the Fact upon which the ſame is grounded ſhall have been committed.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Marſhal of the *King's Bench* Priſon, Warden of the *Fleet*, and every other Keeper and Keepers of any Priſon within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, who ſhall wilfully and knowingly permit or ſuffer any Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or other Returning Officer committed to his Cuſtody for any of the Offences aforeſaid, to eſcape, or go at large out of their reſpective Priſons, during ſuch Time as he or they ought to be confined therein by Virtue of this Act, ſhall forfeit to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, at whoſe Suit ſuch Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or other Returning Officer was committed to Priſon, his or their Executors or Adminiſtrators the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, to be recovered as aforeſaid; and in Caſe ſuch Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or other Returning Officer ſhall be retaken, or return to his ſaid Priſon, he ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment for the Space of Six Kalendar Months without Bail or Mainprize, to be computed from the Time of ſuch Return or Retaking as aforeſaid.

[AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or other Returning Officer of Knights of the Shire, ſhall publickly ſign, ſeal, and execute the Indentures of Return of every ſuch Knight or Knights of the Shire.]

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That all the Statutes of Jeofailes, and Amendments of the Law whatſoever, ſhall extend, and be conſtrued to extend to all Proceedings, in any Action, Suit, or Information, given or allowed by this Act, or which ſhall be brought in purſuance thereof.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the

Plaintiff or Informer, in any Action, Suit, or Information, given by this Act, ſhall diſcontinue the ſame, or be nonſuited, or Judgment be otherwiſe given againſt him; then in any of the ſaid Caſes the Defendant againſt whom ſuch Action, Suit, or Information ſhall have been brought, ſhall recover his Treble Coſts.

On the ſame Day this laſt mentioned Bill was ordered to be brought in, *viz. December* the 21ſt, it was ordered, that Leave ſhould be given to bring in a Bill, or Bills, to explain and amend the Laws touching the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, for Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Ports, and other Places, within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*; and to reſtrain the Partiality and regulate the Conduct of Returning Officers at ſuch Elections: And Mr. *Carew*, Mr. *Sydenham*, and Sir *Watkin-Williams Wynne*, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

This Bill was preſented to the Houſe by Mr. *Carew* on the 24th of *January*, and after being read a firſt Time and ordered to be read a ſecond Time, it was ordered to be printed; but it had not even ſo good Luck as the former; for tho' it was read a ſecond Time and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe on the 28th of the ſame Month, the Order for committing it was poſtponed from Time to Time till the 18th of *March*, when it was put off for a Month, and then entirely dropt; therefore, as the Bill was not brought to any Sort of Perfection, I think it unneceſſary to give a Copy of it.

From theſe two Bills, and the Bill touching the Elections in *Scotland*, which, as I have already mentioned, was in this Seſſion paſſed into a Law, the Reader will ſee, that the Bill brought in and paſſed by the Commons in the preceding Seſſion relating to the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, but rejected by the Lords*, was in this Seſſion modelled into three diſtinct Bills, in order to get Redreſs at leaſt as to ſome of the Grievances complained of. By this means a Redreſs was obtained for *Scotland*; but

* *See Annals for laſt Year, P.* 160.

but nothing could be obtained for *England*, which ſhews, that ſome People are not ſo much afraid of the Freedom of Elections in *Scotland*, as they are of the Freedom of Elections in *England*.

Account of the Caſe relating to *Weymouth*.

In order to ſhew the Origin of the next Bill I am to give an Account of, I muſt deſire my Readers to recollect, that a Proſecution had been threatened againſt the Magiſtrates of *Weymouth* in caſe they did not chuſe for their Repreſentatives in Parliament the Candidates recommended by the then Miniſter*. As theſe Magiſtrates were honeſt enough to aſſert their Freedom upon that Occaſion, and to reject the Candidates ſo magiſterially recommended to them, an Information in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto* was accordingly brought againſt Mr. *Tucker*, the Mayor of the ſaid Borough, in the Name of one Mr. *Leonard Martin*, Son-in-Law to the then Sollicitor of the Treaſury. This Cauſe came at laſt by Way of Writ of Error before the Houſe of Lords, and as it was a very remarkable one I ſhall give the Caſes printed upon that Occaſion.

The CASE *of* Richard Tucker, *Eſq*; *Appellant.*

THE general Point in Diſpute is, Whether *Richard Tucker* was duly elected Mayor of the Borough and Town of *Weymouth* and *Melcombe Regis*, in the County of *Dorſet*, upon the Feaſt of St. *Matthew* the Apoſtle, in the Year 1740, which is the Charter-day for the Election of Mayors, and the ſingle Objection to ſuch Election being, *That he was at the Time of ſuch his Election one of the Aldermen of the ſaid Borough and Town*: The only Queſtion is, *Whether an Alderman of the ſaid Borough and Town may be elected Mayor.*

This Borough was incorporated by a Charter of King *James* I. dated the firſt of *July*, in the 14th Year of his Reign, by the Name of Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the Borough and Town of *Weymouth* and *Melcombe Regis*, in the County of *Dorſet*, which eſtabliſhes the Corporation to conſiſt of one Mayor, divers Aldermen (without aſcertain-

* *See Annals for laſt Year, P.* 134.

ing the Number) two Bailiffs, and 24 capital Burgeſſes; then nominates *John Roy*, the firſt Mayor, and *Richard Pitt*, and 10 others only, by Name, the firſt Aldermen, and to continue for Life, unleſs removed for Misbehaviour, by the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and principal or capital Burgeſſes. The Charter then nominates *Henry Mitchel* and *Roger Fry* the firſt Bailiffs, to continue in the ſame Office until two other of the Burgeſſes or Inhabitants of the ſaid Borough or Town ſhould be elected. And then appoints by Name the 24 firſt principal Burgeſſes, of which Number the ſaid *Henry Mitchel* and *Roger Fry* (the firſt nominated Bailiffs) are alſo two of the firſt nominated capital Burgeſſes, and the ſaid capital Burgeſſes are to continue in their Offices for Life, unleſs removed for Miſbehaviour.

The Charter proceeds to give Direction, how the Mayor and Bailiffs are annually to be elected; how, when, and in what Caſe the Places of Aldermen vacant, upon Death or Removal, are to be ſupplied; and alſo, how the Places of capital Burgeſſes vacant, upon Death or Removal, are to be ſupplied: And the ſeveral Clauſes in the Charter for thoſe Purpoſes reſpectively are in the Words following,

Et ulterius Volumus, *ac per præſentes pro nobis, Hæredibus & Succeſſoribus noſtris, concedimus præfatis Majori, Aldermanis, Ballivis, Burgenſibus, & Communitati Burgi & Villæ prædictæ & Succeſſoribus ſuis, quod Major & Aldermani Burgi & Villæ prædictæ pro tempore exiſtente vel major pars eorum, de tempore in tempus, perpetuis futuris temporibus ſolam & plenam Poteſtatem & Auctoritatem habeant & habebunt eligendi & nominandi, & quod eligere & nominare poſſint & valeant annuatim & quolibet anno in perpetuum in* Guilhalda *Burgi & Villæ prædictæ, aut in aliquo alio loco conveniente, intra Burgum & Villam prædictam congregati & aſſemblati in Feſto ſive Die ſancti* Matthæi *Apoſtoli* quatuor de Burgenſ. ſive INHABITANTIBUS Burgi ſive Villæ *prædictæ, ex quibus quatuor ſic nominandis & eligend. Major, Aldermani, Ballivi, principales Burgenſ. ac alii Burgenſes & Inhabit. Burgi & Villæ præd. pro tempore exiſtente (ad hoc etiam ibidem eodem die congreg. & aſſemblati) plenam habeant & habebunt*

bebunt poteſtatem & auctoritatem, per majorem partem vocum eorundem ſic congregatorum, eligere & præficere unum fore & eſſe Majorem Burgi & Villæ prædictæ. Et ulterius Volumus, *ac per præſentes pro nobis, Hæredibus & Succeſſoribus noſtris, concedimus præfatis Majori, Aldermanis, Ballivis, Burgenſibus & Communitati Burgi & Villæ prædictæ, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod Major, Aldermani, Ballivi, & principales Burgenſes Burgi & Villæ prædictæ pro tempore exiſtente, vel major pars eorum de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus poteſtatem & auctoritatem habeant & habebunt eligendi & nominandi, & quod eligere & nominare poſſint & valeant in* Guilhalda *Burgi ſive Villæ prædictæ, congregati & aſſemblati in prædicto Feſto ſive Die ſancti* Matthæi *quolibet Anno in perpetuum* duos de Burgenſ. vel INHABITANTIBUS Burgi & Villæ *prædictæ fore & eſſe Ballivos ejuſdem Burgi & Villæ.* Et ſi contigerit *Aldermanos Burgi & Villæ prædictæ pro tempore exiſtente, aut eorum aliquem vel aliquos aliquo tempore impoſterum mori vel ab officiis illis amoveri vel decedere (quoſquidem Aldermanos & eorum aliquem vel aliquos pro mala gubernatione aut pro aliqua alia cauſa rationabile per Majorem & reliquos Aldermanorum ac Ballivorum & principal. Burgenſ. Burgi & Villæ prædictæ pro tempore exiſtente, vel majorem partem eorundem amobilem & amobiles eſſe volumus) eoque tempore mortis amotionis vel deceſſu hujuſmodi Aldermani vel Aldermanorum non erint Octo Aldermani ſuperviventes & remanentes, quod tunc & toties bene liceat & licebit Majori & Aldermanis ſuperviventibus & remanentibus, nec non Ballivis & principalibus Burgenſ. Burgi & Villæ prædictæ pro tempore exiſtente, vel majori parti eorundem in* Guilhalda *Villæ prædictæ ad hoc congregatis tot quot defecerint de prædicto numero Octo Aldermanorum ex Burgenſ. vel Inhabitant. Burgi & Villæ prædictæ in Aldermanum vel Aldermanos Burgi & Villæ prædictæ eligere & præficere.* Et ſi contigerit *aliquem vel aliquos de prædictis viginti-quatuor principalibus Burgenſibus Burgi & Villæ prædictæ pro tempore exiſtente, aliquo tempore impoſterum obire vel ab officiis illis amoveri vel decedere (quoſquidem principales Burgenſes & eorum aliquem vel aliquos in officiis illis ſe non bene gerentem vel gerentes, aut pro aliqua alia cauſa*

rationabile per Majorem, Aldermanos, Ballivos, & cæteros principales Burgenſes Burgi & Villæ prædictæ vel majorem partem eorundem amobilem & amobiles eſſe volumus) quod tunc & toties bene liceat & licebit præfatis Majori, Aldermanis, Ballivis, & cæteris princip. Burgenſ. Burgi & Villæ prædictæ pro tempore exiſtente, vel majori parti eorundem ſeipſos in Guilhalda *Burgi & Villæ prædictæ aſſemblare & congregare & ibidem unum alium ſive plures alios de Burgenſ. ſive Inhabitantibus Burgi & Villæ prædictæ in locum ſive loca ipſius vel ipſorum principalium Burgenſium ſic mori vel amoveri contingentis vel contingentium eligere nominare & præficere ad ſupplend. prædictum numerum viginti-quatuor princip. Burgenſ. Burgi & Villæ prædictæ.*

By the Charter every Mayor, after he hath executed that Office, becomes an Alderman for his Life: The Clauſe for which Purpoſe is in the Words following, Et ulterius Volumus, *ac per præſentes pro nobis, Hæredibus & Succeſſoribus noſtris, concedimus præfatis Majori, Aldermanis, Ballivis, Burgenſibus Communitati Burgi & Villæ prædictæ & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod quælibet perſona qui officium Majoris Burgi & Villæ prædictæ aliquo tempore imposterum exercebit, ſi pro mala gubernatione ſua non amoveatur, immediate poſt executionem ejuſdem nominabitur, ſit & erit Aldermanus Burgi & Villæ prædictæ, continuandum in officio illo, Aldermani ejuſdem Burgi & Villæ durante vita ſua naturali, ſi tam diu in eodem ſe bene geſſerit.*

There is a Clauſe in the Charter, confirming all antient Uſages, Cuſtoms, *&c.* Alſo a Clauſe giving Power to the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and capital Burgeſſes, or the major Part of them, to make Bye-Laws for the Government of the ſaid Borough.

Under this Charter the Corporation have ever ſince acted, and it was never objected that an Alderman (if at the ſame time he was a Burgeſs or Inhabitant) was incapable of being elected Mayor of this Corporation: And in Fact it appears from the Record Books belonging to the Corporation, and was proved at the Trial of this Cauſe at the Aſſizes at *Dorcheſter* the 12th Day of *March*, 1740, that to the Time of the ſaid *Richard Tucker*'s Election there was but one Inſtance, *to wit*, in the Year 1720, wherein there was

not

not either one or more Aldermen or capital Burgeſſes upon the Nomination for Mayor. And that an Alderman has generally been elected Mayor ever ſince the Charter; and that moſt of the firſt Aldermen named in the Charter were afterwards elected Mayors, and frequently a capital Burgeſs hath been elected Mayor; and that ſeldom an Inhabitant not being alſo an Alderman or a capital Burgeſs was elected Mayor. The Fact hath alſo been, and was proved, that the Bailiffs of the ſaid Borough have generally been elected from amongſt the Aldermen and capital Burgeſſes; and alſo, that the Aldermen have been generally elected from amongſt the capital Burgeſſes; although the Words of the Charter as to the Election of Bailiffs, and alſo Aldermen, are, that they are to be elected out of the *Burgeſſes or Inhabitants*.

There is no known Diſtinction in this Town between a Burgeſs and an Inhabitant.

Upon the Feaſt of St. *Matthew* the Apoſtle, 1740, the Mayor of the Borough, and the Aldermen, Bailiffs, and capital Burgeſſes or Inhabitants aſſembled for the Election of a Mayor; and for that Purpoſe the Mayor and Aldermen nominated four, *John Tucker*, Eſq; the ſaid *Richard Tucker*, *John Friend*, and *John Carſwell*, all Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the ſaid Borough: And thereupon ſuch Nomination being declared, the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, capital Burgeſſes, and other Burgeſſes, and Inhabitants, by a Plurality of Voices, elected the ſaid *Richard Tucker* Mayor, who was afterwards ſworn and took upon himſelf the Office.

In *Hilary* Term following ſuch Election *(to wit)* 1740, an Information in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto* was granted againſt the ſaid *Richard Tucker*, charging him with an Uſurpation of the ſaid Office of Mayor; which Information appears to be proſecuted by Mr. *Leonard Martin* of St. *Clement's Danes*, in the County of *Middleſex*, an Attorney at Law, who is the Relator in ſuch Information.

The ſaid *Richard Tucker* appeared and pleaded to this Information in the ſame Term.

He pleaded the Charter and ſeveral of the Clauſes therein; and alledged according to the foregoing Relation,

tion, that upon the Feaſt of St. *Matthew* the Apoſtle, 1740, one *Richard Jordan* being then Mayor, the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen aſſembled in order to chuſe four of the Burgeſſes, *&c.* and then traverſes the Uſurpation and prays Judgment.

Upon this Plea the Proſecutor by his Replication (after having admitted the Charter) denies the ſeveral Facts pleaded by *Richard Tucker*.

He denies,

1. That the Mayor and Aldermen did *aſſemble* for the Purpoſe alledged.

2. That the major Part of the Mayor and Aldermen did chuſe and nominate the ſaid *John Tucker*, the ſaid *Richard Tucker*, the ſaid *John Friend*, and *John Carſwell*, for the Purpoſe alledged.

3. That the ſaid four Perſons were declared to the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, principal Burgeſſes, and other Burgeſſes and Inhabitants, for the Purpoſe alleged.

4. That the ſaid *Richard Tucker* was elected and preferred to be Mayor.

5. That the ſaid *Richard Tucker* did take the Oath of Office, and other Oaths requiſite.

6. That the ſaid *Richard Jordan* was Mayor of the ſaid Borough.

7. That the ſaid *Richard Tucker* was admitted into the ſaid Office of Mayor as alledged in his Plea; upon all theſe ſeven Facts Iſſue was joined.

The Proſecutor alſo in his Replication, alledges a Cuſtom, that if on the Charter Day for the Election of a Mayor, there happened to be leſs than eight Aldermen alive, it hath always been uſual for the Mayor, *&c.* to go to the Election of an Alderman, or Aldermen, to make up the Number eight, before the Election of a Mayor.

And further ſets forth (by way of Objection to the ſaid *Richard Tucker's* Election) that though he admits the ſaid *John Tucker*, *Richard Tucker*, *John Friend*, and *John Carſwell* were all Inhabitants of the ſaid Borough, yet they were all of them at the ſame Time alſo *Aldermen* of the ſaid Borough.

The Defendant by his Rejoinder to this Replication, after proteſting that there was no ſuch Cuſtom of filling

ing up the Vacancies of Aldermen, *&c.* ſays as to the Fact, that there were eight Aldermen then in Being in the ſaid Borough, upon the ſaid Feaſt Day of St. *Matthew* the Apoſtle (the Day of the ſaid *Richard Tucker*'s Election) upon which Fact the eighth Iſſue is joined.

And the ſaid *Richard Tucker* further pleads in his Rejoinder, after admitting that himſelf, the ſaid *John Tucker*, *John Friend*, and *John Carſwell*, were Aldermen when nominated for the Office of Mayor, that King *James* the firſt, by his Charter, granted that the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and principal Burgeſſes, or the major Part of them (of whom the Mayor to be one) upon a publick Summons to be made by the Mayor, ſhould have Power to make ſuch reaſonable Laws, *&c.* as ſhould ſeem neceſſary for the Government of the Town, *&c.* And further ſaith, that ſoon after the granting the ſaid Letters Patent, *to wit*, on the firſt Day of *September*, in the fourteenth Year of the ſaid King, the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and principal Burgeſſes aſſembled according to the Power granted to them; and did make a certain Law in Writing, called a Bye-Law (though not now extant in Writing) that from henceforth the Mayor and Aldermen being aſſembled for the Nomination of a Mayor, ſhould be at Liberty whenever it ſhould ſeem meet to name four of the Burgeſſes or Inhabitants, who ſhould be then all of them Aldermen, or whereof, one or more of them ſhould be Aldermen, in order that out of the ſaid four, one might be elected Mayor for the Year then enſuing, which Law has ever ſince been obſerved.

The Proſecutor admits the Power to make Bye-Laws, as in the now Plaintiff's Rejoinder is ſet forth: But as to the ſaid Plea of Plaintiff ſo above pleaded by way of Rejoinder in this, that the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and principal Burgeſſes did make ſuch Bye-Law as therein mentioned, the ſaid Proſecutor demurs. And the ſaid *Richard Tucker* joined in ſuch Demurrer.

The ſeveral Iſſues above ſet forth, were tried at *Dorcheſter* Aſſizes the 12th of *March* 1740, by a ſpecial Jury of Gentlemen, and the Jury gave their Verdict

dict for the Appellant Mr. *Tucker*, in every one of the ſaid Iſſues.

But upon arguing the ſaid Demurrer in the Court of *King's Bench* in *Eaſter* Term following, the ſaid Court gave Judgment of Ouſter againſt Mr. *Tucker*, and that the Relator ſhould recover Coſts againſt him, by the Statute of the 9th of Queen *Anne*. Whereupon the ſaid *Richard Tucker* has brought his Writ of Error, and aſſigned the general Errors, and humbly hopes that the ſaid Judgment ſhall be reverſed for the following and other Reaſons.

I. An Alderman is as much a Burgeſs or Inhabitant as any other Burgeſs or Inhabitant. His being choſen into the Office of Alderman, does not make him ceaſe to be a Burgeſs or Inhabitant. If he is a Burgeſs *or* Inhabitant, he is qualified by the Words of the Charter to be elected Mayor. And if the Words and Letter of the Charter allow this Conſtruction, the Senſe and Spirit of the Charter plainly require it; for there is nothing more evident, than that the Charter (as it were a Key to itſelf) conſiders Aldermen or capital Burgeſſes, as not ceaſing to be Burgeſſes or Inhabitants, but as continuing capable of any Office which any Inhabitant may enjoy. *Henry Mitchell* and *Roger Fry* are appointed the two firſt Bailiffs under the Charter, notwithſtanding, the ſaid *Henry Mitchell*, and *Roger Fry*, are alſo amongſt the four and twenty firſt named capital Burgeſſes in the Charter. And the before ſtated Clauſe relating to the Election of Bailiffs, is in the ſame Words as that relating to the Mayor, *to wit*, that the Bailiffs are to be choſen out of the Burgeſſes *or* Inhabitants, which as ſtrongly excludes a capital Burgeſs from the Office of Bailiff, as the other Clauſe relating to the Election of a Mayor does an Alderman or capital Burgeſs from the Office of Mayor.

II. It is ſcarce poſſible to conceive that the Crown, after having by the Charter ſelected out and named 38 of the principal Burgeſſes or Inhabitants of the Town, *to wit*, one for Mayor, two for Bailiffs, eleven for Aldermen, twenty-four for capital Burgeſſes, ſhould intend thereby for ever after to make thoſe principal Inhabitants incapable of bearing the Office of Mayor, or Juſtice of the Peace. The unavoidable Conſequence of which would be (in ſo ſmall a Town as *Weymouth*) that

that after 38 are made incapable, the Office of the greateſt Truſt and Power muſt devolve upon the meaneſt of the Inhabitants: For if by the Charter an Alderman is incapable of being choſen a Mayor, a capital Burgeſs is alſo incapable of being elected Mayor, or Alderman; and alſo, that neither an Alderman or capital Burgeſs is capable of being elected a Bailiff.

III. The Charter appoints but 11 Aldermen, as the Number of Aldermen thought ſufficient for the Government of this Town, and directs that every Mayor (after he has executed that Office) ſhall be an Alderman for Life: If therefore the Charter is to be conſtrued neceſſarily to enforce the annual Election of Mayors to be out of the Inhabitants, not Aldermen, there might have been within 50 Years after the Charter, and might very probably now have been 50 Aldermen within this little Town: Alſo the Charter gives no Power to elect an Alderman, unleſs the Number of Aldermen comes to be under eight; but if new Aldermen muſt of Neceſſity be annually introduced into the Corporation, by chuſing an Inhabitant not before an Alderman, Mayor; it cannot be preſumed, that this Power of electing an Alderman ſhould ever take Place.

IV. The Election of Mr. *Tucker* is conformable to the conſtant and uninterrupted Uſage ever ſince the Charter, now upwards of 125 Years; this Uſage was fully proved before the Judge and Jury who tried the Cauſe, and all the eight Iſſues are found for Mr. *Tucker*, that he was duly elected, nominated, and ſworn, *&c.* into his Office of Mayor.

V. This Uſage is alſo confeſſed by the Demurrer, which admits and confeſſes the Bye-Law (not extant in Writing;) and it would be of dangerous Conſequence to Corporations in general, as well as to this Corporation in particular, if their Charters are to be explained by nice and critical Conſtructions upon Words contrary to the Senſe in which ſuch Words have been underſtood for Centuries, and the Interpretation of them by conſtant Uſage, from the Granting of the Charters.

VI. There is ſcarce a Corporation in *England* but might be overturned by ſuch Conſtruction, and the

Uſe made of it in the preſent Caſe is to prove, that this Corporation was diſſolved from the firſt Year after the Charter, now 125 Years ago: And a Motion to that End, and to draw the Right of this Corporation to hold a corporate Aſſembly into Queſtion, was grounded immediately upon this Determination; For the ſame Proſecutor, Mr. *Lenard Martin*, in *Trinity* Term laſt, upon Affidavits that pointed out no other Objection to the Rights either of the Mayor or Aldermen (ſave and except that the Mayor was an Alderman when choſen Mayor, and that the Aldermen had been elected Aldermen in the Mayoralties of and under Mayors elected from amongſt the Aldermen,) moved the Court of *King's Bench* for Leave to file an Information in Nature of a *Quo Warranto* againſt the Mayor and major Part of the Corporation, to ſhew by what Authority they held a corporate Aſſembly upon the 21ſt of *September* (the Charter Day) then laſt paſt, for the Nomination of a Mayor? and by what Authority they made ſuch Nomination? and alſo by what Authority they and the reſt of the Inhabitants aſſembled had elected a Mayor? Upon this Motion the Court of *King's Bench* granted a Rule for the Corporation to ſhew Cauſe why ſuch an Information, as prayed, ſhould not be granted; but upon ſhewing Cauſe againſt this Rule, the Rule was inlarged, and now ſtands over, by reaſon that this Writ of Error was depending.

N. Gundry. W. Murray.

The CASE of the Reſpondent.

IN *Hilary Term*, in the Fourteenth Year of his preſent Majeſty, an Information, in Nature of *Quo Warranto*, was granted by the Court of *King's Bench*, and filed againſt *Richard Tucker*, of the Borough and Town of *Weymouth* and *Melcombe-Regis* in the County of *Dorſet*, Eſq; to ſhew by what Authority he claimed to be Mayor of the ſaid Borough and Town.

To *which Information*, the ſaid *Richard Tucker* pleaded the Letters Patent of King *James* I. and alledged that he was choſen according to the Intent of them.

To

To *this Plea* the Proſecutor replied, and admitted the Letters Patent of King *James*, mentioned in the Plea of the ſaid *Richard Tucker*; and ſet forth, That King *James*, by his Letters Patent willed, That the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and principal Burgeſſes of the ſaid Borough, or the major Part of them, ſhould on St. *Matthew's* Day, yearly, elect *Two of the Burgeſſes or Inhabitants* of the ſaid Borough and Town to be Bailiffs, who ſhould take the Oaths of Office, and ſhould exerciſe thoſe Offices for one whole Year: And that if the Mayor ſhould die, or be removed from his Office, within the Year, the Aldermen, Bailiffs, principal Burgeſſes *and other Burgeſſes and Inhabitants* for the Time being, or the major Part of them, ſhould elect another of the *Burgeſſes or Inhabitants* to be Mayor, who ſhould exerciſe the Office for the Reſidue of the Year. That if any of the Aldermen ſhould die, or be removed, or depart from that Office, and at the Time of the Death, Amotion or Departure of ſuch Alderman, there ſhould not be eight Aldermen ſurviving, that the Mayor and ſurviving Aldermen, as alſo the Bailiffs and principal Burgeſſes for the Time being, or the major Part of them, ſhould elect ſo many as ſhould be wanting of that Number out of the *Burgeſſes or Inhabitants*, to be an Alderman or Aldermen of the ſaid Borough and Town.

And the ſaid King further willed, that every Perſon who at any Time thereafter, ſhould exerciſe the ſaid Office of Mayor, if not amoved for Miſbehaviour, ſhould *immediately after the Expiration of the ſame, become an Alderman*, to continue in the ſame for Life, if he ſhould ſo long behave himſelf well in the ſame.

That if the Bailiffs, or either of them ſhould die, or be removed from that Office, within the Year, the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs and principal Burgeſſes, *and other Burgeſſes and Inhabitants* of the ſaid Borough and Town ſhould elect one other or two others, *out of the Burgeſſes or Inhabitants*, to be Bailiff or Bailiffs.

That if any, or either of the twenty-four capital or principal Burgeſſes ſhould die, be removed, or depart from that Office, that the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs,

Bailiffs, and the reſt of the principal Burgeſſes ſhould elect another or others, *out of the Burgeſſes or Inhabitants of the ſaid Borough and Town.*

And the Proſecutor further ſet forth, that the Uſage hath been, that upon the Day appointed for the Election of Mayor, in caſe the Number of Aldermen then in being, hath been at that Time, leſs than Eight, the then Mayor, and ſurviving Aldermen, as alſo the then Bailiffs, and capital and principal Burgeſſes, or the major Part of them have always proceeded to elect ſo many as were wanting of that Number, *out of the Burgeſſes or Inhabitants of the ſaid Borough and Town, to be an Alderman or Aldermen*, before the ſaid then Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, principal Burgeſſes, *and other Burgeſſes and Inhabitants*, have proceeded to the Election of a Mayor.

That on Saint *Matthew*'s Day laſt, the Number of Aldermen then ſurviving and remaining, excluſive of the ſaid *Richard Jordan*, who pretended to act as Mayor, was leſs than Eight, (that is) *John Carſwell*, *John Friend*, *John Tucker*, *Richard Tucker* and *Edward Tizard*; and that the ſaid *Richard Jordan*, and the ſaid Aldermen, upon Saint *Matthew*'s Day aforeſaid, did not proceed to elect ſo many as were then wanting of the Number of eight Aldermen.

He, in his Replication, admitted, that the Defendant *Richard Tucker*, and alſo the ſaid *John Tucker*, *John Friend*, and *John Carſwell*, were all of them Inhabitants of the Borough and Town aforeſaid; yet he alledged that they were *alſo Aldermen of the ſaid Borough and Town.*

And then the Proſecutor travers'd the following Matters, ſet out in the ſaid Plea of the ſaid *Richard Tucker*, and joined Iſſue upon eight Facts mentioned in the Appellant's Caſe.

The ſaid *Richard Tucker*, by his ſaid Rejoinder, admitted, that the ſaid *Richard Tucker*, *John Tucker*, *John Friend*, and *John Carſwell* were Aldermen, as alledged in the ſaid Replication; and likewiſe that the ſaid King, did by his ſaid Letters Patent, further grant to the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the ſaid Borough and Town, in Manner as ſet out in the ſaid Replication; but the ſaid

Richard

Richard Tucker alledged, that the ſaid King did by his ſaid Letters Patent, further Will and Grant, to the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and principal or capital Burgeſſes of the Borough and Town aforeſaid, the Power of making By-Laws, and that by a By-Law ſo made, it was appointed that an Alderman might be elected Mayor.

To this By-Law the Proſecutor demurred.

And the ſaid *Richard Tucker* joined in Demurrer.

The ſeveral Iſſues above joined, were tried at the Aſſizes holden at *Dorcheſter*, on the 12th Day of *March*, 1740, when a Verdict was found for the ſaid *Richard Tucker*, upon the ſaid ſeveral Iſſues.

The Demurrer was argued in *Eaſter Term*, 1741, when the Court were unanimouſly of Opinion, that the By-Law ſet up by the ſaid *Richard Tucker*, was not a good By-Law, and that he being an Alderman of the ſaid Borough and Town, at the Time of his Election to be Mayor, was by the Charter incapable of being choſen Mayor; and thereupon Judgment of Ouſter was given againſt him.

Whereupon the ſaid *Richard Tucker* hath brought a Writ of Error to reverſe the ſaid Judgment, and hath aſſigned the general Errors; but it is humbly hoped that the ſaid Judgment ſhall be affirmed for the following Reaſons.

1. It appears clearly, that by the Charter of Incorporation, *the Burgeſſes or Inhabitants* are in all Elections diſtinguiſhed from every other Branch of the Body, and are as much a ſeparate Part thereof as the Mayor, the Aldermen, the Bailiffs, or the principal Burgeſſes.

2. That by the Charter of Incorporation, the Four to be nominated (and out of whom the Mayor was to be choſen) were to be ſo nominated (not out of the Aldermen, or Bailiffs, or principal Burgeſſes) but out of *the Burgeſſes or Inhabitants*.

3. That the ſaid *Richard Tucker* in his Pleadings, at firſt inſiſted, that by the Charter, the Four out of whom the Mayor is to be choſen, can be nominated out of any Part of the Body, ſo as they are *Burgeſſes or Inhabitants*; yet afterwards by his Rejoinder, relies for his Defence on a By-Law, ſuppoſed to be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and principal or ca-

pital Burgeſſes, whereby the Aldermen or Bailiffs are capacitated to be put in Nomination for Mayor.

It is humbly inſiſted that ſuch By-Law (if ſuch there were) is void in Law; for though they may by mutual Conſent, and to avoid popular Elections, and the Confuſions ariſing from them, abridge any particular Election to a ſmaller Number than the Charter gave the Power to; yet it is humbly ſubmitted, that they cannot transfer ſuch Franchiſe from that Part of the Body, in whom it was by the Crown inveſted to another Part, who by their Charter had nothing to do with it.

'Tis farther humbly inſiſted, that this Judgment is a good one, and ought not to be reverſed, becauſe the ſaid *Richard Tucker*, by his Plea at firſt pleaded, puts the Right of his Nomination and Election on *Four Inhabitants generally*, being named on the Charter Day, of which he was one, and on his being properly choſen out of theſe four *Inhabitants*, by Virtue of a Grant in the Charter; *whereas* he afterwards is forced to have Recourſe to another Defence, *viz.* That the By-Law above-mentioned impowers the Body to name four Aldermen, or ſo many of the Four as they ſhould pleaſe out of the Aldermen, by which he deſerts his firſt Defence, *viz.* *That four Inhabitants* generally might by the Charter be nominated, and is forced at laſt to cover himſelf under the By-Law, which is (as is humbly ſubmitted) a Departure from his firſt Plea, and what by Law he was not intitled to plead, and that therefore the Judgment was well given by the Court of *King's Bench*.

J. Strange. Rich. Lloyd.

This Cauſe having been fully argued by Counſel of each Side at the Bar, it was upon the 1ſt of *December*, after a warm Debate among the Lords themſelves, determined in Favour of the Proſecutor, by affirming the Judgment of the Court of *King's Bench*, upon a Diviſion of 21 againſt 14. The Speakers upon this Occaſion were as follow, *viz.*

For reverſing the Judgment.	*For affirming it.*
The Lord *Talbot*.	The Earl of *Cholmondeley*.
The Duke of *Bedford*.	The Earl of *Bath*.

According

According to Order, and at the Deſire of the Lord Chancellor, the following Queſtion was put to the Judges preſent, *viz.* 'Whether an Alderman of the 'Borough of *Weymouth* is a Burgeſs of the ſaid Borough, 'and is capable of being put in Nomination, in Or-'der to be Mayor of the ſaid Borough, by Virtue of 'the Charter of the 14th Year of the Reign of King 'James I.'

Whereupon Mr. Juſtice *Denton*, Mr. Juſtice *Burnet*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Mr. Baron *Reynolds*, Mr. Baron *Carter*, and the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, who were the Judges preſent, delivered their Opinions with their Reaſons, *ſeriatim*, and unanimouſly declared their Opinion to be, 'That an Alder-'man was a Burgeſs, but not to be conſidered as ca-'pable of being put in Nomination to be Mayor.'

What Poſterity may think of this Opinion, I ſhall not determine; but as a faithful Hiſtorian I thought myſelf obliged to give a full Account of the Caſe; eſpecially as it gave Occaſion to the bringing in of the following Bill, *viz.*

A BILL, intituled, *An Act for the further quieting and eſtabliſhing Corporations.*

WHEREAS, as the Law now ſtands, Members of Corporations are liable to be proſecuted and diſfranchiſed for being unduly elected, and for other Cauſes, without any Limitation of Time, to their great Expence, Vexation, and Trouble; and in many Caſes to the great Confuſion, and ſometimes to the Overturning and Diſſolution of the Corporate Bodies of which they are Members: *For Remedy whereof*, and for eſtabliſhing the Peace and Quiet of Corporations, may it pleaſe your moſt Excellent Majeſty that it may be enacted, *and be it enacted* by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Day of no Perſon who hath been or ſhall be in the actual Poſſeſſion of any Office or Offices of Mayor, Bailiff, Recorder, Alderman, Jurat, Common

Bill for quieting Corporations.

Common Council-man, Capital Burgeſs, Townclerk, or other Office or Offices of Magiſtracy or Employment, relating to or concerning the Government of any City, Corporation, Borough, or Cinque-port, ſhall be removed from the ſame, or proſecuted for the Exerciſe thereof, for or by reaſon of any Diſability, or want of Qualification for ſuch Office or Offices, or for or by reaſon of any undue or irregular Election or Admiſſion to ſuch Office or Offices, or for or by reaſon of any Forfeiture of the ſame; nor ſhall any Forfeiture or Penalty be incurred, nor the Right of any ſuch Officer or Officers be called in Queſtion, nor ſhall any of their Acts not yet avoided be queſtioned or avoided, unleſs ſuch Perſon or Perſons be removed from, or proſecuted for the unlawful Exerciſe of ſuch Office or Offices, within after ſuch Perſon or Perſons hath or have been, or ſhall be elected or admitted to, or placed in, or firſt in the actual Poſſeſſion of ſuch Office or Offices, or after ſuch Diſability, Want of Qualification, or Forfeiture firſt incurred; and unleſs (in Caſe of a Proſecution) the ſame be carried on with Effect and due Diligence.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to invalidate or make void any Charter heretofore granted, or accepted by any City, Corporation, Borough, or Cinque-port; nor to make good the Election of any ſuch Officer or Officers, againſt whom any Judgment of Ouſter ſhall have been entered, or given upon an Information, in the Nature of *Quo Warranto*, or whoſe Election ſhall have been avoided upon any Writ of *Mandamus*, on or before the Day of

This Bill having been brought in the Beginning of *March*, it was read a ſecond Time the 11th of the ſame Month, and the uſual Motion made for committing it, upon which there was a long Debate, and the Queſtion being at laſt put, it was upon a Diviſion carried in the Negative by 63 not Contents to 24 Contents. Upon this Occaſion the chief Speakers were:

Againſt

Againſt the Bill.	*For the Bill.*
The Lord Chancellor.	The Lord *Romney*.
The Lord *Raymond*.	The Earl of *Sandwich*.
The Duke of *Newcaſtle*.	The Lord *Clifton*.
The Lord *Bathurſt*.	The Earl of *Cheſterfield*.
The Earl of *Iſla*.	The Lord Viſc. *Lonſdale*.

And the chief Arguments made uſe of, againſt or in Favour of this Bill, may be ſeen in the *London Magazine* for *April* and *May* 1744.

The Queſtion having been thus carried in the Negative, the Bill was in courſe rejected, whereupon the Earl of *Halifax* moved, that the Lords then preſent ſhould be appointed as a Committee to conſider of proper Heads for a Bill for the further quieting and eſtabliſhing Corporations; which Motion being agreed to, the Lord *Romney* from the ſaid Committee reported, upon the 17th, the Heads they had agreed to, which were to this Effect:

That a reaſonable Period of Time be fixed, after the Expiration of which the Rights, Franchiſes and Liberties of any City, Corporation, Borough in *England* or *Wales*, or of any Members of any ſuch City, Corporation, *&c.* or of any Perſon exerciſing any ſuch Office or Franchiſe ſhall not be called in Queſtion, by Informations in Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, *Writs of Mandamus*, or other Proceedings, for any Informality, Irregularity, or Defect in the Nomination, Election, Admiſſion, or Swearing of the Mayor, Bailiffs, or Freemen, or of any other Officer or Member (by what Name ſoever called) of any ſuch City, Corporation, *&c.* who now are, or at any Time hereafter, ſhall be in the actual Poſſeſſion or Exerciſe of any ſuch Office or Franchiſe, nor for any Forfeiture or Diſability ariſing from any ſuch Informality, Irregularity or Defect, unleſs ſuch Informality, Irregularity or Defect, or ſuch Forfeiture, or Diſability ſhall be taken Advantage of by ſome Proſecution commenced for that Purpoſe within a certain Time after the Commencement of the Bill. And as to any ſuch Officer or Member as hereafter ſhall be nominated within a certain

Number of Years, to be limited in the Bill, after ſuch Member ſhall have been admitted into, or ſhall have been in the actual Poſſeſſion or Exerciſe of any ſuch Office or Franchiſe as aforeſaid; every ſuch Proſecution to be carried on with Effect, and due Diligence, and in Caſe of affected or unneceſſary Delay on the Part of the Proſecutor to be diſmiſſed with full Coſts.

Such Bill to contain proper Proviſo's to prevent its invalidating any Judgment already given, or any Charter already granted and accepted, or any Suit already inſtituted and ſtill depending.

This Report being then read at the Table, a Motion was made, that the Judges be directed to prepare and bring in a Bill the next Seſſion upon theſe Heads. But this Motion being oppoſed, after ſome little Debate, the Queſtion was put, and upon a Diviſion carried in the Negative by 34 not Contents to 23 Contents.

Other Bill's not paſſed.

Beſide the Bills I have thus given a particular Account of, the following Bills were brought in, but had not the good Fortune to be paſſed into Laws, *viz.*

A Bill for the more eaſy and ſpeedy Recovery of ſmall Debts, brought in *February* the 9th.

A Bill for the better Preſervation of Fiſh and Game, by encouraging the Deſtruction of Vermin, brought in *January* the 28th. And

A Bill to prohibit the wearing of Gold and Silver Lace, Thread, or Wire, in Apparel, brought in *January* the 24th.

Place Bill Motion.

I come now to give an Account of thoſe Affairs where a Bill or Bills ſeem to have been intended, but no Bill was actually brought in; and the firſt of this Kind that occurs, was the Motion made the 3d of *December* by Mr. *Lyttelton*, and ſeconded by Sir *Watkin-Williams Wynne*, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons. Upon this Motion there was a long Debate, in which the following were the chief Speakers, *viz.*

For

For the Motion.	*Againſt it.*
Geo. Lyttelton, Eſq;	*Edward Walpole*, Eſq;
Sir *Watkin-Will. Wynne*, Bart.	The Lord *Duplin*
	Col. *Bladen*
Robert Nugent, Eſq;	The Lord Viſc. *Doneraile*
Mr. *Alderman Calvert*	Col. *Cholmondeley*
Sir *Cordell Firebrace*, Bt.	The Lord *Cornbury*
Penyſton Powney, Eſq;	*Robert Knight*, Eſq;
Thomas Carew, Eſq;	*Henry Fox*, Eſq;
Geo. Dodington, Eſq;	*Samuel Sandys*, Eſq;
The Lord *Strange*	Doctor *Lee*
Sir *Edward Turner*, Bt.	*Henry Pelham*, Eſq;
Thomas Foſter, Eſq;	
Robert Vyner, Eſq;	
Will. Pitt, Eſq;	
—— *Greenville*, Eſq;	
Edmund Waller, Eſq;	
Sir *John Barnard*.	

And the Reader may ſee the chief Arguments made uſe of for and againſt this Bill in the *London Magazine* for *July* and *Auguſt*, 1743.

But tho' ſuch a Bill as this had frequently paſſed the Houſe of Commons, yet this being but the 2d Seſſion of a new Parliament, the very Motion for bringing it in was now rejected upon a Diviſion by 221 to 196.

Spaniſh Oil Affair.

February the 2d, a Petition of the Clothiers of *Stroud water*, and Places adjacent, in the County of *Glouceſter*, was preſented to the Houſe and read, and repreſented as follows, *viz.* That the Petitioners at this Time labour under a very great Burthen and Inconvenience, from the high Price of Olive Oil, occaſioned, in a great Meaſure, by the Prohibition of that Commodity from *Spain*, ſince the Commencement of the preſent War, it having ſince that Time advanced from leſs than twenty-ſix Pounds to ſixty Pounds a Tun, to the very great Prejudice of the Woollen Manufacture of this Country, and Kingdom in general, and to the great Advantage of our Competitors Abroad; and therefore praying, that the Houſe will take the Premiſſes

miſſes into Conſideration, and do therein, as ſhall be thought meet.

This Petition was referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe; and it was reſolved, that the Houſe would on the *Tueſday* Se'nnight following, reſolve itſelf into the ſaid Committee. On the 8th a Petition of the Clothiers and Manufacturers of the Pariſh of *Trowbridge* in *Wiltſhire*, on Behalf of themſelves and all others concerned in the Woollen Manufacture, was preſented to the Houſe and read; ſetting forth as follows, *viz.* That by an Act made in the thirteenth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, to prohibit Commerce with *Spain*, *Spaniſh* Oil ſtands prohibited from being imported into his Majeſty's *Britiſh* Dominions; and repreſenting to the Houſe, that notwithſtanding the wiſe and good Intention of the Legiſlature in the Prohibition, the Petitioners conceive, the Deſign of it has been fruſtrated by the various Turns of Providence, and the many Revolutions in the political Affairs of *Europe*; and that the Olive Harveſts in the *Neapolitan* Territories have failed, which, with the Motions and Conſumptions of the Armies in *Italy*, have rendered this Commodity ſcarce and dear, and advanced it to the Petitioners to above double the Price it was at before; which is owing alſo, in ſome Meaſure, as the Petitioners are informed, to its being monopolized there by particular Perſons, who put it upon us at their own Price, knowing we can be ſupplied from no other Quarter; and that the Price of Oil being advanced at *Gallipoli*, from whence the Petitioners are chiefly ſupplied with *Italian* Oil, the *French* and *Dutch* take off the whole Produce of *Old Spain*, ſo that the *Spaniards* are not diſtreſſed at all by the Prohibition, but his Majeſty's Subjects only; and that the preſent Advance of this Commodity (and thereby Soap) is ſo great, that it enhances the Price of many Fabricks of our own Woollen Manufactures near four *per Cent*; whereby the *French* and *Dutch* obtain a great Advantage over us in foreign Markets; and that a far greater Advance of the Price of Oil is dreaded, and a ſtill greater national Detriment apprehended, if the Petitioners obtain no Relief from the Reſolutions of this Houſe; and that the

whole

whole Produce of *Italy*, from the Failure of the Crops, and other extraordinary Conſumptions, will not be ſufficient to carry on the Manufactures of this Kingdom; and from hence a great Stagnation of Trade, and Confuſion muſt ariſe, or at leaſt bad, dear, and diſgraceful Manufactures, through the Uſe of improper Oils; and that the Manufacturers, in Order to ſupply the Deficiency of Olive Oil, have already had Recourſe to Fiſh-Oil, but to their Coſt, and the great Prejudice of their Manufactures, have found it improper for their Uſe; and that the Regard the Legiſlature has at all Times had for the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom, and the kind Indulgences they have been favoured with, ſhewn particularly by the late free Admiſſion of Cochineal and Indigo, though enumerated Commodities, and the important Conſequences of the preſent high Price of Oil, have emboldened the Petitioners to requeſt, that the Prohibition of *Spaniſh* Oil may be taken off, or that they may have ſuch other Relief in the Premiſſes, as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

This Petition was referred to the ſame Committee; and Petitions to the ſame Purpoſe were preſented from the Clothiers and Manufacturers of *Bradford* in *Wiltſhire*, of *Melkſham* and Places adjacent in the ſame County, of the *Devizes* in the ſame County, of the City of *Norwich*, of *Chippenham* in *Wiltſhire*. of *Wotton*, *Durſley*, and *Uley*, of *Froome* in *Somerſetſhire*, and of the City of *Briſtol*; all which were likewiſe referred to the ſaid Committee.

On the other Hand, a Petition of the Merchants of *London*, whoſe Names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in Behalf of themſelves and others trading to *Italy*, was preſented to the Houſe and read, on the 9th of the ſame Month; which Petition ſet forth as follows, *viz.* That the Trade from theſe Kingdoms to *Italy* hath long been, and ſtill is, very large and beneficial, in taking off great Quantities of the Woollen Manufactures, Fiſh, Lead, Tin, Leather, and other Goods; and that ſuch Trade hath been carried on, ſince the preſent War, by large Ships of Force, with great Numbers of Seamen, and without Convoys, at a very great Expence to the Petitioners, and with Safety to

the

the Mariners, that uſeful Part of the People; and that, in order to the ſpeedy Return of ſuch large Ships, the Petitioners have been and are obliged to provide great Quantities of *Italian* Oil in Readineſs, as Foundations for reloading them homewards; and conſiderable Quantities of ſuch Oil are lately arrived, and at Market, not leſs than a thouſand Tons more are now on the Way hither, and Orders are already gone for further great Quantities, which the Petitioners have engaged in, under the Security of the Law, that *Spaniſh* Oil could not, during the War, be imported; and that the *Spaniſh* Court, ſince the War, hath rigorouſly and repeatedly prohibited the Introduction of *Britiſh* Woollen and other Manufactures, even by the Way of neutral Ports; and that, although Olive Oil was lately at a Price higher than uſual, the ſame did not, as the Petitioners apprehend, ariſe from the Cauſe aſſigned by the Petition of the Clothiers of *Stroudwater*, and Places adjacent, in the County of *Glouceſter*, preſented to this Houſe, but from a Shortneſs in the Growth thereof in the Yeaas 1740 and 1741; neither was the Exceſs of Price ſo great as repreſented; and that the Quantity uſed by the Petitioners the Clothiers, is ſo ſmall, that the high Price, if it had continued, would not prove ſuch a very great Burthen and Inconvenience on the Woollen Manufacture, as alledged, and which, if it had, the Petitioners, who export and vend large Quantities thereof, muſt themſelves have felt; but that the introducing *Spaniſh* Oil during the War, which muſt be paid for in Money, and exported from thence in neutral Ships, however it may be of preſent Advantage to a very few particular Perſons, will be of the higheſt Prejudice to theſe Petitioners, who have already inveſted their Properties under a Reliance on the Laws, and may greatly affect the general Intereſt, the Trade, and the Navigation of this Kingdom, and be, in a particular Manner, injurious to the Woollen Manufactories thereof; for that it is too much to be feared, that it may divert a conſiderable Part of the Trade to *Italy*, by the *Italians* taking, in Payment for their Oil, the like Goods from our Competitors in the Woollen Manufactures, as they now take from *Great Britain*; whereby our Rivals, being at Peace, under no Impediment

diment, and ever ready to lay hold of Opportunities to increaſe their own Trade, may affect that of this Kingdom in too ſenſible a Manner; and therefore praying the Houſe, that the Petitioners may be heard by their Counſel againſt the ſaid other Petition, at ſuch Time, as the ſame ſhall be taken into Conſideration.

And on the 14th, a Petition of the Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Society of Merchants Adventurers, within the City of *Briſtol*, under their common Seal, was preſented to the Houſe and read, ſetting forth as follows. *viz.* That the Petitioners obſerve, by the Votes of this Houſe, that ſome Clothiers of *Stroudwater*, and Places adjacent, in the County of *Glouceſter*, have repreſented, by their Petition, the great Burthen and Inconvenience they lie under by the high Price of Olive Oil, occaſioned, as they ſuggeſt, from the Prohibition thereof from *Spain*, during the preſent War, to the Prejudice of the Woollen Manufactory; and repreſenting to the Houſe, that the Trade from *Great Britain* to *Italy*, ſo beneficial by the Exportation of our Woollen Manufactures, Fiſh, and other Commodities (the Product of theſe Kingdoms and our Plantations) has been carried on, ſince the War, by Ships of Force, at a very great Expence to the Proprietors, who are obliged to provide a great Quantity of *Italian* Oil for their Return home; and that the high Price of Olive Oil, as the Petitioners conceive, was occaſioned chiefly from the Failure of the Recultas in *Italy* and *Portugal*, in the Years 1740 and 1741; and that the Quantities ordered under the Sanction of the *Britiſh* Laws, and ſhortly expected, will, in all probability, reduce the Price conſiderably, without the Admiſſion of *Spaniſh* Oils for which Money muſt be paid, at the ſame Time that *Spain* will not admit any of the *Britiſh* Manufactures; and that the Crown of *Spain* has frequently, on the Failure of the Olives, prohibited the Exportation of Oil; ſo that, at this Time of actual War, inſtead of diſtreſſing its Subjects, as much as poſſible, the taking off the Prohibition would aſſiſt them with ready Money for a Commodity, which muſt otherwiſe lie on their Hands; and therefore praying the Houſe to be heard by their Counſel herein, againſt the ſaid other Petition.

Both

Both theſe Petitions were likewiſe referred to the ſaid Committee; and on *Tueſday* the 15th the Order for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſame being read, it was reſolved, that the Houſe would upon that Day two Months reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider of theſe Petitions; ſo that the Affair was dropt without the leaſt Inquiry into the Facts thus conteſted between the Clothiers and Merchants; but which ever Side was right, the Facts ſet forth by both ſeem to juſtify the Reaſons made uſe of at the Time, againſt our prohibiting Trade with *Spain**.

Foreign Cambrick Affair.

February the 7th it was reſolved, that the Houſe would upon the *Thurſday* Morning then next, reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the Importation and wearing of Foreign Cambricks. This Order being put off till the 16th, the Houſe then reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee, having firſt referred to the ſame an Account of the Duties and Draw-backs on Foreign Cambricks from *Chriſtmas* 1727 to *Chriſtmas* 1740, which Account had been laid before the Houſe the preceding Seſſion; and the Committee having made ſome Progreſs, the Houſe reſolved itſelf again into the ſame Committee on the 4th of *March*, when a Reſolution was agreed to, which was reported on the 7th, but the Houſe, upon its being then read, ordered the Report to be recommitted, and came to a Reſolution, to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, next Morning, to conſider further of the ſaid Affair; but the Order was then put off for two Months, and the Affair entirely dropt.

Coal Affair.

February 18th, A Petition of the ſeveral Owners and Maſters of Ships, uſing the Coal Trade, whoſe Names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in Behalf of themſelves and many others uſing the ſaid Trade, was preſented to the Houſe and read, ſetting forth as follows, *viz.* That the Manner of carrying on the ſaid Trade is, that, when Ships arrive in the Port of *London*, the Maſters employ Crimps, or Factors, to diſpoſe of their Coals, who, with the Maſters, enter into Bonds to his Majeſty, payable within three Months, for the Duties

* *See Annals for* 1741, *P.* 42.

Duties of the Coals; and the Maſters are allowed two and a half *per Cent.* Diſcount, if they pay the ſaid Duties within ſixteen working Days after the Entry of the Ships; and the Crimps, or Factors, for their Pains and Trouble, are allowed from the Maſters a Commiſſion of a half *per Cent.* upon the Amount of the whole Cargo; and the Maſters make up an Account with their Factors every Voyage, in which the Factors always charge all the Duties and their Commiſſion; and that the Petitioners having, for many Years, employed Sir *Malthus Ryal*, *William Williford*, *John Gibſon*, and others, as their Crimps, or Factors, did, from Time to Time, along with them execute Bonds for the Payment of the ſaid Duties, and always left in their Hands ſufficient Value to pay ſuch Bonds, which, the Petitioners believed, the Collector had regularly received from their Factors, becauſe, if he had not, the Collector would then have demanded Payment of ſuch Bonds, when they became due, as he ought to have done; and that the Petitioners, entirely relying on that, and putting Confidence in their Crimps, and in the Care of the Collector, and being oftentimes hurried away with their Ships, neglected to take up ſeveral of their Bonds, as they ſhould have done; and that the ſaid *Williford* dying inſolvent, and the Collector of the ſaid Duties being alſo dead, greatly in Arrear to his Majeſty for the ſaid Duties, as the Petitioners are informed, and the ſaid *Gibſon* having, ſince the Death of the ſaid Collector, likewiſe become inſolvent, an Extent hath iſſued againſt the ſaid *Gibſon* and Sir *Malthus Ryal*, for Non-Payment of the ſaid Duties; and the Sollicitor of the Cuſtoms hath wrote ſeveral Letters to the Petitioners, demanding, to their great Surprize, Payment of Bonds, ſome of them due above fourteen Years ago, pretending that the Duties are ſtill unpaid; and that the Petitioners apprehend the ſaid Bonds, notwithſtanding they ſtill remain in the Collector's Office, have been regularly paid, otherwiſe the Collector of the ſaid Duties could not annually have made up his Accounts, nor would he have delivered up to the Petitioners great Numbers of Bonds, entered into ſince the Date of theſe Bonds, for which they are now threatened to be ſued, as he did, without

taking

taking the leaſt Notice of any former Bonds; and that great Numbers of Bonds, ſtanding out againſt the Petitioners, are dated in the Years 1727, 1728, and 1729; and that it appears, by the ſaid *Gibſon*'s Books, that he hath regularly paid the Duties on Bonds, dated ſince *Chriſtmas* 1741; and ſhould the Collector have applied that Money for the Payment of Bonds of an old Date (left in the Office by a Contrivance betwixt him and the ſaid *Gibſon*, in order that the ſaid *Gibſon* might have the Uſe of the publick Money, and that, if the Collector ſhould be called upon by the Commiſſioners, he might be able to produce Bonds to make up his Accounts) it would be extremely hard to make the Petitioners repay the Money, when they were no ways privy to the Fraud carried on between the Collector and him; and repreſenting to the Houſe, that, had the Collector's Accounts been regularly inſpected, and the Bonds put in Suit in due Time againſt the Petitioners, as they ought to have been, the Petitioners could have had Redreſs from their Crimps, which, by their Inſolvency, they are now entirely deprived of; and that, ſhould the ſaid Bonds be now put in Suit againſt the Petitioners, they and their Families muſt be inevitably ruined, and forced to ſeek their Livelyhood in foreign Countries; and therefore praying the Houſe to take the Premiſſes into Conſideration, and give ſuch Relief to the Petitioners, as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

This Petition was ordered to lie on the Table, and no further Notice taken of it, which I am ſurpriſed at; for though the Petitioners might perhaps be thought not to deſerve any Relief, becauſe of their Neglect, yet I wonder it did not occaſion a very ſharp Inquiry into the Management of the Cuſtoms.

Iriſh Cattel Affair.

March 3d, A Petition of ſeveral Gentlemen, Clergy, Manufacturers, conſiderable Tradeſmen, Freeholders, and other Perſons in the *Soak* of *Grantham* and Parts adjacent, in the County of *Lincoln*, greatly intereſted and concerned in the ſeveral Articles of Wool, Hides, Leather, *&c.* (as therein after mentioned) was preſented to the Houſe and read, repreſenting as follows, *viz.* That at the ſame Time that the Petitioners are burthened with a heavy Land-Tax, and many other

Taxes, they lie under very great and particular Diſcouragements beſides, from the low Price of Wool, and the precarious State of feeding Stock, now for many Years paſt, occaſioned chiefly, as the Petitioners apprehend, by an Act of *Charles* the Second, prohibiting the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle, which, as Sir *William Temple* then foretold it would, has, as the Petitioners conceive, ſince been the Cauſe of turning a conſiderable Part of the Trade of *Ireland* into a wrong Channel, to the further Detriment of *England*, in its Produce and Trade, not only in the Articles of Hides, Leather, Tallow, Butter, *&c.* but the total Loſs of our Beef Trade abroad, and (which is ſtill worſe, by occaſioning a vaſt Increaſe of the Breed of Sheep in that Kingdom) has greatly contributed to the Increaſe of that pernicious Practice of running Wool from thence to *France*, and other foreign Parts, to the inexpreſſible Damage of the Petitioners, and of the whole Kingdom; and therefore praying, by Way of Remedy and Prevention for the future, that a Bill may paſs, to permit the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle, upon Conditions of Advantage and Security to the Woollen Trade of *Great Britain*, or ſuch other Relief, as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem meet; and further repreſenting to the Houſe, that it is at preſent doubtful (conſidering the preſent State of our Trade, Agriculture, and other Manufactures) what further Meaſures would prove moſt ſalutary to our Woollen Trade, by Reaſon of the Uncertainty of the Proportion of the Quantity of our own Wool to the Number of our Hands for manufacturing the ſame, together with *Scotch*, *Iriſh*, and *Spaniſh* Wool alſo, and that, if the former ſhould exceed the latter to any great Degree, (the illicit Exportation of Wool being ſtopt, as in all Reaſon it ought to be) the Grower, already depreſſed for many Years, would, in that Caſe, be hurt beyond all Conception; and therefore further praying, as one ſure Point to proceed upon, and to the End this great Affair may the ſooner receive its due Regulation, that a Bill may paſs for regiſtring, from the Grower and the Feltmonger, the whole Crop of Wool in *Great Britain*, or in *England* and *Wales* only, for one Year, or ſuch other Relief, as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

On

On the 8th a Petition of the Aldermen, Juſtices, Common-Council, and other Burgeſſes, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of *Grantham* in *Lincolnſhire*, greatly intereſted and concerned in the ſeveral Articles of Wool, Hides, Leather, *&c.* (as therein aftermentioned) on behalf of themſelves and many others, was preſented to the Houſe and read; and on the 16th a Petition of ſeveral Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, conſiderable Graziers, Tradeſmen, and others in the Parts of *North-Holland*, and Parts adjacent in *Lincolnſhire*, greatly intereſted and concerned in the ſeveral Articles of Wool, Hides, Leather, *&c.* (as therein aftermentioned) was preſented to the Houſe and read; which Petitions were of the ſame Purport with the former, both as to *Iriſh* Cattle and a Regiſtry of Wool.

These three Petitions were all ordered to lye on the Table, and no further Notice was taken of them, though the bad Conſequences of the Act in King *Charles* the *Second*'s Reign have been ſeverely felt, and are now acknowledged by every unprejudiced Man of Senſe in the Kingdom; and though it is known, that the Government was at that Time forced into the paſſing of that Act by a moſt unjuſt, as well as imprudent popular Phrenzy, which had been artfully work'd up by ſome ſelfiſh Grandees, who had nothing in View, but to diſtreſs their Rivals in Power, which is too often the Caſe, and which the People of this Kingdom ought always to guard againſt with the greateſt Caution.

Bill ordered for manning the Fleet.

March the 9th, it was reſolved, that the Houſe would, on the *Friday* Morning then next, reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of more effectual Means for the eaſy and ſpeedy Manning of his Majeſty's Fleet; which Order being put off till the *Monday* following, and the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee, Mr. Alderman *Calvert* reported from the Committee, that they had directed him to move the Houſe, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for the more ſpeedy and effectual Manning of his Majeſty's Fleet. This Motion was agreed to *Nemine Contradicente*, and Mr. Alderman *Calvert*, Vice-Admiral *Vernon*, Mr. *Cornewall*, Mr. *Syden-*

Sydenham, and Lord *George Graham*, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame; but as this Bill was to be founded on a Scheme formed by the Admiral, and as he was willing to have the Sentiments of People without Doors during the Receſs, before bringing his Scheme into the Houſe in the Form of a Bill, it was not preſented during this Seſſion.

Motion for an Inquiry.

I come now to the other Affairs of this Seſſion, which did not relate to any Bill brought in, or intended to be brought in, and the firſt of this Kind that occurs is the Motion made on *Wedneſday* the 1ſt of *December*, 'To appoint a Committee to inquire 'into the Conduct of *Robert* Earl of *Orford*, during 'the laſt *Ten* Years of his being firſt Commiſſioner of 'the Treaſury, and Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer 'of his Majeſty's *Exchequer*.' As an End had been put by a Prorogation to the Proceedings of the Secret Committee appointed for this Purpoſe in the preceding Seſſion; as ſeveral ſtrong Preſumptions of Guilt had appeared from the Report of that Committee *, and as the People continued to call loudly for Juſtice †, from the Nature of our Conſtitution it was to be ſuppoſed, that this Motion would have been carried by a great Majority; but ſeveral Gentlemen who had in the former Seſſion appeared moſt violent for Inquiry and Juſtice, now appeared openly on t'other Side, and not only voted but ſpoke againſt the Motion, ſo that when the Queſtion, after a long Debate, was put, it was upon a Diviſion carried in the Negative by 253 to 186.

A State of the Navy Debt.

January the 12th, as ſome Gentlemen were ſuſpicious that the Debt of our Navy had been lately very much increaſed, they therefore moved, and it was accordingly ordered, 'That the State of the Debt of his 'Majeſty's Navy, as it ſtood at *Chriſtmas* laſt, be 'laid before this Houſe.' This State was accordingly laid before the Houſe on the 11th of *February*, and was as follows, *viz.*

* See *Annals* for laſt Year, P. 114. *et ſeq.*

† See ditto, P. 294.

Navy Office, the 9th of February, 1742-3. *An Eſtimate of the Debt of his Majeſty's Navy, on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it ſtood on the 31ſt of* December, 1742.

Heads of the Naval Eſtimates	Particulars l. s. d.	Total l. s. d.
Wear and Tear Ordinary and Tranſports due to pay off and diſcharge all the Bills regiſtered on the Courſe of the Navy for Stores, Freight of Tranſports, *&c.* ſupplied for the Service thereof ——	428522 3 7	
To pay off and diſcharge Bills regiſtered in the ſaid Courſe for Premiums allowed by Act of Parliament on Naval Stores, the whole Sum regiſtered in the Year 1742, amounted to 21459*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* whereof remains unpaid ——	8988 9 10	
For Freight of Tranſports and Tenders, and for Stores delivered into his Majeſty's ſeveral Yards, *&c.* for which no Bills were made out on the aforeſaid 31ſt of *Decemb.* 1742, as alſo ſeveral Bills of Exchange ——	204044 12	
To his Majeſty's ſeveral Yards, and Rope-Yards, for ordinary and extraordinary ——	247893	
For Half-pay to Sea-Officers, according to an Eſtabliſhment made by his late Majeſty in Council on that behalf —	12842 11 3	
		902290 16 8

Seamens

Heads of the Naval Eſtimates	Particulars l. s. d.	Total l. s. d.
Seamens Wages.		
Due to pay the Men, &c. unpaid in the Books of Ships paid off	153280 2 4	
To Ships in Sea Pay to the ſaid 31ſt of *December* 1742	1382739	
To diſcharge and pay off all the Bills entered on Courſe for Pilotage, Surgeon's Neceſſaries, and Bounties to Widows and Orphans of Men ſlain at Sea, &c.	24446 15	
		1560465 17 4
Victualling Debt as per Eſtimate received from thoſe Commiſſioners.		
Due for ſhort Allowance to the Companies of his Majeſty's Ships in Pay, and which have been paid off	16165 13	
For paying off all the Bills entered in their Courſe	247106 18 8	
For Proviſions delivered, and Services performed, for which no Bills were made out on the ſaid 31ſt of *December* 1742	18015 6 10	
To neceſſary Money, extraordinary neceſſary Money, and Contingencies	25167 15 1	
To the Officers, Workmen, and Labourers employed at the ſeveral Ports	20220 6 1	
		326675 9 8
Sick and Wounded, the Debt of that Office, as per Eſtimate received from thoſe Commiſſioners, viz.		
Due for the Quarters and Care of Sick and Wounded Seamen ſet ſick on Shore from his Majeſty's Ships at the ſeveral Ports, for Priſoners of War, and Contingencies relating to the ſaid Service		24154 3 8

Heads of the Naval Estimates	Particulars l. s. d.	Total l. s. d.
The Total amounts to the Sum of Two Million Eight Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty-six Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Four-pence ——		2813586 7 4
From whence deducting the Money in the Treasurer's Hands ——	260625 16 3	
And also the Money that remained to come in of the Supplies of the Year ——	201117 19 1	
		461743 15 4
The Debt will then be Two Million Three Hundred and Fifty-one Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-two Pounds, and Twelve Shillings ——		2351842 12
N. B. In this Debt is included for Freight of Transports between the 1st of *January* 1741, and the 31st of *Decemb.* 1742.	133871 8 11	
And it appears by an Account received from the Commissioners of the Victualling, that the Expence of Victuals supply'd the Soldiers between the 1st of *Jan.* 1741, and the 31st of *December* 1742. amounts to ——	35075 9 1	
		168946 18
To which Sum of 168946*l.* 18*s.* no Provision has been made by Parliament		
But if thought fit to be granted as the like Service was provided for last Year,		
The Net Debt of the Navy will then be Two Million One Hundred and Eighty-two Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five Pounds, and fourteen Shillings ——		2182895 14

Richard Haddock, *Isaac Acworth*, *Thomas Pearce*, *John Phillipson*, *T. Pawlet*.

Memo.

Memorandum, There was remaining in the Hands of the late and preſent Treaſurers of the Navy, on the 31ſt of *December* 1742, in Money undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards ſatisfying the aforeſaid Debt of the Navy.

In what Treaſurer's Hands.	In Money.	On the Heads of Wear and Tear, Ordinary and Tranſports.	On the Heads of Seamens Wages.	Victuals.	Total.
		l. s. d.	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*
Right Honourable *Pattee* Lord Viſcount *Torrington*.	Balance in his Hands as ſettled by the Auditors of the Impreſt.	1467 6 8	1340 10 4	16 11 5¼	2824 8 5¼
	In Money.	8194 8 10	42040 2 7	1220 13 3¼	
Right Honourable *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq;	Ditto towards the Debt of Sick and Wounded Seamen.		783 9 ¼		52238 13 9½
	In Money.	7518 14 ½	46145 1 10	6025 5 2¼	
Executors of *Thomas Clutterbuck*, Eſq;	Ditto towards the Debt of Sick and Wounded Seamen.		15638 2 4		75327 3 5¼
	In Money.	9498 15 7	41482 12 9½	74895 9 7¼	
Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wager*.	Ditto towards the Debt of Sick and Wounded Seamen.		4358 12 6		130235 10 6¼
		26679 5 9	151788 11 5¼	82157 19 7¼	260625 16 3
N. B. There remained on the 31ſt of *December* laſt to come in of the Supplies of the Year 1742.				201117 19 1	

Addreſs to furniſh our Mercenaries with our own Manufactures.

January the 19th, it was moved and reſolved, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, 'that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to concert Meaſures for the furniſhing all Forces in the Pay of *Great* '*Britain* (as far as it is poſſible) with the Product and 'Manufactures of this Kingdom.' To which Addreſs, his Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious Anſwer, 'That his Majeſty is always deſirous to give En-'couragement to the Manufactures of this Kingdom, 'ſo far as it is poſſible, and may be conſiſtent with 'the publick Service.'

Motion for Treaties.

On the ſame Day, and immediately after the laſt Motion had been agreed to, a Motion was made, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, 'that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, 'for laying before this Houſe, Copies of all Conven-'tions or Engagements entered into between his Ma-'jeſty and the Queen of *Hungary*, or the King of '*Sardinia*, for paying 300,000 *l.* to her, and 200,000 *l.* 'to him, out of the Supplies of laſt Year.' But this Motion had not the ſame good Luck with the former; for as thoſe Conventions were entered into for the Support of the War, and for carrying it on with the more Vigour, it was thought neither proper nor ſafe to make them publick during the Continuance of the War; and therefore upon the Queſtion's being put, it was carried in the Negative.

Foreign Remittances inquired into.

The next Affair I am in courſe to take Notice of, is, that of the foreign Remittances, which many Gentlemen thought had been made at ſuch an exorbitant Rate of Exchange, as deſerved a parliamentary Inquiry and Cenſure, eſpecially as the Report of the Secret Committee had made it appear, that thoſe brave Men who are ſent abroad to fight our Battels, may be robbed and plundered of a Part of what is due to them, by making a private Job of our publick Remittances *. In order to lay a proper Foundation for this Inquiry, the following Orders were moved and agreed to on the ſaid 19th of *January*, viz.

That the proper Officer or Officers do lay before this Houſe,

* See *Annals* for laſt Year, P. 126.

1ſt, An

1ſt, An Account of the ſeveral Sums of Money paid to the Queen of *Hungary*, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament that granted 300,000 Pounds to his Majeſty, to enable him to ſupport the Queen of *Hungary*, diſtinguiſhing to whom paid, and the Times when paid; and of what Sums were remitted to *Amſterdam*, in Purſuance of the Treaty concluded between his Majeſty and the Queen of *Hungary*, the 13th of *June* 1741, and at what Rate of Exchange the ſame were remitted from hence.

2d, An Account of the ſeveral Sums of Money iſſued to the Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Sardinia*, in Purſuance of an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, diſtinguiſhing to whom paid, and the Times when paid; and of what Sums were remitted by the Contractors for remitting the ſame, and to what Places the ſame were remitted, and at what Rate of Exchange.

3d, Copies of all Warrants from the Crown to the Paymaſter General, or his Deputy, for receiving any Sums of Money on Account of any Subſidies paid to foreign Princes, or for the Hire of foreign Troops, ſince the 25th of *March* 1726.

4th, An Account of all Sums of Money that have been deducted or repaid out of or upon Accompt of any Subſidies paid to foreign Princes, or for the Hire of foreign Troops, ſince the 25th of *March* 1726.

Upon the 7th of *February*, it was ordered, 'That 'the proper Officer do lay before this Houſe, Copies 'of all the Minutes of the Treaſury, that relate to the 'remitting abroad of any publick Money, ſince the '1ſt of *March* laſt, and of all Propoſals made for re-'mitting the ſame.' Upon the 21ſt a Motion was made, 'That the proper Officer do lay before this 'Houſe, Copies of the Letters or Memorials of Mr. '*Wilkinſon* and Mr. *Muilman* to the Treaſury, (relat-'ing to their remitting of the publick Money abroad) 'in the Months of *June* and *October* laſt, and on the '11th of *January* laſt;' but this Motion being oppoſed, upon putting the Queſtion, after a long Debate, it was, upon a Diviſion, carried in the Negative by 119 to 77. Upon the 3d of *March* it was ordered, 'That the proper Officer do lay before this Houſe,

'Copies of the Minutes of the Treaſury, containing 'all Contracts or Agreements made with Sir *Henry* '*Furneſe* from the 1ſt of *January* 1703, for the re-'mitting of Money abroad, during the War;' and the ſame Day it was reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, that the Houſe would upon *Wedneſday* Morning then next, reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the Papers preſented to the Houſe, in that Seſſion of Parliament, relating to the remitting abroad of any publick Money.

Theſe Orders being all complied with, and ſeveral Gentlemen and Merchants ordered to attend, the Houſe accordingly on the *Wedneſday* following reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee, as they did likewiſe the next Day, when a Stop was put to any further Inquiry or Examination, and a Cenſure prevented, by a Motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair; which after a long Debate (the Subſtance whereof may be ſeen in the *London Magazine* for the Months of *February* and *March* 1744) was carried in the Affirmative by 211 to 182.

In order to explain this important Affair, I muſt obſerve, that from the Minutes of the Treaſury laid before the Houſe in Purſuance of the Order of the 7th of *February*, it appears, that on the 29th of *April* 1742, the following Propoſal was laid before the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury by *John Gore*, Eſq; *viz.*

'Being informed that his Majeſty has commanded 'a Body of Troops upon foreign Service, I humbly 'propoſe to give my Bills on *Amſterdam* for ſuch Sums 'as ſhall be wanting for the Service of the ſaid Troops, 'upon my receiving the Value thereof after the Rate 'of 10 *Guilders*, 11 ½ *Stivers* current Money of *Am-'ſterdam* for each *Pound Sterling*, which ſhall be pay-'able as follows, *viz.*'

Two Thirds at Eight Days Sight.

One Third at One Month after Date.

Signed

John Gore.

This Propoſal was read and agreed to by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury on the 13th of *May*, without their having ever given Notice to the other Remitters in the City to bring in Propoſals, and though

though it could not but be known to them, as they have the printed Course of Exchange always hung up in their Office, that the current Exchange between *London* and *Amsterdam* was then at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* for a *Pound Sterling*.

From the said Minutes I think myself obliged to give likewise the following Extracts, *viz.*

'*June* 10, 1742. Read a Letter of Messieurs *Muilman* 'and *Wilkinson*, proposing Remittances for the Forces 'in *Flanders*; my Lords cannot take these Proposals 'into Consideration, having already agreed with Mr. '*John Gore* for making the said Remittances.'

July 27, 1742. Read a Proposal of Mr. *John Gore*, as follows:

The Proposal of John Gore.

'Whereas he is under an Agreement with your 'Lordships to furnish his Bills on *Amsterdam* for the 'Payment of the *British* Troops in *Flanders* at '10*g*. 11*st*. and half *per Pound Sterling*, and now judg-'ing the Exchange is likely to keep up, and may pro-'bably be supported, he is now willing to allow 10*g*. '13*st*. *per Pound Sterling*, not doubting, in Case the 'Rate of Exchange should decline, that your Lordships 'upon Application will give him Relief.'

I am,

Your Lordships most obedient, and most humble Servant,

London, July 27, 1742. John Gore.

Read also a Report of Messieurs *Gore* and *Gulston*, as follows:

The Proposals of John Gore *and* Joseph Gulston.

'Whereas they are under Agreement with your 'Lordships to furnish their Bills on *Amsterdam* for the 'Payment of the *Danish* and *Hessian* Forces in the 'British Service, at 10*g*. 11*st*. and half *per Pound* 'Sterling; and they now judging the Exchange is 'likely to keep up, and may probably be supported, 'they are willing to allow 10*g*. 13*st*. *per Pound Ster-*

ling,

'*ling*, not doubting, in Caſe the Rate of Exchange 'ſhould decline, that your Lordſhips upon Applica-'tion will give them Relief.

We are,

Your Lordſhips moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servants,

London, July 27, 1742.

John Gore.
Joſeph Gulſton, *jun.*

And Mr. *Gore* and Mr. *Gulſton* coming in, and acquainting the Lords, that a Remittance will ſoon be wanted; their Lordſhips agree to the foregoing Propoſal of Mr. *Gore*, and to that above written of Mr. *Gore* and Mr. *Gulſton* for the next Remittances.

And alſo theſe, *viz.*

'*October* 26, 1742. Read a Letter from *Pinkney* '*Wilkinſon* and *Henry Muilman*, relating to their ſup-'plying the Troops abroad with Money.'

'*January* 5, 1742-3. Refer to the Paymaſter Ge-'neral a Memorial of Meſſieurs *Muilman* and *Wil-'kinſon* for remitting Money to the Troops abroad.'

This Reference being communicated by the Paymaſter General to the Remitters formerly imployed, they preſented to him the following Repreſentation, *viz.*

The Repreſentation of John Gore, Joſeph Gulſton, William Poyntz, *to the Right Honurable* Henry Pelham, *Eſq; Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces.*

SIR,

'IN Obedience to your Commands, we take the 'Liberty to lay before you the Reaſons which in-'duced us to fix our Propoſals to the Lords of the 'Treaſury for all the Remittances of the current Year, 'at the Rate of 10 *g.* 13 *ſt.* Current Money of *Am-'ſterdam per Pound Sterling.*

'In Order to do this with all the Clearneſs we are 'capable of, we beg Leave to premiſe, that the Buſi-'neſs of Exchange is ſo far analogous to that of 'Trade, that a large Credit or Sum of Money wanted 'at any particular Place, muſt be conſidered as a Mer-

'chandize

'chandize to be purchaſed at that Place, the Price of 'which muſt of Neceſſity riſe or fall in Proportion 'to the Demands made upon that Place; now it is 'not only foreſeen abroad, that the Sums to be re-'mitted this Year for the Service of *Great Britain*, 'will be much larger than in preceding Years; but 'it is known with equal Certainty, that *France* will 'want ſtill a larger Credit for ſubſiſting its Armies al-'ready ſent, or hereafter to be ſent to *Germany*, 'which joint Conſideration cannot fail greatly to 'affect the fluctuating State of the *Agio* of Bank Money 'at *Amſterdam*, with which the Current Money of 'that Place is neceſſary to be purchaſed.

'We further beg Leave to obſerve, that whereas 'in private Tranſactions between Merchant and Mer-'chant, the Sums wanted, and the Times of remit-'ting them, are not previouſly known to the Owners 'of Bills or their Brokers, the contrary is ſure to 'happen in Remittances wanted by the Government, 'the Time and Sums of which cannot eſcape the Vi-'gilance and Penetration of thoſe who have Bills to 'diſpoſe of, and as they are aware that the publick 'Supplies come gradually into the Exchequer, and for 'that Reaſon cannot be long iſſued before they are 'wanted, while the Exigency of the Service abroad 'often requires prompt Payment at *Amſterdam*, and 'never leſs than two thirds of the Bills to be paid at 'three Days Sight; the Knowledge of theſe Circum-'ſtances is a perpetual Spur to the Owners of Bills, 'to endeavour to make their Advantage of the Markets 'by falling the Exchange, that is by obliging the Re-'mitters to take or accept of leſs *Dutch* Money to be 'paid at *Amſterdam*; the Conſequence of this Artifice 'would be ſo ſeverely felt by the Government, as to 'make it impoſſible for any Perſon of Credit to con-'tract with them with Safety at an Exchange certain, 'if ſuch Contracters were not able by the Confidence 'repoſed in them by their Correſpondents at *Amſter-'dam*, which can only be erected by a long Expe-'rience of their Punctuality, and not without certain 'conſiderable Expences to themſelves, to provide ſuch 'previous Credit there as may ſave them from the Im-'poſition of Owners of Bills at Home.

'We

'We farther beg Leave to add, that towards the 'defeating this Artifice and ſupporting the Exchange 'for the publick Service as well as their own Safety, 'it often becomes neceſſary for the Contractors to ex- 'port to *Amſterdam*, either from *London* or *Liſbon* 'directly, large Quantities of Foreign Gold; the Price, 'the Inſurance, and the Riſque of which muſt neceſ- 'ſarily riſe as the Affairs of *Europe* grow more em- 'broiled, and Navigation expoſed to more numerous 'Accidents.

'When all theſe Conſiderations are attended to, their 'taking on themſelves all ſuch Bills as muſt be wanted 'upon negotiating ſo large a Sum, as well as the or- 'dinary Allowance of Commiſſion here and in *Hol- 'land*, together with Brokerage, Poſtage, and other 'incident Charges, they hope it will appear evidently, 'that while their Loſs is uncertain they have con- 'tented themſelves with the Propoſals of ſuch a mo- 'derate Profit, as will abide the ſtricteſt Enquiry, and 'that an exact Eſtimate may be made of the utmoſt 'they can poſſibly gain if in the Courſe of their Con- 'tract they ſhould have the good Fortune not to 'meet with one bad Bill, which by Experience they 'find is almoſt impoſſible to avoid; they take the 'Liberty to annex the Calculation of the utmoſt Pro- 'fit that can ariſe to them on the preſent Foot of the 'Exchange between *London* and *Amſterdam*, which 'for Reaſons mentioned above, is more likely to 'fall than to riſe; but if it was unexpectedly to riſe, 'the Experience of laſt Year may convince you, Sir, 'that they will voluntarily offer to allow more current 'Money of *Amſterdam*, than they have now propoſed 'for a Pound Sterling.

'Having offered thus much to explain the Equi- 'tableneſs of the Propoſal ſubmitted to the Lords of 'the Treaſury, the Contracters hope they may be 'allowed without Vanity, to value themſelves upon 'the Experience which the Lords of the Treaſury 'have had of their Diligence and Punctuality, in the 'Diſcharge of this great Truſt, as alſo to obſerve that 'the only Houſes they make uſe of at *Amſterdam*, are 'thoſe of Meſſieurs *Andrew Pells* and Sons, and Meſ- 'ſieurs *George Clifford* and Sons, Names of the moſt

'known

'known and eſtabliſhed Credit in the Mercantile 'World. And as our Dependance on them, and the 'Aſſurances they have ſent us of their Readineſs and 'Zeal, to give this Service the Preference to any 'other that can be offered them, has been our chief 'Inducement to undertake this important Affair; So 'we beg Leave to aſſure you, Sir, that they have let 'us know their good Opinion of us is ſo reciprocal, 'that they will not engage in the Credits neceſſary to 'carry on this Service with any other Perſons but 'ourſelves.

'We have only to add, that having conſulted with 'Perſons beſt verſed in the Exchanges, and particu-'larly in that of *Holland*, they are unanimouſly of 'Opinion, that our Propoſals are at as high a Rate as 'can be offered with Proſpect of Safety to ourſelves 'and the Publick. All which is moſt humbly ſub-'mitted by,

SIR,

Your moſt humble and obedient Servants,

John Gore.
Joſeph Gulſton, *junior.*
William Poyntz.

Whereupon, without any Reply from Meſſieurs *Muilman* and *Wilkinſon*, the Paymaſter made the following Report to the Lords of Treaſury, *viz.*

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

'In Obedience to your Lordſhips Order of Refe-'rence bearing Date the 5th Inſtant *January* 1742-3, 'incloſing the Memorial of Meſſieurs *Henry Muilman*, 'and *Pinkney Wilkinſon*, offering to make Propoſals 'for remitting the Money neceſſary for the Payment 'of the Forces in *Flanders*, and deſiring me to in-'quire into the Matter, and to give my Opinion there-'upon.

'I have talk'd with the ſaid Meſſieurs *Muilman* and '*Wilkinſon*, and have read their Propoſals, whereby 'they offer to remit all ſuch Sums as may become 'neceſſary for the Service of the Troops abroad, at 'the Rate of 10*s.* 16*d.* current Money of *Amſter-'dam* for every Pound Sterling; that as the Exchange

'betwixt

'betwixt *England* and *Holland* is now 34 *s.* 8 *d.* which, 'with the Agio, is upwards of 10*g.* 17*ſt. per Pound* '*Sterling*, the Profit on this Propoſal to the Remitters 'will be better than one half *per Cent.* They acknow-'ledge there are ſome Expences attending this Affair, 'but as they now deal in Affairs of this kind with 'other People, and find ſome Profit thereby, they 'imagine they ſhall find a ſtill better Account by ſup-'plying at the firſt Hand. They tell me they nego-'tiate their Affairs in *Holland* with Meſſieurs *Muilman* 'and Sons, and Meſſieurs *Clifford* and Sons, who, as 'they alledge, are at leaſt equally ſufficient with Meſ-'ſieurs *Pells* and Sons, and that they are very certain 'they can eſtabliſh a Credit ſo as to keep up the Ex-'change, and carry on this Tranſaction for a Conti-'nuance at 10*g.* 16*ſt. per Pound Sterling*; but this 'they did agree muſt be ſupported chiefly by the 'Means of exporting foreign Gold or Specie, to keep 'up the Courſe of Exchange, as it hath been for the 'two Years paſt; but they intend to remit as much 'by Bills of Exchange on *Amſterdam* and other Places, 'to be negotiated there as the Nature of the Affair 'will permit. That the Government ſhall be always 'well furniſhed with Money, but if hereafter the Ex-'change ſhould much alter to their Diſadvantage up-'on proper Notice, they hope to be permitted to make 'other Propoſals, as they are informed hath been the 'Caſe of other Remitters.

'That they will anſwer for their Correſpondents 'ſupplying the Publick with any large Sums upon any 'Emergency as ſecurely and effectually as hath been 'done by the preſent Remitters, and if the Treaſury 'will be pleaſed to make a Trial for one, two, or three 'Remittances, a Profit will ariſe to the Publick from 'thence worth the attending to; but if any other 'Perſons make Propoſals for a fixed Time, they are 'ready to do ſo too, but at a different Rate of Ex-'change from what they now propoſe, and being aſked 'at what Rate, they anſwered they were not at pre-'ſent prepared to ſay.

'I have likewiſe talked with Mr. *Gore* the preſent 'Remitter, and for your Lordſhips more certain In-'formation, beg Leave to annex hereunto a Paper

'delivered

'delivered by him, ſigned by himſelf, Mr. *Poyntz*, 'and Mr. *Gulſton*, juſtifying their Propoſals lately 'laid before your Lordſhips for my better Informa-'tion. I have alſo conſulted with ſome Gentlemen 'of undoubted Credit and Reputation, one of thoſe 'has been greatly experienced in thoſe Affairs, and 'at preſent no Ways concerned in publick Buſineſs, 'nor deſirous ſo to be, and of Conſequence not at 'all intereſted in the preſent Queſtion, and I find it 'to be the Opinion of thoſe Gentlemen, that the 'Propoſal of Mr. *Gore*, Mr. *Gulſton*, and Mr. *Poyntz*, 'at the Rate of 10*g.* 13*ſt.* current Money of *Hol-'land*, conſidering the great Sums that will probably 'be remitted this Year, are rather bold Undertakings 'than otherwiſe, and that in their Opinion, if accep-'ted, will tend to the Service of the Publick.

'That the tranſacting theſe Affairs at the Houſe of 'Meſſieurs *Pells* and *Clifford*, is a great Security to 'the Government, being fully ſatisfied, that what-'ever Sums may be required there can be no Danger 'of a Diſappointment, eſpecially when the chief Tranſ-'action is propoſed to be by Meſſieurs *Pells* and Sons, 'whom they have by Experience found to be both 'able and willing to ſerve this Nation.

'The preſent Courſe of Exchange they aſſure me 'is now 34*s.* 8*d.* and the Agio four and half *per* '*Cent.* which makes 10*g.* 13*s.* *Sterling* current 'Money, and by Conſequence the groſs Profit will 'be nearly two *per Cent.* which they think not more 'than reaſonable, ſince one half *per Cent.* Com-'miſſion muſt be paid at *Amſterdam*, and the ſame 'Allowance to the Remitter himſelf; that a further 'Conſideration muſt be allowed for the Hazard of 'Bills, Fall of Exchange, Brokerage, and contingent 'Expences, which they think well deſerves the Re-'mainder of the two *per Cent.*

'The other Offer at 10*g.* 16*ſt.* which is one and 'half *per Cent.* more to the Advantage of the Pu-'blick, is but half *per Cent.* groſs Profit to the 'Remitter, though the Tranſactions muſt be at-'tended with the like Charges as are above men-'tioned, and how theſe Gentlemen make their Ac-'count they cannot conceive, unleſs they flatter

'them-

'themſelves with being indulged with the Liberty of 'tranſporting the current Coin of this Kingdom, which 'they ſay were allowed to Sir *Henry Furneſe* upon very 'urgent Occaſions in the late War.

'That though it may ſeem reaſonable to receive 'all Propoſals, that the moſt advantageous Offers 'might be accepted, yet this Method may be attended 'with great Inconveniencies if the Tranſactions of 'thoſe Affairs ſhould be put into many Hands, ſince 'it muſt neceſſarily fall the Exchange; which Incon-'venience was manifeſt when the late Lord *Oxford* 'was in the Treaſury, and two or three of the Re-'mitters becoming Bankrupts, the whole Buſineſs of 'Remitting was put into one Hand.

'Upon the whole they think it abſolutely for the 'Benefit of the Publick, to employ a Perſon or Per-'ſons of known Ability and Fortune, and who are 'ſupported by the moſt ſufficient Correſpondents a-'broad, ſo that the publick Service at all Events may 'be well ſupplied, and that a reaſonable Profit ſhould 'be allowed for carrying on ſo great an Undertak-'ing.

'Upon the whole, as I have made the beſt Inquiry, 'I could within the Time allotted me; I beg Leave 'to obſerve to your Lordſhips, that if Meſſieurs '*Muilman* and *Wilkinſon* effectually carry on theſe 'Remittances at the Rates they propoſe, the Diffe-'rence of Three *Stivers* upon every Pound Sterling 'will be a great Advantage to the Publick; but as 'they propoſe to make Trial for only two or three 'Remittances at the Rate of 10 *s.* 16 *ſt. per Pound* 'Sterling, without fixing any Continuance of Time 'or Certainty of the Sum they will remit at that 'Rate, from which Uncertainty the Government, 'as I apprehend, may be laid under great Difficulties, 'and thereby the Publick Service may ſuffer; and as 'Mr. *Gore* has aſſured, that he, Meſſieurs *Gaſſin* and '*Poyntz* look upon themſelves as bound by their Pro-'poſals for one Year certain, and in Conſideration that 'for the Time paſt this Service has been carried on 'with great Exactneſs and Punctuality, which is of 'the greateſt Conſequence to the Publick: I ſubmit 'it to your Lordſhips, whether the preſent Advan-

'tages ariſing by theſe Propoſals will be thought a 'proper Inducement to your Lordſhips to put this 'Tranſaction into other Hands, and whether any Al-'terations in this Affair at this Juncture may not be 'attended with great Inconveniences.

'As it is neceſſary forthwith to make a large Re-'mittance for the Service of the Troops Abroad, I 'humbly pray your Lordſhips Directions.

Which is humbly ſubmitted to your Lordſhips,

Pay-Office Horſe-Guards,

Jan. 11, 1742-3. H. Pelham.

And the ſame Day this Report is dated, the following Minute appears upon the Books of the Treaſury, *viz.*

Jan. 11. 1742-3, The Lords having taken into their Conſideration a Report dated this Day, and made to them by the Right Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; Paymaſter of his Majeſty's Guards, Gariſons, and Land Forces concerning Remittances, which Report is as follows. Here the foregoing Report was inſerted, and then their Lordſhips Reſolution in theſe Words:

'Their Lordſhips on mature Deliberation, as well 'for the Reaſon ſtated in the ſame Report, as from 'the allowed Ability of the Remitters Correſpondents 'in *Holland*, and the Contract for the Remittances 'being for a Time certain, and the Experience they 'have had of the punctual and effectual Manner in 'which they have hitherto been carried on, and from 'the great and irretrievable Detriment it would be to 'the Publick Service if any Interruption ſhould happen 'in the Payment of the Forces, by making any Alte-'rations in the Contract at this Time, are of Opinion, 'it will be for the Intereſt of the Publick to accept 'the Propoſals therein mentioned of Meſſ. *Gore*, '*Gulſton* and *Poyntz*.'

And I muſt further obſerve, that from the Examination of Meſſrs. *Muilman* and *Wilkinſon*, before the Committee it appeared, that on the 7th of *January* 1742-3, (being four Days before the Paymaſter made his Report) they preſented to him the following Propoſal, *viz.* 'That they are ready to furniſh, at *Amſter-'dam*, all the Money that may be neceſſary for his 'Majeſty's Service, at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 16

'*Stivers* Current Money for the Pound *Sterling*, for 'ſuch a Term of Time as Contracts of that Nature 'are generally made, the Value of their Bills being 'paid them, in the ſame Manner as it has been paid 'to the preſent Contractors, or is cuſtomary in the 'like Caſe; and that if any other Perſon make Pro-'poſals for a fixed Time, they are ready to do ſo 'too.'

And that on the 11th of the ſame Month, before the Paymaſter's Report was delivered in, they preſented the following Memorial to the Lords of the Treaſury, *viz.*

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

'On *Friday* laſt we delivered to the Paymaſter 'General a Propoſal for remitting to *Amſterdam* all 'the Money that may be neceſſary for his Majeſty's 'Service, in the ſame Manner as we are informed the 'former Remitters have lately done, *without ſaying for 'what preciſe Time*. But it being intimated to us 'Yeſterday, that one of thoſe Gentlemen had ſaid, 'That he underſtood it *for a Year*, if that is the Time 'your Lordſhips deſire to receive Propoſals for, *we 'have one ready to deliver*, or elſe deſire to abide by 'that delivered to the Paymaſter General.'

From theſe Papers the Reader will be enabled to form ſome Judgment of this Affair, and Poſterity may perhaps diſcover ſome Facts which cannot now be known, much leſs communicated to the Publick; and therefore I ſhall proceed to give an Account of ſome other remarkable Things that happened in this Seſſion.

Addreſs againſt counterfeiting Franks.

Many Complaints having been made both in this and former Seſſions, that the Hand-writing of Members had been counterfeited upon Letters, in order to prevent their being charged with the Duty of Poſtage; and a Complaint of this Nature being made on the 26th of *January*, it was thereupon reſolved *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That an humble Addreſs be pre-'ſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly 'pleaſed to give Directions to his Attorney-General, 'to proſecute at Law ſuch Perſons as counterfeit, 'or otherwiſe fraudulently make uſe of the Hand-'writing

'writing of Members of this Houſe, upon Letters, 'in order to prevent ſuch Letters being charged with 'the Duty of Poſtage.' To which Addreſs his Majeſty anſwered, that he would give Directions accordingly.

February the 4th a Motion was made, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that there may be laid before this Houſe, Copies of all Memorials, Repreſentations, and Declarations, which have been ſent, either to his Majeſty or his Miniſters by the Queen of *Hungary* or her Miniſters, or by his Majeſty or his Miniſters to the Queen of *Hungary* or her Miniſters, and of all Letters which have been ſent to his Majeſty's Miniſters by the Miniſters of the Queen of *Hungary*, or by his Majeſty's Miniſters to the Miniſters of the Queen of *Hungary*; with Copies of the reſpective Anſwers to ſuch Memorials, Repreſentations, Declarations, and Letters, relating to the State of the War in the Empire, and the Support and Intereſts of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſince the 1ſt of *September* 1741 to the 16th of *November* 1742. Motion for *Hungary* Memorials, &c.

But the Motion being oppoſed, and after a long Debate the Queſtion put, it was carried in the Negative by 212 to 154.

February the 10th a Motion was made, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe Copies of all Declarations, Memorials or Repreſentations, Letters or Precis of Letters, and an Account of all verbal Communications, from the King of *Pruſſia* or his Miniſters, to his Majeſty or his Miniſters, or to the *States General* or their Miniſters, and by them communicated to his Majeſty or his Miniſters, relating to any auxiliary or foreign Forces entering into *Germany*, in Support of the Queen of *Hungary*. Ditto for *Pruſſian*.

This Queſtion was likewiſe oppoſed, and carried in the Negative by 148 to 130.

However, it was immediately followed with another Motion, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe, Copies of all Declarations, Memorials or Repreſentations, Letters or Precis of Letters, Ditto for *Heſſian*.

ters, from the King of *Sweden* or his Miniſters, to his Majeſty or his Miniſters, concerning the *Heſſian* Forces (now in the *Low Countries)* marching or not marching into *Germany*, together with the Anſwers given by his Majeſty or his Miniſters, relating thereunto.

But upon this likewiſe the Queſtion was carried, after ſome Debate, in the Negative, tho' from what I ſhall hereafter take Notice of it will appear, that the Gentlemen who made this Motion had ſome particular Reaſons for it.

Motion for ſending our Mercenaries into *Germany*.

February the 17th a Motion was made, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed, if it be neceſſary to march an Army and act in *Germany*, to order all the Mercenaries in the Pay of *Great Britain* to that Service, in Conſideration of the great Diſtance, Charge, and Inconveniency it will be to the *Britiſh* Troops; and that Part of the ſaid *Britiſh* Troops be left in the *Low Countries*, if any of the Forces we now pay abroad are to remain there; and humbly to beſeech his Majeſty, that he will, in Compaſſion to the Diſtreſſes and Poverty of this Nation, eaſe us of the Burthen and Expence of the Six thouſand *Heſſians*, if they do not march or cannot act in the Empire; and that, if Six thouſand Men are wanting in the *Low Countries*, that they may be ſupplied from our own numerous (otherwiſe uſeleſs and burthenſome) Army at home.

This Motion was alſo oppoſed, and after a long Debate was carried in the Negative by 182 to 130, being founded upon the ſame Reaſons with the former.

Bills paſſed in this Seſſion.

To theſe Accounts I ſhall add the following Liſt of the Publick Bills which, in this Seſſion, had the good Fortune to be paſſed into Laws, *viz.*

'An Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty by a 'Land Tax, to be raiſed in *Great Britain*, for the Ser-'vice of the Year 1743.

'An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, 'Mum, Cyder, and Perry, in that Part of *Great Bri-'tain* called *England*; and for granting to his Majeſty 'certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry 'in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; for the

'the Service of the Year One thouſand, ſeven hun-
'dred, and forty-three.

'An Act for repealing certain Duties on Spirituous
'Liquors, and on Licences for retailing the ſame; and
'for laying other Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and
'on Licences to retail the ſaid Liquors.

'An Act for repealing the ſeveral Rates and Duties
'upon Victuallers and Retailers of Beer and Ale within
'the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Week-
'ly Bills of Mortality; and for transferring the Ex-
'chequer Bills unſatisfied thereupon to the Duties for
'Licences to ſell Spirituous Liquors and Strong Wa-
'ters by Retail; and alſo for enabling his Majeſty to
'raiſe a certain Sum of Money for the Service of the
'Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three,
'to be further charged on the ſaid Duties for Li-
'cences.

'An Act for raiſing by Annuities and a Lottery, in
'Manner therein mentioned, the Sum of One mil-
'lion eight hundred thouſand Pounds, at three Pounds
'*per Centum per Annum*, for the Service of the Year
'One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three.

'An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and
'for the better Payment of the Army and their Quar-
'ters.

'An Act for the more eaſy and effectual Convic-
'tion of Offenders found at large within the Kingdom
'of *Great Britain*, after they have been ordered for
'Tranſportation.

'An Act to impower Juſtices of the Peace to act
'in certain Caſes relating to Pariſhes and Places, to
'the Rates and Taxes of which they are rated or
'chargeable.

'An Act to explain and amend the Laws touching
'the Elections of Members to ſerve for the Commons
'in Parliament, for that Part of *Great Britain* called
'*Scotland*, and to reſtrain the Partiality and regulate
'the Conduct of Returning Officers at ſuch Elections.

'An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

'An Act for repairing the High Road from *Bo-
'rough-Bridge* in the County of *York*, to *Catherick* in
'the ſame County, and from thence to *Piers-bridge*
'on the River *Tees*.

'An Act for repairing the Road from *Bowes* in the 'County of *York*, to *Brough* under *Stainmore* in the 'County of *Weſtmorland*.

'An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers granted 'by an Act paſſed in the 13th Year of the Reign of 'his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, intituled, An 'Act for repairing the ſeveral Roads leading from the 'Town of *Warminſter* in the County of *Wilts*.

'An Act for repairing the Road leading from *Marl-* 'borough, through *Weſt-Kennet*, to *Shepherd's Shord*, 'and from the *Hare* and *Hounds* in *Beckhampton* to 'the Top of *Cheril Hill*, and from the Town of 'Avebury to the Croſs Way at *Beckhampton* in the 'County of *Wilts*.

'An Act for continuing and making more effectual 'an Act paſſed in the ninth Year of the Reign of his 'late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, for repairing the 'Highways from the City of *Glouceſter*, to the Top 'of *Birdlip Hill*, being the Road to *London*, and 'from the Foot of the ſaid Hill to the Top of *Crickley* 'Hill, being the Road to *Oxford*.

'An Act for repairing the Road leading from the 'Town of *Cirenceſter* in the County of *Glouceſter* to 'a Place called the *Monument* upon *Landſdown* in the 'ſame County.

'An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers granted 'by an Act paſſed in the firſt Year of the Reign of 'his preſent Majeſty, for the more effectual amending 'the Highway between *Hockliffe* and *Woburn* in the 'County of *Bedford*; and for repairing the Road 'leading through *Woburn* to *Tickford-Bridge* in *New-* 'port-Pagnel, in the County of *Bucks*.

'An Act to explain and amend an Act paſſed in the 'twelfth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, 'for repairing the Road from the *Dun-Cow* in *Dun-* 'church to *Hill-Morton* in the County of *Warwick*, 'and from thence to *Saint James's End* in the Town 'of *Northampton*.

'An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers granted 'by an Act paſſed in the tenth Year of the Reign of 'his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, intituled, An 'Act for repairing and amending the Highways from 'the North Part of *Harlow Cuſt Common*, in the Pa-

riſh

'riſh of *Harlow*, to *Woodford*, in the County of *Eſ-*
'*ſex*.

'An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers granted
'by an Act paſſed in the ſixth Year of the Reign of
'his preſent Majeſty, intituled, An Act for the more
'effectual repairing the Roads leading from *Wadeſmill*
'in the County of *Hertford* to *Barley* and *Royſton* in
'the ſaid County.

'An Act for continuing an Act made in the thir-
'teenth Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King
'*George* the Firſt, intituled, An Act for amending
'and repairing the Roads from *Luton* in the County of
'*Bedford* to *Weſtwood Gate* in the ſaid County; and
'for repairing the Roads from *Luton* to *St. Alban's* in
'the County of *Hertford*.

'An Act to enable the Pariſhioners of the Pariſh
'of *St. Botolph* without *Aldgate*, in the City of *Lon-*
'*don*, to raiſe a certain Sum of Money for Payment
'of Debts already contracted for the Relief and Main-
'tenance of the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh.

'An Act to enable the preſent and future Propri-
'etors and Inhabitants of the Houſes in *Charter-Houſe*
'*Square*, in the County of *Middleſex*, to make a Rate
'for raiſing Money effectually to incloſe, pave, watch,
'clean, and improve the ſaid Square, and to continue
'the ſame in Repair.

'An Act for granting to his Majeſty the Sum of
'One Million out of the Sinking Fund; and for ap-
'plying a further Sum, therein mentioned, for the
'Service of the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and
'forty three; and for the further appropriating the
'Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.

'An Act for continuing ſeveral Laws relating to the
'Allowance upon the Exportation of *Britiſh* made
'Gunpowder, to the Importation of Naval Stores
'from the *Britiſh* Colonies in *America*, to the addi-
'onal Number of One hundred Hackney-Chairs, and
'to the Powers given for regulating Hackney-Coaches
'and Chairs; for puniſhing the Venders of unſtamp-
'ed News-Papers; for allowing the Importation of
'Hemp or Flax manufactured in *Ireland*, though not
'ſworn to be of the Growth of *Ireland*; and for the

'Relief of *Bryan Blundel*, in reſpect to the Duty on 'ſome white Salt loſt in a Storm at Sea.

'An Act for rectifying Miſtakes in the Names of 'the Commiſſioners for the Land-Tax, for the Year 'One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-two; and for 'the appointing other Perſons, together with thoſe 'named for the ſaid Year, to put in Execution an 'Act of this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty by a 'Land-Tax to be raiſed in *Great Britain* for the Ser-'vice of the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and 'forty-three.'

'An Act to indemnify Perſons who have omitted to 'qualify themſelves for Offices and Employments 'within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing 'further Time for that Purpoſe; and alſo for amend-'ing ſo much of an Act made in the Twenty-fifth 'Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, inti-'tuled, An Act for preventing Dangers which may 'happen from Popiſh Recuſants, as relates to the 'Time for receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Sup-'per, now limited by the ſaid Act.'

'An Act for allowing further Time for Inrollment 'of Deeds and Wills made by Papiſts, and for Relief 'of Proteſtant Purchaſers, Deviſees, and Leſſees.'

'An Act for the further Puniſhment of Perſons, 'who ſhall aid or aſſiſt Priſoners to attempt to eſcape 'out of lawful Cuſtody.'

'An Act for allowing Carts to be drawn with four 'Horſes.'

'An Act to continue an Act made in the fifth Year 'of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, An 'Act to prevent the committing of Frauds by Bank-'rupts.'

'An Act to make the Hamlet of *Bethnal-Green*, in 'the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan*, *Stepney*, in the County of '*Middleſex*, a ſeparate and diſtinct Pariſh; and for 'erecting a Pariſh Church therein.'

And on *Thurſday April* the 21ſt, his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and after giving his Aſſent to the Acts then ready, made the following Speech to the two Houſes:

My

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majesty's Speech at the End of the Session.

'THE Zeal, Prudence, and Diſpatch, with which you have carried on the publick Buſineſs, during the Courſe of this Seſſion, give me the greateſt Satisfaction.'

'That this Nation, and the Common Cauſe, may reap the moſt beneficial Fruits of your vigorous Reſolutions, I have, at the Requiſition of the Queen of *Hungary*, ordered my Army, in Conjunction with the *Auſtrian* Troops, to paſs the *Rhine*, as Auxiliaries to her *Hungarian* Majeſty, and for her Support and Aſſiſtance, and to oppoſe any dangerous Meaſures, that might affect the Balance and Liberties of *Europe*, or hinder the Re-eſtabliſhment of the publick Tranquillity, upon juſt and ſolid Foundations. I have continued a ſtrong Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, and another in the *Weſt-Indies*, in order to carry on the great Work of diſtreſſing our Enemies, the *Spaniards*, and reducing them to ſafe and honourable Terms of Peace, as well as of maintaining the Rights of Navigation and Commerce, belonging to my Subjects: And from the former of theſe Squadrons, my Allies in *Italy* have found, and ſtill continue to receive, a moſt uſeful and advantageous Support.'

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'I return you my Thanks for the ample Supplies, which you have granted for the Service of the current Year, and which you may be aſſured, ſhall be applied to thoſe great Ends, for which they were given.'

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

'I have a firm Confidence in your good Affections; and it is the fixed Purpoſe of my Heart, to promote the true Intereſt, and Happineſs, of my Kingdoms. In return for this, I expect, on your Part, that you will exert your beſt Endeavours, in your reſpective Stations, to render my Government eaſy, and to preſerve the Peace and Quiet of the Nation.'

After

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Tueſday* the 7th Day of *June* then next.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the moſt remarkable domeſtick Occurrences, relating to the Publick in general.

A *Spaniſh* Man of War deſtroy'd in *Corſica.*

AS to the ſhare we had this Year in the Land War, I ſhall give an Account of it among the other Occurrences in *Germany*; and as to our War againſt *Spain*, there was nothing thought of upon either Side but mutual Pyracies at Sea, the Accounts of which can relate only to the Behaviour of particular Ships; therefore I ſhall begin this Chapter with the Exploits of our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, where alone the War was carried on in a Manner worthy of or ſuitable to the Genius of this Nation. The firſt Exploit of this Year, was the deſtroying of a *Spaniſh* Man of War in *Corſica*, of which we had an Account in the following Letter from on board that Squadron in *Hieres* Bay, dated *March* the 12th.

The *Ipſwich*, *Revenge*, and *Ann-Gally* Fireſhip, arrived here the 25th of *February*, 1742, from *Corſica*; they ſailed from hence the 15th Inſtant, and three Days after arrived at *Aiazzo*, and warped up within three Cables Length of the *Spaniſh* Man of War; the Water being as ſmooth as Ice, and every Thing clear for Action, the *Ipſwich* moor'd Head and Stern upon her Quarter, and the *Revenge* on her Bow, and the Fireſhip without them both. The *Spaniſh* Captain before they came ſo high, having ſent an Officer on board the *Ipſwich*, to pay his Compliments to the Commodore, Captain *Martin* would not ſuffer him to come in, and expreſſed his Concern that the War ſubſiſting between the two Crowns, would not admit of reciprocal Viſits, or ſuch Intercourſes of Civility; though if he happened to meet with him aſhore, he would be glad to obſerve all the Degrees of Reſpect due to his Rank and Diſtinction: At the ſame time another Boat came on board from the Shore, with a *Genoeſe* Colonel, an *Iriſh* Gentleman, who was deſired by

by Captain *Martin*, to tell the Governor that he intended to take or deſtroy the *Spaniſh* Man of War; therefore, if the Republick of *Genoa* had any Subjects on board of her, he might have Time to recal them; and that there might be no Reſpect wanting, the firſt Lieutenant of the *Ipſwich* was ſent upon the ſame Errand to the Governor. In this Situation, Captain *Mackay* of the Fireſhip being ſent on board the St. *Iſidore*, to demand the Surrender of her, the Captain would not give him Admittance, as his Officer had been denied it on board of the *Ipſwich*; but being told that he muſt be ſpoke with, he came immediately down from the Quarter-Deck with his Sword drawn, and ſtept into a Launce along-ſide, and there received the Meſſage; his Anſwer was, as he had the Honour to bear a Commiſſion from his Catholick Majeſty, he thought it his Duty to make all the Defence he poſſibly could, and before the Fireſhip's Boats could well drop aſtern, he diſcharged all his Cannon at the *Revenge*, excepting three Shot which gall'd a little the Rigging of the *Ipſwich*, when one would have thought, he would rather chooſe to have paid that Compliment to the Senior Captain. In leſs Time than could be imagined, both of the Ships poured in upon them three Broadſides, then he was ſeen all of a Blaze of Fire, which was occaſioned from a Miſtake of the Carpenters; the Captain intended to defend her as long as poſſible, though he had only 250 Men, and never a Lieutenant, being all ſent to different Places to ſolicit Supplies; at leaſt he deſigned to fire three or four Broadſides, and then ſet her on Fire; accordingly a great deal of Bruſh, Combuſtibles in his Shrouds, *&c.* were properly placed for that Purpoſe, but upon the Captain crying out vehemently, Fire, Fire, (meaning the Guns) the Carpenters, who were placed by the Trains, very quick of Apprehenſion in their own Conceit, ſet Fire to them: In the twinkling of an Eye ſhe was all in Flames, blew up from the Main-Maſt, and the Fore-part ſunk all in leſs than half an Hour. There was not ſuppoſed to be above ſix Barrels of Powder on board of her. Seventy-two Men were burn'd, kill'd and drown'd; the Remainder 178, in great Confuſion, took themſelves to their Launches, and hauled

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themſelves on Shore, eight of which, who are *Germans* and *Swiſs*, entered with Captain *Martin*, and are now on board the *Ipſwich*. The Captain was wounded in Landing, a Shot having gone through both Sides of the Ship and the Launch, and a Splinter ſtruck him on the Back of his Hand; and while the *Spaniards* aſhore, and 8 or 900 *Geneeſe* Soldiers, had their Eyes ſtedfaſtly fixed on the Conflagration, the loyal Subjects of King *Theodore* came down from the Mountains, and ſwept away the Baggage that had been ſaved with about 100 ſmall Arms, which theſe brave *Corſicans* ſtood much in need of. Captain *Mackay* had a very narrow Eſcape in getting on board, he got foul of ſome Rocks between our Ships and the Enemy, where his Crew were forced to get out to ſhove the Boat off; in the mean while, the *Ipſwich*'s Marines, from their Penetration, taking them to be *Spaniards*, kept pelting them with ſmall Shot. The *Revenge* can account for 28 Shot, and the *Ipſwich* three, well pointed for one Broadſide, a Shot ſtruck the *Revenge*'s Mizen-Yard, a ſecond went through the Head of her Main-Maſt, another went through her Main-Topmaſt, and a fourth into her Fore-top, and bilged the Water Tub, moſt of the reſt ſhe received in her Hull; eight of her Men were wounded with Splinters, two of which unhappily loſt their Arms. The St. *Iſidore* was a very fine Man of War, almoſt new, extremely broad, and they ſay the Siſter of the *Princeſſa*; ſhe had as many Ports (excepting one on the Quarter-Deck) as one of our ſeventy Gun Ships, and carried her lower Tier of Guns a prodigious Height from the Water.

Her Captain with ſo numerous a Crew being altogether forgotten by his Court, was reduced to great Straits; not three Months ago he was fain to bring his Broad-ſide to bear on the Town, and threatened to beat it down, if they did not immediately give him a Month's Proviſions, which they ſent him; when that was expended, and Hunger return'd again, he repeated his Menace, and procur'd another Month's Bounty. —Afterwards, aſham'd to continue extorting theſe Supplies, he ſent his Boatſwain to *Genoa*, with a Cable to ſell, in order to keep Soul and Body together for the preſent Exigency, but he had not Honeſty enough

to

to find the Way back.—And only a few Days before he met this Fate, he had himſelf returned from *Genoa* in an open Boat, where, upon his own Credit, he had raiſed a Supply of Proviſions and Stores, and expecting them every Day in a Ship from thence, he intended to have ſail'd directly for *Meſſina*, and there laid his Ship up, being ready rigg'd with Jury-Maſt for that Purpoſe.

He had lately experienced Captain *Cornwallis*'s Civility, and ſtrict Adherence to the Neutrality, therefore was under no Apprehenſion of ſuch Treatment, otherwiſe might have maul'd both Ships very much, as they were no leſs than ſix Hours warping up. King *Theodore* is ſtill on board the *Folkſtone* off of *Corſica*, waiting a fair Opportunity to land; the Inhabitants without the Towns are all to a Man his Subjects in the ſtricteſt Senſe of the Word; they have got the entire Poſſeſſion of all the Magazines, Corn, *&c.* but wants 6000 ſmall Arms, as well as ſome Artillery, to make themſelves Maſters of the Towns, and to receive their King with open Arms, which is expected daily, by a *Dutch* Ship. As yet they have not gained one Sea Port, neither do I apprehend they can make any Acquiſition of this Kind without ſome Cannon.—On the other hand the *Genoeſe* ſeem to be in great Diſtreſs; pent up in their Towns, without being able to come at any Support, but what is brought to them by Sea; with this Aggravation, of hearing but ſeldom from *Genoa*. At *Aiazzo* they have opened Faſcine Batteries towards the Land, and have removed all their Goods from the Suburbs into the Town.

The next in Point of Time we had an Account of in a Letter from on board the *Rupert*, Captain *Ambroſe*, off *Sofa* Bay, dated *March* the 4th, which was as follows, *viz.*——On the 25th paſt it blowing very hard Levant, and the two outer Pieces of the Back of the *Feverſham*'s Rudder and the Braces being looſe, we bore up for the Bay of *Sofa*; the 27th we got to an Anchor there, and ſecured it ſufficiently by bolting it for the preſent.

Capt. *Ambroſe* deſtroys the Town of *Vineros*.

We were very unlucky on our firſt getting there, as we did all that was poſſible for Men to do, to intercept their Fiſhing-boats, or take ſome Perſon from the Shore, to gain Intelligence, but to no Effect. We

landed

landed on the Small Iſland to the Southward of *St. John's*; we had our Men under the Protection of our Guns, as nothing could paſs to hurt them, but could gain no Intelligence, a Party of Horſe and Foot of about 200 Men conſtantly patrolling along ſhore from the Bottom of the Bay of *Soſa* to *Vineros*, alarming the Shore by continual Fires.

March 1, at 12 at Night, we ſaw a ſmall Veſſel; I imagined it was a Decoy, that they thought we would ſend our Boats after her, and then they would man the Barks and Boats that lay at *Vineros* and *Alcanaria*, and cut our Boats off. We kept Sight of her till the 3d, and found ſhe ſtood away to the S. E. and the Wind coming off the Land, I could prevent any other Boats going to her Aſſiſtance. I then made Signal for the Boats manned and armed to chaſe. At five, proving little Wind, my Barge came up with her, and did intend to lay her on board, on which the *Chace* fired ſome Guns at them; one Shot went through the Barge, but hurt nobody. I made the Signal for the Boats to leave off Chace. Captain *Hughes* and I got under Sail as quick as poſſible; as all our Boats were out, and there being but little Wind, it was a great Hindrance to the Ship's Sailing to keep them in Tow; I let ſlip all my Boats, and made the Signal for Captain *Hughes* to take them up; at Nine I came up with the *Chace*, and took her, ſhe proving to be a *Spaniſh Barcolongo*, called the *Noſtra Seniora del Carmen*, *Bartholomew Savoredo*, Maſter, 4 Carriage, 10 Swivel Guns, and 33 Men, bound from *Malaga* to *Barcelona* in the King of *Spain's* Service, loaden with 1000 Quintals of Lead for Muſquet Ball, and 300 Pieces of Timber for the Uſe of the Artillery. The taking this veſſel will be a good Piece of Service, as it will be a great Diſappointment to the Enemy. Captain *Hughes* not bringing too to take the Boats in Tow, as he was to the Windward of me, and fearing the *Chace* would eat me out of the Wind, my Boats were a great Way a-ſtern by the time I took the Veſſel.

I ſoon after ſaw another Sail; I then made the Signal for Captain *Hughes* to chaſe, and leave his Boats, which I would take in Tow, as I was obliged to ſtand for my own, and deſired when he had done his Chace

to

to join me in *Sofa* Bay. At 12 o'Clock he run his Chace on Shore at the West End of the Town of *Vinaros*; he anchored, and kept firing his Guns on the Bark and Town, to prevent the People's unloading or burning of her till the Boats came down, which were all with me. While this was doing, he obſerved a *Barcelonga* and two large Settees at Anchor under the Caſtle of *Peniſcola*; and believing ſuch Information might be got from the *Spaniards* on board me, with regard to the Strength and Situation of that Place, as might make the deſtroying of them very practicable, if both Ships were together, made the Signal to ſpeak with me. I was then at an Anchor in the Bay of *Sofa*; I weighed immediately, and by four got to him with all the Boats, and came to an Anchor within half a Gunſhot of the Town and Veſſel, in a Foot leſs than five Fathom Water. We ſent all the Boats to take the Veſſel off, but did not fire a Gun from our Ships, until we firſt ſaw whether they would fire upon our Boats. On the Boats boarding the Veſſel, they kept a ſmart Fire with Small Arms from the little Intrenchments they had made, from behind the Walls, and Corners of Streets and Houſes that were contiguous; upon which we both play'd with our Batteries, below and aloft, againſt the Town, and where we ſaw the Fire come from, and in a little Time ſilenced them; but growing dark, with a great Surf on the Shore, we could not deſtroy her effectually that Night.

There happened to be a *French* Tartan at an Anchor in the Road, which Captain *Hughes* ordered to come from between him and the Enemy, and place himſelf without him. When we left off Firing I ſent for the Maſter of the Tartan, and deſired he would go on ſhore with a Meſſage to the Governor, or Commanding Officer of the Place, to tell him he muſt ranſom the Town next Morning, or that we ſhould lay it in Aſhes; they ſent to beg that we ſhould give them Time till ſix next Morning, that they had ſent an Expreſs to the Intendant-General of the Province, and were certain they would be able to give us a ſatisfactory Anſwer. Accordingly, at ſix in the Morning, I ſent the Maſter of the Tartan on ſhore, who brought me Word, that they had thrown 200 Troops more into

the Town to prevent our landing, and that they deſired us to do what we pleaſed; that the Inhabitants would ranſom the Town, but the Soldiery would not let them; upon which we warped our Ships in a proper Station againſt the Town, ſent our Boats and burned the Veſſel effectually, and then brought a Spring upon our Cables, and began to batter the Town at half paſt Nine, which we continued without ceaſing till One. I fired 520 Shot, and Captain *Hughes* almoſt as many. We ſaw we had done conſiderable Damage to the Town, but the Wind coming out of the Sea, we were obliged to get away as faſt as we could, our Ships being ſo near the Shore it was not ſafe to lie there longer. Before I weighed, I ſent the Maſter of the Tartan on ſhore, not as a Meſſenger from me, but to learn what Damage we had done, and left Captain *Hughes* to ply off and on, till he came off from the Shore to bring the Account.

He told him, that we had deſtroyed 30 Settees that were hauled up at the End of the Town for Security; that the Spires and Bells of the Great Church were knocked down, the Roof and ſome Part of the Walls entirely demoliſhed, moſt of the Houſes ruined, and the Streets filled full of Rubbiſh; that 50,000 Dollars would not repair the Damage, for which the Inhabitants were loading the Military with Imprecations and Curſes.

We underſtand by all Accounts, that there is a Battery of five Cannon to defend the Town; we ſaw the Fort and Embraſures, and knock'd ſome of them down; but whether they have Guns, or through Fear from our conſtant Fire upon them they deſerted the Fort, I cannot as yet inform you, but we had no Shot from any Battery fired at us. We came to an Anchor in the Bay of *Soſa*, in order to give our People ſome Reſt, who had been pretty much fatigued, not having had any Sleep for two Nights. The Veſſel burned was called the *Jeſus Miſericordia*, belonging to *Cadiz*, bound to *Barcelona* on the King of *Spain*'s Account, loaden with Corn, Callivances, Beans, Oil, and Pork, for the Uſe of the *Spaniſh* Fleet at *Thoulon*, to be ſent from *Barcelona* in Neutral Bottoms.

The Topſail Bark that lies under the Caſtle of *Peniſcola*, is loaded with the ſame Sort of Proviſions for the *Spaniſh* Fleet, and ſailed from *Cadiz* in Company with this that we have burnt; the two Settees are loaden with Barley for the *Spaniſh* Army. I hope to prevent their getting into *Barcelona*, if the Winds will not permit me to anchor in the Road.

On our returning into *Sofa* we ſaw two Veſſels with *French* Colours lying in the Bottom of the Bay, and immediately ſent a Boat with an Officer, to bring the Maſters and their Papers on board. One is in Ballaſt, waiting to load Wine as ſoon as we go off this Part of the Coaſt, that the Inhabitants may venture to come down to the Water-ſide to ſhip the Wine off; the other is a Tartan, called the *St. James*, belonging to *Agde*, came from *Las Aiglas*, nine Leagues to the Weſtward of *Carthagena*, loaden with 3000 Faneagas of Barley belonging to the King of *Spain*, which was to be carried to *Toulon*, and from thence to be conveyed to the *Spaniſh* Army.

Stopping our Enemies Proviſion will put them in great Diſtreſs, as I am credibly informed they are in Want. As Captain *Hughes*'s Water is almoſt out, his Rudder wanting to be taken off, and repaired on Shore, I have taken five Tons of his Water, which is all he could ſpare from the little he has left to carry him to *Mahon*; with Orders to take the Prizes under his Care, to complete his Proviſions to four Months, to get his Rudder repaired, and join me with all Expedition off of *Barcelona*, where I am now going myſelf, and hope to be joined by the *Kingſton* and *Guernſey*.

Spaniſh Stores, &c. ſecured by Admiral Matthews.

The next was of much greater Importance, as will appear from the following authentick Account of it, *viz.*

Whitehall, July 27. This Day arrived Lieutenant *Bonneſoy*, with Diſpatches from Vice-Admiral *Matthews*, dated on board the *Namur* in *Genoa* Road the 6th Inſtant, O. S. giving an Account, That he, the Vice-Admiral, having had Intelligence that a *Spaniſh* Bark and 14 Shebecks, bound for *Genoa* with Artillery and Ammunition for the Uſe of the Forces of

that Crown in *Italy*, had been chaſed by his Majeſty's Ship the *Kennington*, but eſcaped by Means of a Calm and Night coming on, and got ſafe into the Harbour of *Genoa*, where they had been permitted to land their Powder; he did thereupon himſelf on the 26th of *June* ſet Sail from *Hieres* Road with the King's Ships the *Namur*, *Barfleur*, *Norfolk*, *Princeſs Caroline*, *Ipſwich*, *Revenge*, and three Bomb Veſſels, and arrived on the 1ſt Inſtant in the Road of *Genoa*, and that the Day following, the Senate having deputed ſome of their Body to compliment him upon his Arrival, he had acquainted them with the Motives of his coming thither, and demanded that the ſaid Bark and Shebecks, with their Stores and Artillery, ſhould either forthwith be obliged to depart out of that Port, in order to purſue their Voyage, they having pretended to have been driven in there only by Streſs of Weather, or that upon their refuſing to do ſo, the Republick ſhould ſequeſter the ſaid Stores and Artillery, in ſuch Manner that they ſhould not be returned to the King of *Spain*, his Miniſters or Agents, before the Concluſion of a Peace. And that after ſome Conference, the Deputies from the Senate having obtained a full Power for that Purpoſe, had agreed with the Vice-Admiral upon the Terms of a Convention for depoſiting the ſaid *Spaniſh* Stores and Artillery, in the Caſtle of *Bonifacio* in the Iſland of *Corſica*, till the End of the War, and had ſign'd the ſame on the $\frac{6}{17}$ Inſtant with the ſaid Vice-Admiral, as Plenipotentiary from his Majeſty; a Tranſlation of which Convention is here inſerted.

Tranſlation of the Convention ſigned at Genoa, *the 17th of* July, 1743. *N. S. by Vice-Admiral* Matthews, *with the Deputies of the Senate of* Genoa.

WHereas his Excellency Vice-Admiral *Matthews*, his *Britannick* Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to the Princes of *Italy*, and Commander in Chief of his Naval Force in the *Mediterranean*, hath made the moſt ſtrong and preſſing Remonſtrances, concerning the Entry which hath been granted into the Port of *Genoa*, to the Bark and to the 14 Shebecks, which came from the

the Ports of *Spain*, laden with Artillery and Powder for the Service of his Catholick Majeſty, and concerning the Protection which the ſaid Veſſels enjoy there, to the great Prejudice of his *Britannick* Majeſty and his Allies: And whereas the ſaid Vice-Admiral hath declared, that the King his Maſter could not but look upon the longer Stay of the ſaid Artillery and Ammunition in the ſaid Port, as an Infringement of that exact and impartial Neutrality which the Republick of *Genoa* hath engaged to obſerve with all the Powers now at War; the moſt Serene Republick being equally deſirous to make more and more known to his *Britannick* Majeſty, the Sincerity of her Conduct and Intentions, and to remove every Motive to that dangerous Reſentment, the immediate Execution of which the ſaid Vice-Admiral hath more than once threatened, and to obviate the terrible Diſorders which ſhe has Reaſon to apprehend from thence, hath through the Means of her magnificent Patricians, the Sieurs *Auguſtin Grimoldi*, and *Jean François Brignoli*, her Deputies, ſufficiently authorized for that Purpoſe, conſented to the Draught prepared by the ſaid Vice-Admiral *Matthews*, the Conditions of which are as follow:

1. That all the Cannon and Artillery whatſoever brought from the Ports of *Spain*, which now are in the *Spaniſh* Bark and 14 Shebecks now lying in the Port of *Genoa*, ſhall be taken out of the ſaid Bark and Shebecks, and immediately put on board neutral Veſſels, and be tranſported to *Boniface* in the Kingdom of *Corſica*.

2. That all the Powder which was brought by the ſaid Bark, and the 14 Shebecks, and which is now on Shore at *Genoa*, ſhall alſo be put on board neutral Veſſels, and tranſported at the ſame Time with the Artillery, to *Boniface* in the Kingdom of *Corſica*.

3. That his Excellency Vice-Admiral *Matthews* ſhall give a ſufficient Convoy of the Veſſels of his *Britannick* Majeſty for the Security of the ſaid Embarkation and Tranſport.

4. That upon the Arrival of the ſaid Embarkation at *Boniface*, the Artillery and the Powder ſhall all be depoſited in the Caſtle of that Town, in the Preſence

of the Officers which the Vice-Admiral ſhall name for that Purpoſe, as alſo in the Preſence of an Officer or Commiſſary on the Part of *Spain*, in caſe the Miniſter of his Catholick Majeſty reſiding at *Genoa* ſhall deſire it.

5. That the Moſt Serene Republick of *Genoa* ſhall always keep a ſufficient Gariſon in the ſaid Place, and that ſhe ſhall protect and defend the ſaid Artillery and Ammunition againſt all Powers whatever, that might attempt to take them away from the ſaid Fortreſs of *Bonifacio*, as far as ſhe ſhall be able; and in Caſe of an Attack, or upon the leaſt Suſpicion of Violence, the Moſt Serene Republick engages to give immediate Notice, either by herſelf, or ſome of her commanding Officers in *Corſica*, to the *Britiſh* Conſul reſiding at *Genoa*, as alſo to the ſaid Vice-Admiral, or the Commander of the Fleet of his *Britannick* Majeſty in the Road of *Hieres*.

6. That all neceſſary Diligence and Expedition ſhall be uſed towards the Execution of the ſaid Embarkation, and the Depoſiting of the ſaid Artillery and Ammunition in the Caſtle of *Bonefacio*, where the whole ſhall remain in the Hands, and under the Care of the Moſt Serene Republick of *Genoa*, till ſuch Time as the preſent War in *Italy* is determined by a definitive Peace, without any Part thereof returning, or being reſtored to thoſe of his Catholick Majeſty till that Time, upon any Pretence whatever.

7. That in Conſideration of the aboveſaid Conditions, the *Spaniſh* Barks and Shebecks which now are in the Fort of *Genoa*, ſhall have full Liberty to go out of it, at what Time, and to what Places they ſhall think fit, without any Ship belonging to the King of *Great Britain* under the Command of the ſaid Vice-Admiral, being allowed to moleſt them in any Manner, or to follow them for the Space of 24 Hours after their leaving the ſaid Port of *Genoa*.

In Witneſs whereof the abovementioned magnificent Patricians, the Sieurs *Auguſtin Grimaldi*, and *Jean François Brignoli*, Deputies of the Moſt Serene Republick, by Vertue of the Power wherewith they are inveſted for that Purpoſe, have ſigned and ſealed the preſent Convention, a Duplicate of which ſhall

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alſo be ſigned and ſealed by his Excellency the above-mentioned Vice-Admiral, in Proof of his Acceptance thereof. Done on board the *Winchelſea* in the Port of *Genoa*, the 17th of *July* 1743, N. S.

Sign'd, *Agoſtino Grimaldi.*
Gio. Franc°. Brignoli.

Vice-Admiral *Matthews* adds, that upon the Account which he had received of the raging of the Plague at *Meſſina*, he had given the ſtricteſt Orders for preventing any of the Ships under his Command from viſiting or approaching any Ship or Veſſels coming from infected Places; and that he had ſent Directions to *Leghorn* for the *Folkſtone* Man of War, which was gone in queſt of a *Spaniſh* Privateer that had taken ſeveral of our Ships in the *Archipelago*, that ſhe ſhould upon her Return immediately repair to *Minorca*, there to perform a ſtrict Quarantain, without joining him, or any of the Ships of his Majeſty's Squadron, in caſe ſhe ſhould have touch'd at *Malta*, or on the Coaſt of *Calabria*, and ſo have come back to *Leghorn* through the Fare of *Meſſina*; all which Precautions he had judged neceſſary for preventing the communicating of the Infection to the Squadron under his Command, which hitherto continued to be perfectly healthy.

I ſhall next give ſome of the moſt remarkable Actions performed this Year by particular Ships, beginning with thoſe of the Men of War.

January 11th, Captain *Holmes*, of his Majeſty's Ship the *Saphire*, was informed by the Maſter of a *Dutch* Ship, who had been ill treated by a Privateer at *Vigo*, and which Place he left the 8th, that there were five Privateers in that Harbour, two of them cleaning on the Sand, and the other three near them by the Key; that in the Town by the Church, they had mounted ſix ſix Pounders; and on the Key, cloſe to where the Privateers lay, three 24 Pounders on a new Battery, and on a Plain to the Southward of the Key, ſix or eight Guns from three to four Pounders: Upon this Intelligence Captain *Holmes* ſailed for *Vigo*, and on the 15th came off of that Town; and when his Ship

Capt. *Holmes* deſtroys ſeveral Privateers at *Vigo*.

was about half a Mile from it, the *Spaniards* fired from their 24 Pound Battery on the Key; one of the Shot diſmounted one of the *Saphire*'s lower Deck Guns, killed one Man, ſhot off another's Leg, and the Arm of a third, and with the Splinters wounded five or ſix more; another Shot went through the Center of her Foremaſt, about 7 Feet above the Forecaſtle; and the Third took her between Wind and Water, and lodged in the Carpenter's Store-Room.

Captain *Holmes* ran a little farther in, and came to an Anchor, and having brought his Broadſide to bear on the Batteries and Privateers, began firing about twelve of the Clock, and between two and three the two Privateers, which were afloat, ſunk; and the other Privateers, which were on the Sand, received many Shot in them, by which they are rendered unſerviceable, at leaſt for ſome Time.

Capt. *Geary* takes a rich Prize.

March 3d, His Majeſty's Ship the *Squirrel*, commanded by Captain *Geary*, arrived in the Downs with a Prize diſcovered by him at Sea on the 10th of *February* laſt, in the Latitude of 36. 59 N. *Madera* bearing S. 24. 15 E. 92 Leagues Diſtance, and taken the Day following. She is a *French* Ship, called the *Pierre Joſeph*, hired by the *Spaniards* at *Cadiz*, and bound from *Vera Cruz* and the *Havannah* to that Port, as was confeſſed by ſome of her Officers, for her Papers were all thrown over-board when ſhe firſt ſaw the Man of War. Her Supercargo at firſt concealed himſelf, but afterwards appeared, and was found to be a *Spaniard*. She had alſo ſeveral *Spaniſh* Paſſengers on board in Diſguiſe. The Maſter was *French*, but he acknowledged he had no Intereſt whatſoever in the Cargo, which belonged entirely to the *Spaniards*. Her Cargo conſiſted of 65 Cheſts of Silver, 5 Bales of Cochineal, 37 Bales of Indigo, and one Caſe of Vanel, 60 Caſes of Sugar, and 3500 Hides. She pretended to have been bound to *Miſſiſippi*, but the Maſter owned ſhe had not been there, nor at any other Ports in *America* beſides *La Vera Cruz* and the *Havannah*, having taken in her Lading of Quickſilver, Wine and Brandy, at *Cadiz*, for the former Place, and touched at the latter in her return, to take in Sugar and Hides, and from thence ſailed in Company with five *French* Ships more,

more, under Convoy of a *Spaniſh* Galleon, all bound to *Cadiz*, and parted from them 8 Days before ſhe was taken.

The ſaid Captain *Geary*, on the 29th of *January* laſt, in Company with the *Miſtake* Sloop, which was a Prize he had before taken, and had put ſome of his Men on board her, burnt a *Spaniſh* Privateer Sloop on the Shore off a little Village called *Paul*, near the Weſt End of the Iſland of *Tonſhall* in the *Maderas*, whereon ſhe had been forced by the *Squirrel* and the *Miſtake* Sloop: This Privateer was called the *St. Elmo*, and had on the 22d of the ſame Month chaſed a Sloop from *New York*, off the Weſt of the Iſland.

We had the following Account from *Gibraltar*, dated *February* 23d.

Capt. *Granville* takes a rich Prize.

His Majeſty's Ship the *Romney*, Captain *Granville*, arrived here Yeſterday, with a large Ship of about 400 Tuns, loaded chiefly with Cochineal, and ſome Cheſts of Silver, and is judged to be worth near 120,000 *l.* She was chaſed near the Shore off *Faro*, and by Signals which ſhe made, and Boats going on board her, and ſome Cheſts appearing to have been opened, it is thought ſome of the Money was landed on the Coaſt of *Portugal*. His Majeſty's Ship the *Oxford* has alſo brought in a Prize laden with Proviſions, valued at about 5 or 600 *l.*

Capt. *Wyndham* attacks one of the *Canary* Iſlands.

His Majeſty's Ships the *Monmouth*, commanded by Captain *Windham*, and the *Medway*, commanded by Captain *Cockbourne*, being on a Cruize off the *Canary* Iſlands, ſtood into the Road of *Santa Cruz* in the Iſland *Gomera*, on the 20th of *May*, in order to deſtroy the Forts, and batter the Town. They were fired at from three Forts, but the Ships anchoring within leſs than a Quarter of a Mile of them, entirely demoliſhed the Forts, and beat down the greateſt Part of the Town, and then put to Sea on their Cruize, having received very little Damage.

Of this Affair the *Spaniards* ſent the following account to their Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, *viz.*

The 31ſt of *May*, N. S. in the Afternoon, Captain *Wyndham* with two Ships of the Line, and a Frigate of 20 Guns, began the Attack of the chief Town of the Iſland of *Gomera*, and held it till Dark, no con-

ſiderable Damage having been done to either Side: The next Morning at ſix o'Clock, he renewed the Cannonading, and held it till ten, when he ſent a Letter, by a Long-boat with a white Flag, to the Governor of the Iſland, demanding;

1. To be put in Poſſeſſion of the two Forts that fired upon his Squadron.

2. That 50 Pipes of Wine be ſent him, and Leave given to the Inhabitants to furniſh him for ready Money, with what Proviſions he might want.

3. That if they did not give him a ſatisfactory Anſwer within the Hour, he would land his Men and burn the Town, Caſtles, *&c.*

The Commandant of the Iſland having rejected theſe Demands, Captain *Wyndham* got ready nine Long-Boats in order to land his Men; but ſeeing the *Spaniſh* Militia prepared to give him a warm Reception, he thought fit to lay aſide that Deſign, and ſo contented himſelf with making two freſh Diſcharges from all his Guns, ſome of which were loaded with Chain Shot and broken Iron; but at laſt, towards Four in the Afternoon, finding it impracticable to carry his Point, he ſheered off.

And takes a rich Prize.

And upon the 6th of *September* the ſaid Captain *Wyndham* arrived with his Ship in the Downs, and brought in with him a *Spaniſh* Ship, commiſſioned by the King of *Spain*, of 300 Tons, 14 Guns, and 110 Men, 25 of which are Soldiers. She was taken the 8th of the preceding Month, about 20 Leagues from the Iſle of *Teneriff*, in her Paſſage from *Cadiz* to *La Vera Cruz*. Her Cargoe conſiſted of 800 Bales of dry Goods, 66 Tons of Quickſilver, 50 Tons of Iron, ſome Wax, Saffron, Oil, and Wine; which coſt the *Spaniards* about 100,000 *l.* excluſive of the Quickſilver.

Captain *Wyndham* has alſo brought in a *Spaniſh* Privateer of 18 Guns and 125 Men, which he took in his Cruize, in Company with the *Medway*, commanded by Captain *Cockburne*. She was called the *St. Michael* of *Bilboa*, and was commanded by Captain *Laurence Berimer*.

Capt.

Capt. *Corniſh*, in his Majeſty's Ship the *Guernſey*, cruiſing off the *Spaniſh* Coaſt in the *Mediterranean*, in the Month of *Auguſt*, got ſight of a *Spaniſh* Privateer belonging to *Malaga* to the Eaſtward of Cape *de Gatt*, of 22 Carriage Guns, 30 Swivels, and 160 Men; being one of the largeſt Privateers belonging to *Spain*. As ſoon as he got ſight of her, he gave Chace, and the Privateer run herſelf aſhore under a ſmall Fort, by which ſhe expected to be protected, but Capt. *Corniſh* ſoon diſmounted the Guns of the Fort, then ſent his Boats in, and after taking the ſmall Arms and every Thing out of the Ship, deſtroyed her, I ſuppoſe, by ſetting her on fire; for I ſhall not be ſo ridiculous as to follow the Article in the *Gazette* dated *September* the 1ſt by ſaying, that after he had run her aſhore, he ſunk her. The ſame Gentleman ſoon after met with and deſtroyed a Barcolongo Privateer belonging to the ſame Place.

Capt. *Corniſh* deſtroys a large Privateer.

The following Letter from Capt. *Bury*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Solebay*, dated *Sept.* 9, will ſhew us one of the Reaſons why ſo many of our Ships are taken by the *Spaniards*: The Letter was as follows, *viz.*

One Cauſe of ſo many of our Ships being taken.

On *Sunday* the 4th of *September*, 1743, Cape *Spartel* then bearing E. S. E. five Leagues, Wind at Eaſt, in the Afternoon I ſpoke with a Ship bound from *London* to *Smyrna*, and the *Gibraltar* Merchant Ship from *London*, bound to *Leghorn*, whom I took under Convoy, having acquainted them of the Number of Privateers fitted out of *Tariffa*, and that they would puzzle them, though the *Gibraltar* was a Ship of Force; at Six o'Clock in the Evening, ſeeing two Sail to the Northward, one a Ship, and the other a Schooner, I hoiſted *Dutch* Colours, upon which the Ship hoiſted *Swedes*; I perceiving that, gave Chace, hoiſted *Engliſh*, and fired a Shot; upon which ſhe hauled down the *Swedes* and hoiſted *Engliſh*, and fired a Shot athwart me, as alſo did the Schooner: The two Ships in Company hoiſted *Engliſh* Colours, and being to Windward of me, fired in order to bring them too; but they not bringing too, I tacked and continued after them; about Nine the ſame Night, I ſpoke with the Schooner, who informed me, that the Ship I fired

at,

at, was a Pink from *Liverpool*, bound to *Venice*, under whoſe Convoy ſhe came from *Liverpool*, and was bound to *Gibraltar*; I then asked the Maſter, the Reaſon why the Pink and he did not bear down upon me, when I fired; he anſwered, the ſaid Pink was a Veſſel of Force, and that he would truſt to no Colours: I ordered the ſaid Maſter (it then blowing hard, and very dark) if he ſhould fall in with the Pink before me, to acquaint him, that I was an *Engliſh* Man of War, and thoſe Ships in Company were *Engliſh* Ships, and that my private Signal ſhould be a *Dutch* Jack at the Foretopmaſt-Head, and that I ſhould uſe my Endeavour to keep under Cape *Spartel*, till the Weather was more moderate, and then ſhould go through the Gutt with them: the Gale continuing the next Day, I ſaw 14 Sail to Leeward, and all plying to Windward, moſt of which I had ſpoke with on *Sunday*, they being *Dutch*, *Swedes* and *French*. This Day made an eaſy Sail, and hoiſted my Signal ſeveral Times. On *Thurſday* Morning being more moderate, but hazy, plying under the Cape for thoſe Ships to come up, having the Schooner in Company, heard about Eight o'Clock ſeveral Guns firing in the Gutt, made all the Sail I poſſibly could, but falling little Wind could not reach far enough up, to ſee where it was, till Twelve o'Clock; at which Time I ſaw ſeveral Xebecks and Barcolongo's, attacking of a Ship, but at the Diſtance they were from me, I could not tell the Number: About One o'Clock (there having been a continual Firing till then from the ſaid Privateers and the Ship, they being cloſe to her) I judged they had boarded her, for from that Time they ceaſed firing, and immediately after I perceived ſeveral of them a-head, towing her towards the *Spaniſh* Shore: I ſtill kept on, being in Hopes to cut them off from the *Spaniſh* Shore, but could not come up with them, it being little Wind.

They came too under an eight Gun Battery, which is about one League to the Weſtward of *Cabreta* Point, I being then about five Miles to the Weſtward of them. The above-mentioned Schooner, by this Time, was almoſt out of Sight; I then hauled the Wind and ſtood for her, there being a Xebeck in Shore,

Shore, and apprehenſive ſhe might cut her off; and as ſoon as I had joined her, ſtood in for the ſaid Battery, and perceived that the Veſſel which was taken, was the Pink I had chaced on *Sunday* Night, which proved to be the *Crawley* Pink of *London*; and ſeeing them a warping her along Shore towards *Tariffa*, I ſtood cloſe into the Shore, and within Gun-ſhot of the ſaid Veſſels, where I came to an Anchor, it being to the Weſtward of them, in 15 Fathom Water, and within Muſquet-ſhot of the Shore; upon which they let her drop in, under the Battery, and then bringing my Broadſide to bear on the ſaid Veſſels, and my Shot reaching them, obliged them to haul cloſe in, under the Battery, where they were out of Gun-ſhot.

By my coming up through the Gutt, in Hopes to ſave this Ship, I loſt Sight of the two Ships aforementioned, and by this Time it was Four o'Clock, and then ſeeing from my Maſt-head, ſeveral Ships to the Southward coming through, I judged it more for their Safety to lye there at an Anchor, and to keep thoſe Veſſels in, than to ſtand out towards them; and ſeeing the *Saltaſh* plying to Windward, off *Cabreta* Point, I ordered the Schooner to make the beſt of her Way towards him, which ſhe did, and got ſafe into *Gibraltar*. The Wind coming ſtrong to the Southward of the Weſt, at Nine weighed, and plied to Windward all Night. In the Morning joined the Xebeck, the *Garland*'s Prize, and a *Turky* Ship in Company, which had loſt his Convoy; we kept him Company till he ſaw the Convoy, whom he joined.

Since I have been on this Station, I have met with ſeveral ſmall Veſſels of little or no Force, ſome of which have ſhewed me their Orders from their Owners, which have been to puſh at all Events: It has been as much as I could do, without Violence, to perſuade them to keep with me, when I have been going through with them, becauſe ſome have not gone ſo well as the others, till we have come a-breaſt of *Tariffa*, then they have been ſenſible of their Error, by ſeeing ſuch a Number of Xebecks, Barks, and Settees come out upon them; ſome of which have ventured within Gun-ſhot of me, and have kept firing at me; upon my hoiſting my Colours, and ſtanding towards

wards them, they would immediately ſtand in for the Shore, ſome of which I have come ſo nigh to, that my Grape-ſhot has reached them, and has diſabled and killed them ſeveral Men; but the Chace is ſo ſhort, and they having ſo many different Places of Shelter, it's almoſt an Impoſſibility of deſtroying them.

Capt. *Loſting* takes ſome Ships out of the River *Mouro.*

Capt. *Loſting*, Commander of the *Wolf* Sloop, cruizing off *Oporto*, having received Information of a Privateer and two Prizes being in the River of *Mouro*, and that the Caſtle which commanded the Entrance into that River had but few Guns, he proceeded thither, and on the 16th of *December* battered the Caſtle from half an Hour paſt Eight o'Clock in the Morning till Eleven, and in the mean time ſent in his Tender and Boats to cut out the Ships that were there, and they accordingly brought off the two Prizes, but did not ſee any Privateer in the River.

Capt. *Read* bravely defends his Ship.

Now as to the Behaviour of private Ships in Engagements with the Enemy, I ſhall give ſome of the moſt remarkable as follows, *viz. Jan.* the 8th *James Read* of *Briſtol*, Captain of the Ship called the *Sea-horſe*, appeared in the Court of Vice-Admiralty at *Minorca*, and being duly ſworn by *Don Gabriel Olivar*, Judge Deputy of the ſaid Court, made the following Declaration, *viz.* That upon the firſt Day of this Inſtant *January*, O. S. the Declarant being at that Time on board the ſaid Ship in the Streights of *Gibraltar*, at Eight in the Morning a Bark made up to him, which the Declarant judged to belong to *Spain*; and the Declarant having made every Thing ready to fight them, notwithſtanding that his Ship's Company conſiſted only of three Men and four Boys, the Bark coming ſoon afterwards cloſe up with him, four of their Men jump'd on board the Declarant's Ship, of whom they killed two and wounded a third in the Arm; and although the reſt of the *Spaniſh* Sailors on board the ſaid Bark did every Thing that was in their Power to take the ſaid Ship, keeping a conſtant Fire upon her, yet their Attempt was rendered fruitleſs by the obſtinate Reſiſtance made by the Declarant and his Ship's Company, who kill'd and wounded ſeveral of the *Spaniards* in

in ſuch Manner, that if there had been a favourable Gale of Wind, they would have taken the Bark.

Jan. 3. The *Conſtantine*, Capt. *Whitchurch* from *Briſtol*, arrived at *Gibraltar*, and carried in with her a *Spaniſh* Privateer Snow, which he had taken after a running Fight of ſeven Hours, when Capt. *Whitchurch* came along ſide of her, with an Intention to pour in his Guns; but as he was juſt going to fire, an Accident happened on board the Privateer, by which fourteen of her Crew were blown up, whereupon ſhe ſtruck, though ſhe had then upwards of 80 Men remaining on board.

Capt. *Whitchurch* makes a Privateer catch a *Tartar*.

From *Africa* we had the following Account in a Letter from a Merchant at *Liverpool* to his Friend at *Briſtol*, *viz.* I am ſorry to tell you the bad News we had Yeſterday from the Coaſt of *Africa*. The two Privateers from *Teneriff*, came on, as expected, the Beginning of *February* laſt, and ſwept the Coaſt down of all the Ships.——We had three on the Coaſt.——The *Swallow*, Capt. *Hughes*, they met with off Cape *Mount*; the Captain happened to be aſhore with the Boat: The Mate, at firſt, attempted to get clear, and would have done it, had he not been catched ſo much in Shore, ſo as not to be able to clear Cape *Palmas*; then was obliged to prepare, and make the beſt Defence he could.——He fought one of the Privateers, which was a Schooner, two Hours, and could have made his Part good againſt her, had not the other bore down to her Aſſiſtance: He then cut both Cables, and run the Ship aſhore, and landed all the Crew, except one, and a few Negroes.——The Privateer ſent her Boat aboard, and were ſo enraged, that they ſtuck the poor Fellow which remained belonging to the Ship, through the Temples; and cut to Pieces moſt Part of the few Negroes they found in the Ship; the white Man was ſo ſick and weak, that he could not get aſhore with the others.——This Ship, when taken, had 147 Negroes, 12 Tons of Teeth, and 10 Tons of Wood on board; but the Privateer got nothing out of her, for the Natives came and ſecured all.

Several Merchant Ships taken on the Coaſt of *Africa*.

Among the next four Ships were the *Cape Coaſt*, Capt. *Green*, who they took betwixt *Sato* and *St. Andrews*;

drews; and were then multiplied to twelve Sail, ſome of which were large Ships.

The *Corker*, Capt. *Wheatley*, run in behind the Rocks at *Axim*, and was ſaved thereby; and arrived at *Barbadoes* the firſt of *May*, having brought with him the Mate of the *Swallow*, who came here in a *Lancaſter* Ship, and brought us this bad News.——When the *Corker* came off the Coaſt, the Privateers and their Captures were a little below the Cape three Points; ſo that we ſuppoſe they were deſigned for *Anam*, to plunder the Floating Factory. They afterwards ſaw a large Ship in the *Offing* from them; the Privateers immediately ſent one of their Number to take her, which they accordingly did.——I cannot learn that among any of the Ships taken, there are any of your Place; but chiefly *Londoners* and *New-Englandmen*.

The Mate of the *Swallow* ſays, That two of our Men of War paſſed them on the Windward Coaſt three Days before the Privateers appeared; but they ran ſo haſtily down and off the Coaſt, that I wiſh they were not gone off before they have Notice of them; though as they go down ſo boldly and quick, we are not without Hopes they will be met with about *Cape Coaſt*, if the Men of War make any Stay there.—— Capt. *Glynn* and Capt. *Fox*, of the *Queen* of *Hungary*, both of *London*, are among the taken; but the Names of any more I could not learn.

The Privateers were ſcrub Veſſels, of 12 and 14 Carriage Guns (not large ones) but had 400 Men; and had, before this, taken ſome large *London* Ships.

Capt. *Saul* bravely clears his Decks.

Feb. 9. The *Dolphin* Capt. *Saul* arrived at *Genoa* in 34 Days from *Yarmouth*, and related, that he was attacked in the Straits Mouth, or what is called by Seamen the Gut, by four *Barcelonga*'s, who boarded him with near 100 Men; but he cleared his Decks of them, and killed ſeveral, by which he obliged them to give over their Attempt; and when they went off, they were in ſuch a Hurry, that they left 13 Muskets, ſeveral Cartouch Boxes, and Powder Flasks, and ſeveral dead *Spaniards* on Deck.

Capt. *Roſſiter* taken after an obſtinate Reſiſtance.

In a Letter from Capt. *Roſſiter* of the *Lynn*, dated at *St. Andero*, we had the following Account: On the 20th of *February* about 80 Leagues from the *Lizard*, we

we ſpied a Ship to Windward, which bore down on us, whereupon I haul'd the Wind, and endeavoured to get to Windward of him, but found I could not; I then tried him with the Wind quartering, and then before it, but found he wrong'd us every Way. I knew them to be *Spaniards*, and therefore put our Ship in the beſt Poſture I could; when they came ſo nigh that their Chaſe Guns could reach us, they hoiſted *Spaniſh* Colours, and fir'd; we were under *French* Colours, till they came within reach of our Swivels, and hoiſted *Engliſh*, and fired at them; they then came upon our Starboard Quarter, ſo near that they might have jumped on board, and then ſheered off but were preſently along ſide again, and kept a continual fire of their Swivels and ſmall Arms, for the Sea was ſo high, they could not fight any of their great Guns, except their Chaſe; we got one of our Guns out below, and fired it, but it overſet; we diſcharged our Swivels with Partridge Shot three ſeveral Times, and ſhot away his Foretopmaſt Shrouds; but my Mate being wounded, one Man ſhot between the Shoulders, one in the Breaſt, and my Boy kill'd, I found it was a Folly to contend with a Ship of 18 Guns and 170 Men, and therefore ſtruck. The Privateer is called the St. *Michael*, of *Bilboa*; and is commanded by the ſame *Monſieur* that killed the Captain of the Grampus.

Capt. *Ribie*'s gallant Behaviour.

The *Italian* Merchant, Capt. *Ribie* from *Hull*, arrived, about the Beginning of *June*, at *Gibraltar*, after having been attacked by two *Xebeques* between Cape *Spartell* and that Port, whom he beat off in half an Hour, whereupon five others came out upon him, and were ſoon joined by two more. Theſe he engaged for three Hours, and made ſo good uſe of his Guns, that he at laſt obliged five of them to ſheer off, left the other two in great Diſtreſs, and got ſafe in to *Gibraltar*, to the Surpriſe of the Governor and ſeveral Gentlemen of the Gariſon, who were Eye Witneſſes of the whole Action. From this Account, it ſeems, as if *Gibraltar* was then without ſo much as one ſtation Ship, which is ſomething very ſurpriſing, conſidering the Number of *Britiſh* Ships that paſs through the Straits Mouth, the Narrowneſs of the

Paſs, and the great Eaſe with which they may be attacked by ſuch Craft from the *Spaniſh* Shoar, or from their Fortreſs of *Ceuta* upon the other Side.

Capt. *Jandine* taken after an obſtinate Reſiſtance.

By a Letter from *Malaga* of *Auguſt* the 13th, we had an Account as follows, *viz.* Since I have occaſion to write to you, I am ſorry I have not a Subject more pleaſing to entertain you with. The preſent is only to adviſe you of Capt. *John Jandine*, of the *John*, of *London*, being brought in here Capture by the *St. Pedro*, a Cruizer of 20 Guns, 16 Swivels, and 120 Men; he was taken the 5th Inſtant, after a gallant Reſiſtance of upwards of ſix Hours Fight, which began at Six in the Afternoon, and was ended at Twelve. The Battle was moſt tenaciouſly fought by both Sides, and, it is generally believed, that had Capt. *Jandine* but a few more Men, the Scale would have been turn'd for him; for with the few he had, he made the Enemy retire, after three Times that they boarded him; who really admired how ſo ſmall a Number could ſo promptly load and diſcharge their Guns, and manage their Ship; inſomuch, that they have compared them in Valour to ſo many Lions; and, indeed, believed they ſhould not have conquered, had not the Captain been dangerouſly wounded, at the Beginning of the Battle, with two Bullets; which he received, one in his Right Arm, and the other in his Left, and ſtuck in his Left Side, where it remains. His Mate and a Sailor were alſo dangerouſly wounded, but hope they will all recover; for the Surgeons give great Hopes, and think the Captain paſt Danger. They are all duly attended in the King's Hoſpital. The Privateer had four or five Men kill'd, and about 15 wounded; and his Veſſel ſo ill treated, that ſhe'll want near a Month's Time to repair.

Another Letter from the ſame Place adds theſe Words, he made a bold and obſtinate Reſiſtance, with his Strength, conſiſting of 13 Hands only; inſomuch, that if the Captain had not been dangerouſly wounded, it's ſaid, he would have cleared himſelf of the Privateeer, though ſhe had 130 Men, and 20 Guns.

Capt. *Naughton* taken and cruelly uſed.

From the chief Mate of the *Crawley* Pink*, *Timothy Naughton*, Commander, of 16 Carriage Guns, ſix Swivels, and 32 Men, we had the following Account

* *See before P.* 155.

of

of her Engagement againſt 15 *Spaniſh* Privateers, amongſt whom were three Barcolongo's, one of which mounted 24 ſix and eight Pounders, 24 Swivels, and upwards of 200 Men; one Row Galley with 32 Oars, Guns and Men anſwerable; the reſt all Xebeks, well fortified with Guns, Men, and Small-Arms.

The 10th Day of *Auguſt* laſt we ſailed from *Cheſter*, loaden with Lead, bound to *Trieſte*; and in the Proſecution of our intended Voyage, on the 4th Day of *September* following, about ſeven or eight o'Clock in the Evening, being upon the Wind, and in Sight of the two Capes *Sparteel* and *Trafflagar*, the Wind about Eaſt, we ſtretching over towards the South Shore, ſeeing three Ships on our Starboard Bow, ſtanding along Shore, with their Starboard Tacks on board, we expected them to go far enough to Windward of us, if they ſo minded; as we drew nearer to them, they hauled up their Courſes, and laid too under their Topſails for a while: At laſt the two headmoſt Ships wore, and bore down to the Leeward Ship, where they had ſome Talk or Conference together: Then they hoiſted *Dutch* Colours, and made ſail towards us, we anſwered them with *Swedes* Colours. One of the headmoſt Ships, which ſailed better than the reſt, came pretty near us, ſhe fired a Shot at us to Windward, and afterwards hoiſted *Engliſh* Colours: Then ſaid our Captain, *What do they mean by it, to fire at this Time o' Night, and to Windward too?* And directly ordered the *Swedes* Colours to be hauled down, and we hoiſted *Engliſh*; and he ſaid again, *I am afraid they are* Spaniards, *or ſome Veſſels taken by them, they have a Mind to decoy us, and make us bring too:* Then we fired a ſix Pound Shot at the ſame Ship, which fell very near on board of her; preſently all three Ships fired at us ſeveral Shot, two of them went over our Ship; it was then ſo dark, that we could not then diſtinguiſh their Colours. We fired no more, but made all the Sail we poſſibly could, and went away from them pretty faſt: Then they bore down to each other again, and, as I ſuppoſed, ſpoke to each other; two of them ſtood over towards the North Shore, the other tacked about, and ſtood after us: Our Captain ſaid, *We had beſt crowd all Night, and make the*

beſt of our Way; it blowing then a ſtout Gale of Wind, accordingly we did. Next Morning we were ſo far to Windward of them, that they were almoſt out of Sight; we kept turning to Windward all that Day and Night, having the Wind a little in our Favour, ſometimes off one Shore, and ſometimes off the other. About five o'Clock, *Tueſday* Morning, the 6th Day of the aforeſaid Month, we were then becalmed, being then Midway between both Lands, to the Eaſtward of *Tangier* and *Tariffa*, as alſo in Sight of *Gibraltar*. When Day appeared, we ſaw two Veſſels coming out from *Tariffa*. As ſoon as the Captain perceived them, he ſaid, *I am afraid they are Privateers*; we all ſuſpected the ſame: Then the Captain ordered all Hands immediately to their Quarters, aſked of them if they were willing to defend themſelves and the Ship, and to fight for the Honour of their Country, which they all in general conſented to do, and with three Huzzas wiſhed the Captain good Succeſs: We directly made all Preparations poſſible for the Engagement, when, in a ſhort Time, we counted no leſs than 15 Privateers, all rowing and ſailing, and all from *Tariffa*: The Headmoſt fired a Shot at us, but did not reach us by a great Way. We ſoon after returned another, which almoſt reached them; then they all kept off, and pulled aſtern of us, until they got into our Wake, and ſo began to engage us, which was about Six in the Morning: But the moſt of our Misfortune was, that we had no Wind, ſo as to command the Ship, or to bring our Broadſide to bear upon them; at laſt a ſmall Breeze ſprung up Weſterly, when we were in hopes of ſome Relief, either from Sea as we ſaw ſome Veſſels in Sight, or from *Gibraltar*, (as they could plainly ſee the whole Engagement) but found no Aſſiſtance. Now the Enemy firing ſo hot upon us with their great Guns and Small Arms, (as well as we at them, though we could but now and then bring two or three of our After-Guns only, to bear upon them;) they diſabled the Rudder, and the Rigging was moſt ſhot away, which in particular tore off our Larboard Main Shrouds, beſides Sheets and others; likewiſe our Sails, more like unto Sieves than Sails, and even the very Hammocks in the Nettings were ſet on Fire by their hot

hot Firing, ſo that we had nothing to truſt to but God's Mercy, and our Endeavours. At laſt the Privateers came ſo near, that one of them run her Prow through one of our Quarter Ports; the reſt ſurrounded us, and called out to us to ſtrike, or they would ſet the Ship on Fire, and give us no Quarters: Then the Captain ordered the Colours to be ſtruck, and in leſs than half a Minute's Time, we had ſome hundred *Spaniards* on board, there were alſo two *Engliſhmen* amongſt them; this was about one of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Barbarians immediately began to work, cutting, ſtriking, and ſtripping, from the Captain to the little Boy about 11 Years old; ſo that in a Moment's Time, we were all as naked as when born: The Villains would not ſo much as give us a Rag to cover our Nakedneſs, and, in that Condition, made us to go up to furl and looſe the Sails: One of our Men, named *Thomas Burtheack*, they ſhot in cold Blood a great while after we were taken, afterwards ſtripped him naked, and ſo hove him Overboard. There were ſeveral of the *Spaniards* killed, and more wounded (as they informed us) but the Number they would not reveal. Whilſt they now were carrying in the Ship, they drove us all into the great Cabin, and put two Sentries over us with drawn Cutlaſſes, made us all ſit down naked as we were, gave us not ſo much Liberty as to ſpeak to each other, nor hardly to move Hand or Foot. In the mean time they were plundering the Ship, carrying off every Thing that was moveable, ripping the Cieling and Cabins to pieces; the Swivel Guns and ſmall Anchors they carried away; Rigging and Gun Tackles, and Running Rigging, they cut away as far as they could reach; then they brought us to an Anchor under a ſmall Fort, about three or four Miles to the Eaſtward of *Tariffa*; when one of his Majeſty's Ships of 20 Guns, *Thomas Berry*, Captain, the Ship's Name the *Solebay*, came to an Anchor, and fired ſeveral Shot at our Ship, but did not reach us, excepting one Shot, which fell about a Boat's Length within us; then all the ſmall Privateers were for hauling their Veſſels aſhore, and ſeveral of their Men run away up into the Mountains. The *Spaniards* fired one Shot from the Fort, and one from the

Ship, which was all the Powder and Shot we had on board; by Reaſon, all the Powder and Shot (which was only four half Barrels, what was left after the Engagement) was before taken out of the Ship. The *Saltaſh* Man of War, ſome Time after came out from *Gibraltar*, and came to an Anchor a little to the Weſtward of *Cabrita Point*. About nine at Night, the *Solebay* went under Sail to Sea, and the *Saltaſh* went away next Day. In the mean time of their firing, our Captain was taken out of the Ship, having only a ragged Shirt on, neither Hat nor Cap, nor any Thing elſe; ſome Time after we were all ſeparated, and ſent on board the Privateers, ſome on board of one, and ſome on board of another; ſome with Rags, and ſome without any at all. All the Time we remained on board them, we had ſufficient of Proviſion; but in a miſerable Condition for Want of Clothes. On the *Friday* following, they conveyed the Ship to *Tariffa*, where there were great Rejoicings, and firing of Guns; ſeveral Gentlemen, and the King's Commiſſary, came on board of all the Privateers. They ſeemed much to deplore our Condition, and pitied us, but not any of them did give as much as a Rag, or a Penny in Money. On *Monday* we all went aſhore before the Commiſſary, when he ordered us a Ryal of Plate to each of us *per* Day, and our Lodging at Night in the Caſtle, in a Room, upon ſmall Paving Stones, not as much as a Matt to ly upon, nor any Thing to cover us with. We oftentimes deſired of him to ſend us to *Gibraltar*, but he would not, until the Ship went away. She ſailed on *Saturday* Night about ten of the Clock for *Cadiz*; next *Sunday* he ſent for us, wrote our Paſſport, and about four o'Clock ordered us away for *Gibraltar*, with two *Spaniſh* Dragoons as Guides for us. He did not once offer a Horſe or Mule to the Captain, but we were all alike obliged to travel a-foot over the Mountains, which is near fifty Miles from thence to *Gibraltar*. *Monday* in the Evening we came to St. *Reyne*; the Governor there ordered us to a Houſe, and kept Sentries over us all Night: Next Morning we were ſent away, and came into *Gibraltar* about nine o'Clock *Tueſday* Morning, it being the 20th Day of *September* 1743.

October

October the 7th, the *Argyle*, Captain *Stedman*, from *Carolina*, being in Latitude 49, about 85 Leagues to the Weſtward of *Scilly*, ſhe ſaw a Sail, who immediately gave Chace, and when ſhe got within Gun-ſhot, fired his Bow Chace at her, under *Engliſh* Colours; on this Captain *Stedman* haul'd up his Courſes, hoiſted his Colours, and fired at her; and when ſhe was pretty nigh gave her a Broadſide; on which ſhe ſhortened ſail, but ſtill kept after the *Argyle*, who then gave her five Broadſides more, as faſt as they could load and fire, which obliged her to ſheer off; but ſhe returned in an Hour, and renewed the Fire, which laſted very briskly for a ſhort Time, but the Privateer finding ſuch a reſolute Reſiſtance, haul'd his Wind, and ſtood away from the *Argyle*. She was a large Barcolonga, and had about 100 Hands on board.—There were on board the *Argyle*, as Paſſengers, Captain *Street*, and Captain *Hinning*, who both behaved exceeding well; as did all the Officers, and Ship's Company, none of which received any Damage, except the Carpenter, who had his Right Hand blown off in loading one of the Guns.

Capt. *Stedman* bravely repels a Privateer.

In a Letter from Captain *Thomas Brooks*, we had the following Account, *viz.* On the 18th of *November*, the Iſland of *Cabareta*, bearing N. by E. Diſtance about four Leagues, we met with a *Majorca* Xebeck, the largeſt belonging to that iſland; about ſix in the Evening, ſhe paſs'd athwart our Fore-Foot, I hail'd him, he anſwered from *Portmahone*, in very bad *Engliſh*, which made me ſuſpect him to be a Rogue, on which I fired ten or twelve Guns at him, he returned three, then got away upon our Weather Quarter, out of Gun-Shot, and kept dogging us all Night, till about ſeven next Morning, when he bore down upon us, and kept a little on our Weather Quarter, as we being cloſe to the Wind could not bring any of our Guns in the Waiſt to bear upon him, ſo that we had only one Gun, out of the Stern-Ports, to bear upon him, and he went ſo much faſter than we, that he was on board us before we could load that Gun the third Time, when he boarded us on the Larboard Quarter, then we fired the three aftermoſt Guns at him; then he fired all his great Guns and ſmall Arms,

Captain *Brooks* moſt gallantly defends his Ship.

and entered his Men; then we took to our cloſe Quarters; he lay on board us about an Hour, and his Men that he entered got on our Tops and Maſt-heads, cut away our Slings, Yards and Tyes, and made us like a Wreck, damaged our Sails by his Guns, and drove in our Ballaſt Port, wherein we found five round Shot, and half a Crow; in about an Hour we had ſhattered him ſo much, that he was obliged to let go from us, when we ſallied out of our cloſe Quarters, fired among the Men they left on Board in the Shrouds and Tops, and they called out for Quarter, and I bid them come down, and gave them Quarter, being nine in all, five wounded, and four well; and four we hove overboard dead; ſeveral were ſhot out of the Shrouds that tumbled overboard, and ſeveral jumped overboard. As to how many we killed and wounded in the Xebeck we are not certain, but believe a good many; they had cut down our Colours, but as ſoon as we ſallied out, hoiſted them again at the Mizen Peak; he ſent his Boat to take up what he could of his Men, that were ſwimming in the Water; then he wore his Veſſel, hauled down his Colours, and made off as faſt as he could; he had ſet us on Fire in two Places with his Powder Flasks, which we timely put out; then went to knotting and ſplicing our Rigging, and put the Ship in Order for Sailing. Thank God we had but two hurt, *viz. James Addiſon*, ſecond Mate, endeavouring to put the Fire out in the Yaul, had his Face blown up by a Powder Flask; and a *Portugueze* Sailor, that did not get in the cloſe Quarters, was barbarouſly cut and hacked, and left for dead; they are both now pretty well. Our People all behaved well. The Name of the Xebeck is the *Santo-Chriſto-Santo-Cruſe*, Captain *Antonio Potello*, belonging to *Majorca*, with eight large Carriage Guns, 18 Patteraroes, and 100 Men, and a very great Quantity of Small Arms.

Captain *Hutchinſon's* Diſtreſs, after a brave Reſiſtance.

The following Letter deſerves likewiſe a Place in theſe *Annals*, being a Letter from Captain *William Hutchinſon*, Commander of the *Rocheſter*, bound from *Newfoundland* to *Oporto*, to his Owner in *London*, dated *November* 22, 1743, off the *Bayonne* Iſlands.

'*SIR*,

'*SIR*,

'I have this Opportunity by the *Saphire* Man of War, Captain *Holmes*, of adviſing you, that the Day before Yeſterday we met with a *Spaniſh* Privateer, a large Schooner, who I judged to have had at leaſt eighty Men aboard, with eight Carriage and ſixteen Swivel Guns, who boarded me immediately; but by the Help of my little Ship's Company, who behaved like *Engliſhmen*, after having fought him an Hour and a half Board and Board, he thought proper to retire, and leave me at Liberty to purſue my Voyage. We have two Croſs-Bar Shot through our Main-Maſt, and ſeveral in our Hull, but the principal Damage is poor *Ogilvie* (my Mate) who in throwing a Shell into the Enemy ſhattered his Hand ſo much, that the Surgeon of the *Saphire* was oblig'd Yeſterday to cut it off; and the Misfortune was ſtill greater, that this Accident happened before we was quite grappled with the Veſſel, ſo that I was deſtitute of his Aſſiſtance all the Height of the Engagement. I have two more much wounded. Had I not fortunately met with the *Saphire*, I muſt have loſt my Main-Maſt, and *Ogilvie* his Life. Captain *Holmes* has been very obliging in ſparing me his Carpenters to ſecure my Maſts, and repair my other Damages, as likewiſe ſome Materials: I can't prevail upon him to go off the Bar with me, he being bound home. The Wind is now contrary, and in all Probability it will be a long Time before we beat up to Port; he has laid by me all Day to aſſiſt me, and is juſt now going to leave me.

'I have the Mortification to add, after this good News, that four of my People being wounded, and there being only ſixteen left, four of which are not able to fire a Muſket, that my Men are much diſheartened, eſpecially as the Privateer is gone into his own Port again, and will probably pay us another Viſit, perhaps attended with a Companion. We muſt have killed him a great many Men, his Deck being full of Blood. I could have wiſhed to have wrote this News from Port; but let what will hap-

'pen, you may aſſure yourſelf that I never will give 'up the Ship tamely. I am, Sir,

'*Your moſt humble Servant*,

'W. HUTCHINSON.'

Captain *Hunter*'s brave Defence.

The *Europa*, Captain *Hunter*, was on the 29th of *November*, 27 Leagues to the Weſtward of *Cape Spartel*, boarded by a *Spaniſh* Privateer of 22 Guns and 80 Men. They boarded him on the Larboard-ſide, and entered their Men. Captain *Hunter* killed, and cauſed to jump over-board, about 40 Men. The Privateer was on board two Hours. Captain *Hunter*, who had but 16 Men, ſhot away the Privateer's Main Maſt, and Part of his Quarter-deck, which made him glad to ſheer off; and Captain *Hunter* brought away two of the Privateer's Men.

Accounts of Commodore *Anſon*.

Theſe are the moſt remarkable Accounts we had of the Engagements and Behaviour of particular Ships within this Year, and to theſe I ſhall add ſome other Articles, which have a Relation to our Naval War, or Sea Affairs. About the Beginning of *April*, *Lewis Ledger*, Cook to Commodore *Anſon*, arrived at *Portſmouth*, and gave the following Account, That the Commodore had taken 11 Ships, the greateſt Part of which were very rich, and one of them had on board ſome Perſons of the greateſt Conſequence in thoſe Parts; that when they attacked *Payta*, the *Spaniards* had not removed their Treaſure from thence, (being unexpectedly viſited) and that the Affair was accompliſhed by a Lieutenant and 50 Men, who, after they had made themſelves Maſters of what was valuable, deſtroyed the Port, and burnt the Town; that when the ſaid *Ledger* was ſeized, as above, the Commodore was watering, in order to depart from the *South Sea*; and that the Crew of the *Centurion* conſiſted of 200, and that of the *Glouceſter* of 150; which were the only Ships left, the Storeſhip and Trial Sloop being ordered to be ſunk. The above Perſon was detained three Days at *Aquapulco*, from thence was ſent to *Mexico*, where he remained ten Weeks; thence to *La Vera Cruz*, and continued there two Months; afterwards was ſhipped on board a Galleon for the *Havannah*, and

and from thence to *Lagos* in the *Princeſſa* Galleon, where he made his Eſcape, and got to *Liſbon*; having been a Priſoner ten Months and a few Days.

And *May* the 28th, the *Calmar*, Captain *Beham*, a *Swediſh Indiaman*, arrived in the *Downs*, from *China*, in which came Expreſs to the Lords of the Admiralty, Lieutenant *Saunders*, of his Majeſty's Ship the *Glouceſter*, one of the Commodore's Squadron; whereupon we had the following Accounts of his Voyage publiſhed by Authority, *viz.*

Admiralty, *May* the 30th, Letters are received from Commodore *Anſon*, giving an Account of his Arrival in the River *Canton* in *China*, on the 11th of *November* laſt; and he is expected in *England* ſome Time this Summer.

While he was in the *South Sea* he took the following Prizes, a Ship of 500 Tons, 4 Guns, and 75 Men, her Cargo conſiſting chiefly of Bales of Woollen and Cotton Cloth, Bays and Sugar, with a conſiderable Sum of Money.

Another Ship of above 600 Tons, 4 Guns, 65 Men, loaden chiefly with coarſe Bays and Sugar, with ſome Money and Plate.

Another of 300 Tons, 4 Guns, and 52 Men, loaden with Plank and Cocoa.

A fourth of about 270 Tons, loaden with Bale Goods, Iron and Steel.

Another Ship, and a Launch, having each a conſiderable Sum of Money on board, and the former laden with Wine and Brandy.

A Bark of about 60 Tons, of ſmall Value.

He alſo attacked and took the Town of *Payta*, with the Loſs of one Man killed, and two wounded, and found a large Sum of Money there, beſides Jewels. He kept Poſſeſſion of the Town for three Days, in order to plunder it, and then cauſed it to be ſet on Fire, in order to deſtroy ſeveral Storehouſes filled with Bale Goods, Jeſuits Bark, and other rich Commodities, which his Men were not able to bring off.

He found a Ship, two Snows, a Schooner, and two Row Gallies of 36 Oars each, in the Bay of *Payta*; all which he cauſed to be ſunk or deſtroyed.

To theſe Accounts of Commodore *Anſon*, I ſhall add that towards the End of this Year we had an Account

Account of Captain *Cheap*.

count by Letters from *Chili*, that Captain *Cheap*, Commander of the *Wager* Man of War, and thoſe who were left with him on an Iſland in the *South Sea*, after the Loſs of their Ship *, got to *St. Jago* in that Kingdom, and were Priſoners there, when theſe Letters came from thence, where they were extremely well treated, at the Interceſſion of the Governor's Son, who a little before had been made a Priſoner, and moſt kindly uſed by Commodore *Anſon*; ſo that we may ſuppoſe, that thoſe who ſtaid with the Captain did not meet with near ſuch Hardſhips as thoſe that deſerted him; and if they had ſtaid all together, and aſſumed a little of the Spirit of our Old *Buccaneers*, they might in their Long-boat have made themſelves Maſters of a *Spaniſh* Ship upon that Coaſt, with which they might have returned in Safety to their own Country, after, perhaps, having enriched themſelves by ſome Captures, or by the Plunder of ſome of the open Villages upon the Coaſt of *Chili* and *Peru*.

Fatal Effects of preſſing.

We had this Year, as uſual, ſeveral Seamen loſt their Lives by preſſing; but of theſe Accidents I ſhall give an Account of one only, as being the moſt remarkable, and one of the moſt fatal. As the ſix *Indiamen*, which arrived the Beginning of *September*, were coming up the Channel, the *Dover* Man of War ſent her Boats on board to preſs the Men, but the Crew of one of them, named the *Britannia*, took to their Arms, and would not allow the Boats to come on board; whereupon the Man of War dropped alongſide of her, and ſeveral Shot were diſcharged on both Sides, whereby five of the *Britannia*'s Men were killed, and fifteen wounded; but whether any, or how many of the Man of War's Men were killed or wounded, was not told.

Meaſures taken for preventing the Plague.

As there was this Year great Danger of having the Plague brought here by ſome of the Ships from *Sicily*, the Lords Juſtices, by their Order in Council of the 21ſt of *July*, directed all Ships coming into any of the Ports of this Kingdom, from or through the *Mediterranean*, to perform Quarantine at the Places thereby reſpectively appointed, the Ships bound to the Rivers *Teames* or *Medway* being thereby required to perform

* See *Annals* for laſt Year, p. 378.

Qua-

Quarantine either in *Stangate Creek*, *Sharpfleet Creek*, or the Lower End of the *Hope*; but as to this the Order was altered by a new Order of the 11th of *Auguſt*, by which all Ships bound to the ſaid Rivers were required to perform Quarantine in *Stangate Creek* only, as being the moſt retired, and capable of containing all the Ships that could be expected to arrive at any one Time. And their Excellencies having had Information given them, that on the 4th of *September* a *Dutch* Ship attempted to come into *Plymouth Sound*; that there was great Reaſon to believe ſhe came from *Meſſina*, and had the Plague on board; and that upon being ordered off the Coaſt, the Maſter refuſed to comply therewith, till two Shot had been fired at him, after which he bore away, and ſteered to the South-Eaſt; therefore they ordered the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms to give immediate Notice to all their Officers, at the ſeveral Ports, to take the utmoſt Care to prevent the ſaid Ship from coming into, or being admitted into any of the Ports of this Kingdom, or into any of the Places appointed for Performance of Quarantine. To this was added a particular Deſcription of the Ship; and accordingly ſhe was prevented from coming into any of our Ports.

Promotion of Admirals.

Auguſt the 11th, in Purſuance of his Majeſty's Pleaſure, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty made the following Promotion of Flag Officers, to fill up the Vacancies occaſioned by the Death of the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wager*, Admiral of the White, and of *Philip Cavendiſh*, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue.

John Balchen, Eſq; Admiral of the White.
Thomas Matthews, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue.
Edward Vernon, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Nicholas Haddock, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the White.
Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Knt. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Richard Leſtock, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Red.
James Steuart, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the White.

Number of our Merchant Ships taken.

As the Number of our Merchant Ships taken by the Enemy has been mentioned in my former Annals *, I ſhall obſerve, that upon the 25th of *January*, there was publiſhed a Liſt of the Names of the Ships taken from the 20th of *January* 1741-2, to the 20th of

* See *Annals* for 1741, P. 433. and for 1742, P. 166.

January

January 1742-3, by which it appeared, that the whole Number of which we had Advices amounted to 142; and probably ſeveral Ships were taken, eſpecially in the *Weſt Indies*, of which our Merchants here had never any Advice.

Liſts of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Squadrons, *&c.*

I ſhall conclude my Account of our Naval Affairs in *Europe*, with the following Liſts of the Enemy's Squadrons, and of our own in the *Mediterranean*, as they ſtood towards the End of this Year, *viz.*

An exact Liſt of the French *Fleets.*

Breſt Squadron.

Ships.	*Command. Names.*	*G.*	*Men.*
Le Superbe	M. de Roquefeuille, Commander in Chief	76	600
Le Neptune	de Camilly, Commod.	74	600
Le Juſt	de Nemond	74	580
Le Lis	d'Epinay	70	560
Le Fleuron	des Roches	64	500
L'Elizabeth	de Fouilleuſe	64	500
Le St. Louis	de Soligni	60	480
Le Triton	du Guet	54	400
Le Mercure	de la Motte	56	400
La Venus	Dacher	26	200
		618	4829

Second Squadron.

Le Dauphin Royal	M. de Bareil	74	600
Le St. Michel	de Tournelles	64	500
Le Conſtant	de Conflans	60	480
Le Mars	de Perrier	68	580
La Perfaite	de Maiſon Fort	46	340
L'Argonaute	de Formentieres	46	340
La Medee	de Hockquart	26	200

Another Ship whoſe Force is not known.

This laſt Squadron was not to ſail, till joined with four other Ships from *Rochfort*.

Toulon

Toulon *Squadron.*

Ships.	*Command. Names.*	*G.*	*Men.*
Le Terrible	M. de Court, Admiral	74	600
L'Eſperance	de Gabaret	74	580
Le Duc d'Orleans	d'Orvez	74	580
Le Ferme	de Sergne	74	580
Le St. Eſprit	de Pioſin	74	580
Le Boree	de Marqueſe	64	500
De Trident	de Caylus	64	500
Le Solide	Chateauneuf	64	500
Le Leopard	le Galifet	64	500
Le Serieux	de Chaylus	64	500
L'Eole	de Gravier	64	500
Le Toulouſe	d'Aſtrour	60	480
Le Tygre	de Saurin	56	400
L'Alcion	de Lauce	56	400
Le Diamant	de Maſiac	50	360
L'Aguilon	de Vaudrevil	50	360
Le Zephire	de Glauderez	30	260
L'Attalante	de la Clue	30	260
Le Volag	de Beaufrement	26	200
Le Flore	de Beaurepair	20	160

A Liſt of the Spaniſh *Squadron at* Toulon.

Ships.	*Command. Names.*	*G.*	*Men.*
Le Royal Infant, Don Phillippe,	Don Navarro, Com. in Chief	114	1300
L'Elizabeth	D. Pectathoui	70	700
Le Conſtant	de Tourtaga	70	600
L'Hercule	Coſme d'Aivarez	70	600
L'Amerique	Franc. Petruchi	70	600
Le S. Fernando	Le Ch. de la Vega	60	500
Le Ponderry	Don Rodriguez	60	500
Le Retiro	Juan Souriane	54	450
Le Superbe	Juan Valdez	60	500
Le Neptune	Henry Olivarez	60	500
L'Orient	Joach. de Villena	60	500
Le Xavier	J. de Beaumont	52	450
Le Galga	T. Maldonado	52	450
La Calombe	Tho. de Maregen	54	450
Le Brillant	Blaiſe de la Barrera	60	500
Le Facon	Ant. Batuza	56	450
		1032	8050

Britiſh

British *Squadron in the* Mediterranean *under Admiral* Matthews.

Ships.	*Command. Names.*	*G.*	*Men.*
Namure	John Ruſſel: Vice Adm. Matthews	90	770
Neptune	John Lovatt	90	765
Marlborough	Hon. John Forbes	90	750
Barfleur	William Rowley	90	750
Princeſs Caroline	Henry Oſborne	80	600
Ruſſel	Robert Long	80	600
Torbay	John Gaſcoigne	80	600
Norfolk	Thomas Graves	80	600
Somerſet	George Slaughter	80	600
Cambridge	Charles Drummond	80	600
Dorſetſhire	George Burriſh	80	600
* Ipſwich	William Martin	70	480
Bedford	James Cornwall	70	480
Elizabeth	Joſeph Lingen	70	480
Eſſex		70	480
Naſſau	James Lloyd	70	480
Royal Oak	Philip Vincent	70	480
Buckingham	John Towry	70	480
Revenge	George Berkley	70	480
* Princeſs	Robert Pett	70	480
Berwick		70	480
Warwick	John Tallard	60	400
Rupert	John Ambroſe	60	400
Dunkirk	Thomas Cooper	60	400
Saliſbury	Peter Oſborne	50	300
Rumney	Thomas Grenville	50	300
Rocheſter	Edmund Williams	50	300
Oxford	Hon. Henry Pawlett	50	300
Dartmouth	Temple Weſt	50	300
Guernſey	Samuel Corniſh	50	300
Leopard	Rt. Hon. Ld. Forreſter	50	300
Kingſtone	Richard Norris	50	300
Nonſuch	Edmund Strange	50	300
Mary Galley	Aſhby Utting	44	250
Feverſham	Nat. Watſon	44	250
Folkſtone	George Balchen	44	250
Diamond	Charles Purvis	44	250

Portſm.

Ships.	*Command. Names.*	*G.*	*Men.*
Portſm. Storeſhip	G. Goſling	24	150
Kennington	Edward Peyton	22	130
Durſley	James Hoſdell	22	130
Winchelſea	Eſſex Holcombe	22	130
Garland	Henry Godſalve	22	130
Seaford	Thomas Pye	22	130

Fire Ships.		*C.*	*S.*	*M.*
Anne Galley	Menrich de l'Angle	8	8	45
Mercury		8	8	45

Bombs.				
Salamander		8	12	60
Terrible	Edward Allen	8	12	60
Spence Sloop	Thomas Mogg	8	12	105
Garland Prize	G. Stepney	6	8	60

* *Which, ſince this Liſt was taken, returned to* Portſmouth; *and three or four more Ships had been ſent to reinforce the Admiral.*

His Majeſty having reſolved to go this Year early to *Hanover*, on the 25th of *April* a grand Council was held at St. *James's*, when the Regents were appointed for governing this Kingdom in his Majeſty's Abſence, who were as follow, *viz.* Regents appointed.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor.
Duke of Graſton.
Duke of Dorſet.
Duke of Devonſhire.
Duke of Newcaſtle.
Duke of Bolton.
Earl of Harrington.
Earl of Bath.
Earl of Wilmington.
Marquis of Tweedale.
Duke of Montagu.
Duke of Richmond.
Earl of Pembroke.
Earl of Winchelſea.
Earl of Ilay.
Lord Gower.
Lord Carteret.
Henry Pelham, Eſq;

And

His Majeſty's Journey to and from *Hanover*.

And on the *Wedneſday* following, about four o'Clock in the Morning, his Majeſty ſet out from St. *James's* for *Graveſend*, where he embarked for *Holland*, and ſailed between nine and ten that Morning, but the Wind coming contrary, he was obliged to come to an Anchor at five the ſame Evening at the *Nore*, and on *Tueſday* Morning he put into *Sheerneſs*, where he continued till the firſt of *May* about two o'Clock in the Morning, when his Majeſty and the whole Fleet ſailed from *Sheerneſs*; but the Wind turning again contrary, they were obliged to come that Evening to an Anchor off *Harwich*. Next Morning a fair Breeze ſprung up, and the whole Fleet got ſafe that Night to *Helvoetſluys*, where his Majeſty landed, and proceeded directly in his Journey to *Hanover*, where he arrived on *Friday* the 6th of *May*, about eleven in the Forenoon, in perfect Health.

November 10th, His Majeſty ſet out from *Hanover* on his Return to his *Britiſh* Dominions; and having landed on the 15th at *Graveſend*, he arrived that Evening ſafe and in good Health at St. *James's*, after having made a Campaign in *Germany*; whereupon multitudes of Addreſſes were preſented to him, ſome of which I ſhall give an Account of in their proper Places.

The Princeſs *Louiſa* ſets out for *Hanover*.

October 19th, about nine o'Clock in the Morning, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Louiſa*, accompanied by the Counteſs of *Albemarle*, his Excellency Baron *Solenthal*, Envoy from *Denmark*, and divers other Perſons of Diſtinction, ſet out from St. *James's* for *Greenwich*, where her Royal Highneſs, with her Attendants embarked, and ſailed immediately for *Holland*, in her Way to *Hanover*, where they arrived on the 29th of the ſame Month, in order to be married there to the Prince Royal of *Denmark*.

General Officers Promotions

Before the Commencement of the Campaign this Year, we had the following Promotions among our General Officers, *viz.*

February 26th, His Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following Promotion of General Officers in his Army; *viz.* General of Horſe, *Philip Honeywood*. General of Foot, Lord *Mark Kerr*. Lieutenants General; *Clement Nevill*, Sir *John Arnott*, Bart. *William Har-*

Hargrave, *Henry Cornewall*, *Henry Harriſon*, *Thomas Howard*, *John Cope*, *John Ligonier*. Majors General; *Charles* Duke of *Richmond*, *John Guize*, *William Anne* Earl of *Albemarle*, his Royal Highneſs *William* Duke of *Cumberland*, *George Read*, *Stephen Cornwallis*, *Archibald Hamilton*, *John* Earl of *Rothes*. Brigadiers General; *Alexander Irwyn*, *Richard St. George*, *John Campbell*, *William Blackney*, *William Handaſyd*, *Humphry Bland*, *James Oglethorpe*, *John* Lord *Delawar*, *Charles* Duke of *Marlborough*.

April 5th, His Majeſty was pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint *Peter Campbell*, *John Jones*, *Richard Phillips*, *Roger Handaſyd*, *Henry Hawley*, Eſqrs; and *James Lord Tyrawley*, to be Lieutenants-General in his Majeſty's Army.

April 12th, His Majeſty was pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint *James Scot* Eſq; to be Lieutenant General; and *May* 3d, he was pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Sir *Daniel O'Carrol*, Bart. to be Lieutenant General in his Army.

Accounts of the *Scotiſh Highland* Regiment.

The Regiment of *Highlanders*, which was at firſt raiſing deſigned only for guarding the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, being this Year deſigned for *Flanders*, they were ordered to march up to *London*, in order, as was thought, to be reviewed by his Majeſty; but they did not arrive in the Neighbourhood of *London*, till after his Majeſty's Departure, and therefore they were reviewed by General *Wade* only, on the 14th of *May* on *Finchley* Common, when the General and all the Officers preſent expreſſed the greateſt Satisfaction at their fine Appearance and exact Diſcipline. As the Review was on a *Saturday*, and was a new Raree-ſhew for the People of *London*, there was ſuch a Number of Spectators in Coaches, Chaiſes, on Horſeback and on Foot, as was computed to amount to at leaſt 20000. After this Review, it was deſigned, they ſhould march to *Graveſend*, there to embark for *Flanders*; but as many of them had liſted in the Service upon a Preſumption, that they ſhould never be obliged to march out of their own Country, a Rumour was ſpread by ſome of theſe, that they were to be embarked for the *Weſt Indies*, which our late ill Conduct, and worſe concerted Expedition thither, has made the common

People in *Scotland* look on as certain Death. Being thus rendered diſcontented and deſperate, about 150 of them aſſembled on the 17th at Night, and all deſerted in a Body, with a Reſolution to return to their own Country or die in the Attempt. Some of theſe returned to their Duty, and others ſtole away from their Companions upon the Road, but upwards of 100 of them kept together, and marched back as far as *Northamptonſhire*, when finding themſelves cloſely purſued by the Troops, they took Shelter in a Wood, and at laſt ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners without firing a Shot. Of this Surrender we had the following particular Account in a Letter from *Northampton*, dated *May* 30th, as follows, *viz.*

On *Thurſday* the 19th Inſtant, about five in the Evening, Advice was brought to General *Blakeney* in this Town, that five of the *Highland* Deſerters had been at the *Bull Head* in *Eakley Lane*; on which it was conceived, that the whole Body of them were in the Woods thereabouts: Whereupon Captain *Ball*, of General *Wade*'s Regiment of Horſe, was requeſted by General *Blakeney* (as being well acquainted with thoſe Woods and Foreſts) to make ſearch after them; which being done, and nothing farther heard of them, he returned to the General, when it was the received Opinion, that the Body of Deſerters might have paſſed in the Night the other Road for *Wellinborough*, *Peterborough*, or *Stamford*; on which Captain *Ball* had Orders to ſet out immediately for *Huntingdon* to march with all Expedition the Squadron of Horſe that then lay there, towards *Stamford*; and if he ſhould light upon them, to attack them in what Place ſoever they were.

At *Stilton* Captain *Ball* received an Expreſs from the General, that the Deſerters had about three in the Afternoon on *Friday*, croſſed *Irthlingborough* Bridge, near *Wellingborough*, and therefore he muſt immediately follow the General towards *Kettering* and *Rockingham*. About four the next Morning, as Captain *Ball* was marching by *Lady-Wood*, near *Brigſtock*, ſome of the *Highlanders* in the Woods obſerved his Troops, undiſcovered to the Captain, on which they kept cloſe within Cover which prevented the Rout (as they had

Guides

Guides with them) of their intended March between *Uppingham* and *Hallaton*, the direct Croſs Road into *Nottinghamſhire*.

At Captain *Ball*'s Arrival in *Uppingham*, he diſpatched, about eight on *Sunday* Morning, a Keeper of Lord *Gainſborough*'s, who moſt perfectly knew the Woods and Foreſts, if poſſible, to trace and find out the Lodgment of the Deſerters, and about twelve he returned with Word that they lay in *Lady-Wood* aforeſaid; on which Captain *Ball*'s Squadron mounted (firſt ſending an Expreſs to the General at *Stamford* for further Orders) and directed Captain *Wade* to march towards *Dean-Thorpe* about two Miles Diſtance, to another Part of the Woods, whilſt Captain *Ball* went into the Wood with Quarter-Maſter *Car*, with Intent of prevailing with them to ſurrender, but it proved to little Purpoſe; and before any Expreſs could be received back from the General, Orders came for Captain *Ball* to march his Forces as near the Deſerters as convenient; and about ſeven at Night the General with one Squadron of *Churchill*'s Dragoons and one of *Wade*'s Horſe joined Captain *Ball* near *Bennifield*, and about nine drew up in Order near the Wood where the Highlanders lay. Soon after ſome of the Heads of them ſent Word to the General, that Captain *Ball* (whom before they had ſome Converſation with) might come into the Woods to them with the Conditions they were to expect on their Surrender, which being only to lay down their Arms and ſubmit themſelves Priſoners; they, one and all, abſolutely refuſed this Submiſſion, and demanded that they might every Man have their Arms, and under the General's Hand a free Pardon, or they would be cut to Pieces before they'd ſubmit. Upon this Captain *Ball* being willing to obſerve in what Manner they had encamped themſelves, deſired he might be conducted to their whole Body, in order to treat with them all together. On his Admittance, he found them drawn up with a very thick Wood on the Rear, a large Ditch about four or five Feet high, with a Foreſt Hedge thereon, in Manner near as could be like an Half Moon; before them was a ſmall Path about four Feet wide, with a ſtrong and thick Wood behind that; on each end of the Half

Moon they had planted 20 Men to ſecure the Path, and in the Body about 70; the reſt were to guard the high Gate that led to the Path. When the Captain had viewed the Situation they were in, he told them it was not in his Power to grant them their Conditions, but would acquaint the General therewith; which being done, Captain *Ball* was ordered back to them, and finding ſome of them inclinable to ſurrender, he encouraged them, and would have talked with others ſeparately; but four of them in a moſt reſolute Manner, preſented their Firelocks at him, and ſwore that if he offered to talk or treat with any more of their Company ſeparately, they would ſhoot him immediately. On which Captain *Ball* delivered the General's Conditions on their Surrender, *viz.* That if they would peaceably lay down their Arms, and ſubmit themſelves Priſoners, he aſſured them the moſt favourable Report ſhould be made of them to the Lord's Juſtices: But on their proteſting again, that they would be cut to Pieces before they'd capitulate on other Conditions than before they had demanded, of their Arms and a free Pardon for all, Captain *Ball* told them, that as yet he was their Friend, and would do all in his Power to ſerve them; but if they continued obſtinate an Hour longer (as they were entirely ſurrounded by the King's Forces) every Man of them would be cut to Pieces, and he aſſured them that for his Part he would poſitively grant Quarter to none, and demanded that two of their Company might be ordered to conduct him out of the Wood; which being granted, and the Captain finding by the Diſcourſe he had with the Conducters, that they (being Brothers) were inclinable to ſurrender, he abſolutely promiſed them both a free Pardon; and taking one of them with him, diſmiſſed the other back with his Arms, to deſire and try whether fair Words, *&c.* would prevail with the reſt. He very ſoon returned with 13 more, and the Guard at the Gate ſoon complied with the Captain's Requeſt and Intreaties. After the Captain had marched theſe a little Way from the Wood, he diſpatched one of them to the main Body to inform them how many of their Fellows had ſubmitted, and in about half an Hour 17 more came and

ſurren-

ſurrendered; all which were immediately marched with their Arms (the Powder being blown out of each Man's Pan) by Captain *Ball* to the General, where they laid down their Arms: When returning again to the Wood, the whole Body (being 98 in Number, the reſt being ſcattered about the Country) ſubmitted to the General's Condition, and being directly put under the Care and Charge of Captain *Ball*, (who commanded General *Wade*'s Regiment) they were about two on *Monday* Morning conveyed to *Oundle*, and marched to *Kettering*, and on *Tueſday* about Noon to this Town, where they reſted two Nights, and were by Captain *Ball* eſcorted for *London* on *Thurſday* Morning, in order to be ſecured in the *Tower*, till the Pleaſure of the Lords Juſtices is known on this Affair.

N. B. They had ſecured themſelves (as they wanted not for Money) with Bread, Bear and Bacon for at leaſt a Week, and had about 14 Charges of Ammunition a-piece.

We had likewiſe an Account of this Surrender from Major *Creed*, as follows, *viz.*

The Attention of the Publick has of late been much engaged by the Deſertion of ſome *Scotch Highlanders*, and their Surrender, it is apprehended, that ſome Circumſtances relating to the latter, may be miſrepreſented through Ignorance, wherefore to place theſe in a true Light, and to vindicate a Proceeding dictated by an honeſt Intention, and as it is humbly hoped regularly conducted, the following Papers are communicated to the Publick.

A Copy of a Letter ſent by Major John Creed, *one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of* Northampton, *to his Grace the Duke of* Montagu, *one of the Lords of the Regency, from a Conference with the* Scotch Highland *Deſerters, then lying in* Lady-Wood, *about four Miles diſtant from* Oundle, *wherein the Major had uſed earneſt Entreaties with them to ſurrender*, and return to their Duty.

My Lord Duke,

'I Did myſelf the Honour this Morning to write to your Grace, and ſince that, I have ſeen ſome of

'the Gentlemen *Highlanders*. I propoſed to them 'to lay down their Arms, and to depend on the 'King's Mercy and Clemency, and did aſſure them 'that your Grace would ſtand their Friend, as much 'as poſſible. They acknowledged that they had for-'feited their Lives according to the Laws of the 'Land, and therefore were not willing to lay down 'their Arms, without being aſſured of a Pardon, and 'in that Caſe they will be willing to return to their 'Regiment again, and promiſe Fidelity for the fu-'ture. And in this Caſe they deſire, that one of their 'Officers may be ſent down for them, with a Route 'to march by, otherwiſe they cannot be provided for 'upon the Road. I beg your Grace will anſwer me 'by the firſt Poſt, becauſe I ſuppoſe they will con-'tinue in the Neighbourhood till they have an Anſwer. 'They inſiſt it may be a ſufficient Pardon ſigned by 'the Regency and Secretary of War. I beg your 'Grace will excuſe my not writing this Letter myſelf, 'becauſe it is in the Field, in the Preſence of the *High-*'*landers*.

I am, your Grace's,

Sund. Morn. 5 *o'Clock,* *Moſt obedient humble Servant,*
May 22, 1743. John Creed.

A Copy of a Letter ſent by Major Creed *to Major* Otway.

SIR,

'I Have been talking with the *Highlanders*, and 'have juſt now wrote to the Duke of *Montagu*, 'to let him know they are willing to return to their 'Regiment, provided they be pardoned. Where-'fore I deſire you will not commit any Acts of Ho-'ſtility, till I have an Anſwer to that Letter, which I 'hope will be by the firſt Poſt. They are a brave bold 'ſort of People, and are reſolved not to ſubmit till 'their Pardon comes down. I ſhall be glad to ſee 'you at *Oundle*; and am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Lady-Wood, May 22, John Creed.
1743.

A

A Copy of a Letter from one of the Scotch Highland *Deſerters to Major* John Creed, *before the coming up of his Majeſty's Troops, under the Command of General* Blakeney.

Honourable Sir,

'JUST now came here a Captain belonging to Ge-
'neral *Blakeney's* Regiment, and propoſed to us to
'ſurrender to him, without Regard to your Honour's
'Letter to the Duke of *Montagu*, which we refuſed
'to do, wherefore he is gone for his Squadron, and
'is immediately to fall upon us. So if you think that
'they can be kept off till the Return of your Letter,
'you'll pleaſe to conſider it without Loſs of Time.

I am, honoured Sir,

May 22, 1743. *Your Honour's moſt humble Servant.*

A Copy of a Letter from Major John Creed, *in Anſwer to the above from the* Highlanders, *before the Arrival of which Anſwer, they obſtinately perſiſted in their Reſolution to die to a Man, rather than they would ſurrender, and had accordingly placed themſelves in a Poſture of Defence, prepared to withſtand any Attack which might be offered.*

'I Do not know what Orders the King's Troops may
'have had ſince I ſaw you, you ſee now what Si-
'tuation you are in. I think it proper you ſhould ſur-
'render yourſelves, and return to your Duty. As I
'have already intended to do you the beſt Service I
'could, by applying to the Duke of *Montagu* in your
'Behalf, in Caſe you ſurrendered, I will ſtill continue
'to do ſo, if you think to ſurrender. I will ſee you
'To-morrow Morning early, if you deſire it, which
'is all I can ſay until I have an Anſwer from the
'Duke of *Montagu*.

May 22, 1743. John Creed.

On *Saturday May* 21ſt, Major *Creed* having learned that his Majeſty's Troops had paſſed the *Highlanders*, then poſted in *Lady-Wood*, diſpatched the Conſtable of *Oundle*, to give Information to the Commanding Of-

ficer of their Situation, and as the Troops were in Motion, ordered him to proceed, till he came up with them, which he did at *Uppingham* in the County of *Rutland*.

It is hoped it will appear, from the above Papers, that this Tranſaction with the Highland Deſerters was neither officious, nor otherwiſe than humane; what well became a faithful Servant to his King, and a Well-wiſher to his Fellow Subjects.

From *Northampton* theſe unfortnnate Men were carried Priſoners to *London*, and confined in the *Tower*; after which they were examined by a Court Martial, and three of the Ringleaders were condemned to be ſhot. Accordingly, on the 18th of *July*, between five and ſix o'Clock in the Morning, theſe three, *viz.* *Samuel* and *Malcolm M'Pherſon*, Corporals, and *Farquhar Shaw*, a private Man, were ſhot upon the Parade within the *Tower*, purſuant to the Sentence of the Court Martial, for Deſertion: They behaved with great Decency and Reſolution. On this Occaſion the whole Gariſon was under Arms, drawn up three deep, in Form of a Half-Moon, and as cloſe as the Men could ſtand by each other, the Priſoners being placed before them, who kneeling down and repeating a ſhort Prayer, (their Countrymen, who were drawn out to ſee the Execution, likewiſe kneeling down and joining with them) and their Caps being pulled over their Faces, twelve private Men, the proper Signal being given, diſcharged their Pieces, which inſtantly kill'd the unfortunate Perſons. Their Bodies were immediately put into three Coffins, and buried near the Place of Execution.

And the reſt of them were, on the 6th of *September*, ſent to *Graveſend*, where they were to be embarked for the *Weſt Indies*, being ordered thither as Recruits for the Troops in *Georgia*, *Jamaica*, and the *Leeward* Iſlands; ſo that, as often happens to Mankind, they met the Fate they ſought to ſhun; but it is to be hoped, ſuch Care will be taken of them there, as in ſome Meaſure to efface the bad Impreſſion their Countrymen have got of thoſe Parts; for with Sobriety and proper Care, our People may, I am perſuaded, live as long and as healthfully there, as they can do at Home;

Home; but they muſt not make ſo free with the Climate of that Country, as they may do with the Climate of their own. As for the reſt of the Regiment they marched ſoon after the Review to *Graveſend*, and being embarked, arrived ſafe at *Oſtend*, from whence they marched and joined the Army in *Germany*.

Remains of Regiments return from *Jamaica*.

We may from the following two Articles judge of the Fate of our Troops ſent to the *Weſt Indies*; *viz.* *London April* 13. Yeſterday Brigadier *Blakeney*'s Regiment, conſiſting only of eight Men out of 800, (the reſt either died or were killed in the *Weſt-Indies*) who were brought from *Jamaica* in the *Anne* Tranſport, under Convoy of the *Shoreham* Man of War, were quartered in the Borough of *Southwark*, where they are to remain a few Days, and then proceed to *Worceſter* to recruit. And *London October* 10, Col. *Wolfe*'s Regiment of Marines arrived this Day in Town from the *Weſt-Indies*, having been brought Home by the *Lion* Man of War: This Regiment, when ſent out, conſiſted of upwards of 1000 Men, of which there are but 96 left, including Officers, the reſt either died of Sickneſs, or were killed in the *Weſt Indies*. This ſhews, of what Conſequence *Georgia* may be of to this Kingdom, and how neceſſary it is to keep always a large Body of Troops there; for by Degrees our People might there be inured to a hot Climate, and, as Mr. *Addiſon* expreſſes it, ſeaſoned to the Sun, which would make us much more formidable to our Southern Neighbours, than we are at preſent.

Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Ruſſia*.

A Treaty having been concluded between *Great Britain* and *Ruſſia*, the Ratifications thereof were exchanged at *Petersburgh* the 27th of *February*; and the Treaty was as follows, *viz.*

In the Name of the Moſt Holy Trinity.

WHereas the Moſt Serene, Moſt High, and Moſt Potent Princeſs and Lady, *Elizabeth* the Firſt, Empreſs and Autocatrix of all the *Ruſſias*, *&c.* and the Moſt Serene, Moſt High, and Moſt Potent Prince and Lord *George* the Second, King of *Great Britain*, *&c.* have conſidered how uſeful and ſalutary it might be to their reſpective Dominions and Subjects, and how

how much it might contribute to the maintaining the general Tranquillity of *Europe*, and particularly that of the North, not only to cultivate, by all Sorts of good Offices, as they have hitherto done, a close Union between themselves, but also to enlarge the Obligations of their Friendship, and render it more effectual and more applicable to the Cases that may happen, by providing for their mutual Safety by a Defensive Treaty of Alliance: For this Purpose their said Majesties thought fit to appoint and authorize Ministers on both Sides, *viz.* her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias* appointed, on her Part, *Alexei*, Count of *Bestouchew Rumin*, her Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, actual Privy Counsellor, Senator and Knight of the Order of St. *Andrew*, of the *White Eagle*, and of St. *Alexander*, and *Charles de Brevern*, her Privy Counsellor and Knight of the Order of St. *Alexander*; and his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* has appointed for Plenipotentiary on his Part, Sir *Cyril Wych*, his Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias*; who having conferred together, by Vertue of their respective full Powers, agreed upon the following Articles.

1. There shall always be between her I. M. of all the *Russias* and his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, their Heirs and Successors, as also between their Kingdoms, Countries, States, People and Subjects, both by Sea and Land, a faithful, firm and perpetual Friendship, Alliance and Union; and they shall be so far from doing each other any Wrong or Damage, that they shall on the contrary exert themselves in promoting their mutual Interests, and reciprocally maintaining one another in all their Kingdoms, Provinces, Dominions, Rights, Commerce, Immunities and Prerogatives whatsoever, which they were in Possession of before the Year 1741, or may hereafter acquire by Treaties.

2. To this End it is agreed, that if hereafter their said Majesties, or either of them, be attacked by Sea or Land from any Quarter whatsoever, they shall immediately, after being requested, lend one another the necessary Succours, which shall be settled, both in regard to the Space of Time and the Quantity or Number

ber of them, by what is ſtipulated in the following Articles of this Treaty.

3. Her I. M. of all the *Ruſſias* and his B. M. declare from this Day that they do not mean, in contracting this Alliance, to offend or wrong any Perſon whatſoever, but, on the contrary, that it is their ſole Aim and Deſign to provide by theſe Engagements for their mutual Advantage and Security, and to contribute, as much as in them lies, to the Preſervation of the general Tranquillity of *Europe*, and eſpecially that of the North; for which Purpoſes they will employ themſelves as effectually as poſſible, and communicate their Notions and Counſels to each other.

4. As the principal Deſign and Aim of this Alliance is to ſecure each other from all Invaſions, Injury and Damage, and as each of the high contracting Parties wiſhes for nothing more ardently than to be always able to perform this reciprocal Engagement in ſuch Manner as may be moſt advantageous to his Ally, according to the Means which God has put into their Hands; and as the natural Strength of *Ruſſia* conſiſts of Land Forces, and that of *Great Britain* chiefly in Ships of War, it is agreed that if her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* is attacked or diſturbed in any of her Kingdoms, Provinces, Countries or Poſſeſſions, ſo that ſhe finds it neceſſary to deſire the Aſſiſtance of her Ally, his Britannick Majeſty ſhall immediately ſend her a Squadron of twelve Men of War of the Line of Battle, carrying 700 Guns, according to the following Liſt, *viz.* two Ships of 70 Guns each, making together 140 Guns and 960 Men; ſix of 60 Guns, making 360 Guns and 2400 Men; four Ships of 50 Guns, making 200 Guns and 1200 Men. In all twelve Ships, 700 Guns, 4560 Men. This Squadron ſhall be duly equipped and armed for War, which Succour ſhall be alſo continued to her all the Time that the ſaid Attack or Diſturbance ſhall laſt: And, on the other Hand, if his Britannick Majeſty be attacked or diſturbed in any of his Kingdoms, Provinces, Dominions or Poſſeſſions, ſo that he finds it neceſſary to demand the Aſſiſtance of his Ally, her I. M. of all the *Ruſſias* ſhall immediately ſend him 10000 Foot Soldiers and 2000 Horſe, which Succour ſhall be continued on the Part

of

of her I. M. as long as the ſaid Attack or Diſturbance laſts.

5. But if the Nature of the Attack or Invaſion be ſuch, that the Party attacked or invaded does not think it convenient to demand the Succours ſtipulated in the foregoing Article, as not being proper for his Defence, the ſaid high contracting Parties, in order to give in every thing Proofs of their ſincere and friendly Intentions towards each other, have agreed by this Article, that, whenever the ſaid Caſe happens, they ſhall aſſiſt each other in the following Manner, after Requeſt made thereof, *viz.* If her I. M. of all the *Ruſſias* is attacked, his B. M. ſhall pay her the Sum of 500,000 Rubles, Money of *Ruſſia*, every Year, ſo long as the Attack or Diſturbance laſts, which occaſion'd this Demand on the Part of her I. M. of all the *Ruſſias*; and if his B. M. is attacked, her I. M. of all the *Ruſſias* ſhall furniſh the ſame Sum of Money *per Annum*, as long as the Attack or Troubles, that occaſion the Demand, laſts.

6. In caſe the Party *requeſted*, after having lent the Aſſiſtance ſtipulated in the 4th Article of this Treaty, ſhould be attacked himſelf, ſo that it were neceſſary to recall his Forces for his own Safety, he ſhall be at Liberty to do ſo within two Months after he has given proper Notice thereof to the Party *requeſting*; and it is likewiſe ſtipulated, that if the Party requeſted ſhould, at the time the Requiſition is made, be involved himſelf in a War, ſo that it were abſolutely neceſſary for him to keep at home the Forces he ought to ſend to his Ally by Virtue of this Treaty, in this Caſe the ſaid Party requeſted ſhall be diſpens'd with from furniſhing the Succours above-mentioned, but only for ſo long a Time as the ſaid Neceſſity exiſts.

7. The Auxiliary Troops of *Ruſſia* ſhall be provided with Field Artillery, *viz.* two Three Pounders to every Battalion, and Ammunition, and ſhall be likewiſe paid and recruited by her I. M. of all the *Ruſſias*; but his B. M. ſhall find them in Proviſions and the neceſſary Quarters, in the ſame Manner as they are maintained by her I. M. of all the *Ruſſias*.

8. In

8. In caſe the ſaid Auxiliary Troops of *Ruſſia*, being demanded by his B. M. are to march by Land, as there may be a Neceſſity for their paſſing through the Dominions of other Potentates, his B. M. ſhall take Care to procure them a free Paſſage, and furniſh them with Proviſions and Forage, as is ſtipulated in the foregoing Article; and whenever they are to croſs the Sea, his B. M. ſhall take upon him to tranſport them in his own Ships, or elſe defray the Charge of tranſporting them; which is to be alſo underſtood as well in regard to the Recruits which her I. M. ſhall be obliged to ſend to the ſaid Troops purſuant to the foregoing Article, as in reſpect of their Return, whenever they are ſent back by his B. M. or called home by her I. M. of all the *Ruſſias* for her own Defence, according to the 6th Article of this Treaty. It is moreover ſtipulated, that in this Caſe, either of calling home or ſending back the afore-mentioned Troops, for their greater Safety a ſufficient Number of Men of War ſhall be appointed to convoy them.

9. When the ſaid Succours are reſpectively lent (be it alway underſtood that every Commanding Officer, whether in the Auxiliary Troops of her I. M. of all the *Ruſſias*, or in the Squadron which his B. M. is to furniſh to *Ruſſia*, ſhall keep the Command he is entruſted with) the Command in Chief ſhall indiſputably belong to him whom the Party requeſting ſhall appoint for that Purpoſe, upon Condition that nothing of Importance ſhall be undertaken before it is examined and reſolved upon in the Council of War, and in the Preſence of the General and Commanding Officers of the Party requeſted.

10. And to the End that no Inconveniencies or Miſtakes may happen about Rank and Character, the Party requeſting ſhall declare in due Time the Chief he deſigns to employ for the General Command, whether of the Fleet or the Land Forces, that the Party requeſted may regulate and proportion the Rank and Character of the Perſon who is to command the Auxiliary Troops or the Ships.

11. The auxiliary Forces ſhall have their own Miniſters or Chaplains, and the free Exerciſe of their Religion, and ſhall not be tried in any thing relating to the

the Military Service, but according to the Martial Laws and the Ordinances of their own Country; but in Caſe any Diſputes ariſe between the Officers or Soldiers of the combined Forces, they ſhall be examined and debated by an equal Number of Commiſſaries on both Sides, and the guilty ſhall be puniſhed according to the Articles of War of their own Maſter: The General, as well as the reſt of the auxiliary Forces, ſhall be allowed to keep a Correſpondence in their own Country, either by Letters or Expreſſes.

12. The auxiliary Forces, on both Sides, ſhall be kept together in one Body as much as poſſible; and to the End that the ſaid Auxiliaries may not be ſubjected to greater Fatigues than others, and that there be an exact Equality in all Expeditions and Operations, the General in Chief ſhall be bound to obſerve a juſt Proportion in all Commands, according to the Strength of the whole Army or Fleet.

13. The Squadron of Ships which his *B. M.* is to furniſh by Virtue of this Alliance, ſhall be received in all the Ports of her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſias*, and be treated there in the moſt friendly Manner, and provided with every Thing it may want, paying the ſame Price as the Ships of War of her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* do; and the ſaid Squadron ſhall be allowed to return every Year into the Ports of *Great Britain*, as ſoon as the Seaſon permits them no longer to keep the Sea; provided it be formally ſtipulated, that every Time the Exigency of this Treaty requires, the Squadron to be furniſhed by his *Britannick* Majeſty ſhall arrive in the *Baltick* every Year towards the Beginning of the Month of *May*, and ſhall not quit that Sea till the Beginning of *October*.

14. The Party requeſting, in making the Demand for the Succour ſtipulated by this Treaty, ſhall acquaint the Party requeſted with the Place which he would have it ſent to at firſt; and the ſaid requeſting Party ſhall be free to employ the abovementioned Succour in ſuch Manner and in ſuch Places as he ſhall judge moſt convenient for his Service againſt the Aggreſſor.

15. It is agreed that the Caſe of this Treaty of Alliance ſhall not extend to the Wars that may happen between her Imperial Majeſty and the *Ottoman Porte*, or

or the *Perſians*, or *Tartars*, or other Eaſtern Nations; in all which Caſes his *Britannick* Majeſty is to be diſpenſed with from furniſhing the Succours ſtipulated by this Treaty; as likewiſe, on the other hand, her Imperial Majeſty ſhall not be bound to furniſh the Succours ſtipulated by this Treaty, for defending his *Britannick* Majeſty's Poſſeſſions in *America*, or in any other Place out of *Europe*.

16. It is likewiſe agreed that, conſidering the great Diſtance of the Places, the Troops which her Imperial Majeſty is to furniſh by Virtue of this Alliance for the Defence of his *Britannick* Majeſty, ſhall not be ſent to *Spain*, nor to *Portugal*, nor to *Italy*.

17. If the Succours ſtipulated in the 4th Article of this Treaty ſhould not be ſufficient, then the contracting Parties are to agree, without Delay, upon what farther Aſſiſtance may be requiſite.

18. If there ſhould be a Neceſſity for having Recourſe to Arms, no Peace nor Truce ſhall be made without including therein that contracting Party who was not attacked, ſo that he may not come to any Harm on Account of the Succours he gave his Ally.

19. The preſent defenſive Alliance ſhall be no Obſtacle to, nor any way derogate from, the other Treaties and Alliances which the contracting Parties may have with the other Kings, Princes or States, ſo far as the ſaid Treaties are not repugnant to the preſent Treaty, nor to the Friendſhip and good Underſtanding which ſhall always be carefully maintained between them.

20. Their ſaid Majeſties have moreover agreed, that they ſhall conſult one another concerning the Admiſſion of ſuch other Powers as may be willing to come into this Alliance.

21. The Peace, Friendſhip, and good Underſtanding ſhall laſt always between the high contracting Parties; but as it is cuſtomary to fix a certain Term for formal Treaties of Alliance, the ſaid high contracting Powers have agreed that this one ſhall laſt fifteen Years, to be reckoned from the Day it is ſigned.

22. The preſent defenſive Treaty of Alliance ſhall be approv'd and ratify'd by her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* and his *Britannick* Majeſty, and the Letters

Letters of Ratification thereof, in due Form, ſhall be exchanged at St. *Petersbourg* within two Months, or ſooner if poſſible. In Witneſs whereof the above-mentioned Miniſters Plenipotentiaries on both Sides have ſigned the preſent Treaty of Alliance, and ſeal'd it with their Seals.

ALEXEI, Count of *Beſtouchew Rumin.*

Done at Moſcow, Dec. 11, 1742.

CARL. DE BREVERN.

CYR. WICH.

Separate ARTICLES.

1. Her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſias*, and his *Britannick* Majeſty, having this Day concluded a Treaty between them, of which the ſole Aim and Intent is to provide for their mutual Defence, and to maintain, as far as it may depend on their Endeavours, the publick Tranquillity, and that of the North in particular; and their Majeſties having conſidered the ſtrict Friendſhip and Alliance wherein they are already both engaged with his Majeſty the King of *Poland* Elector of *Saxony*, and which they are deſirous to ſtrengthen more and more, and their Majeſties being at the ſame Time aſſured that his ſaid *Poliſh* Majeſty is in the ſame Diſpoſitions with reſpect to them, and ready to concur in the good Ends expreſſed above, they have agreed to invite his ſaid Majeſty immediately to accede to this Treaty as Elector of *Saxony*, or to ſuch Articles thereof as he ſhall declare to be convenient for him in regard to his Situation, and the Intereſts and Strength of his hereditary Countries, and upon which their Majeſties ſhall conſult and agree with his ſaid Majeſty the King of *Poland*; and it is likewiſe agreed, that his ſaid *Poliſh* Majeſty coming to accede, as is ſaid above, in Quality of Elector to this Treaty, either in whole, or in part, ſhall be deemed a principal contracting Party in the ſaid Treaty. This ſeparate Article ſhall have the ſame Force and Validity as if it were inſerted in the Treaty ſigned this Day, and ſhall be approved and ratified in the ſame Manner, and the Ratifications thereof ſhall be exchanged at the ſame Time and Place as thoſe of the Treaty. In Witneſs whereof, *&c.*

Done at Moſcow, Dec. 11, 1742.

2. Where-

2. Whereas, in the Treaty of this Day, the high contracting Parties have agreed to conſult together about the Admiſſion of ſuch other Powers as may be diſpoſed to enter into this Alliance, inaſmuch as his Majeſty the King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*, has been included therein from the Beginning, by a ſeparate Article drawn up in Concert, and at the Deſire of that Prince, they have moreover agreed, that though they reſerve to themſelves the Admiſſion of the other Powers to this Treaty, purſuant to what is ſtipulated on this Head, their mutual Intention is to include therein principally, and from this Day forth his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, and the States General of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands*, and to invite them thereto in the ſame Manner as his Majeſty the King of *Poland* has been included, in full Perſuaſion that theſe ſaid Powers are ſincerely diſpoſed to concur in the Deſign of this Treaty, and to maintain the publick Tranquillity, and that of the North in particular. This Article ſhall have the ſame Force and Effect as if it were inſerted in the Treaty ſigned this Day, and be approved and ratify'd in the ſame Manner, *&c.*

And this Year likewiſe another very famous Treaty was concluded at *Worms*, on the 2d of *September*, between his *Britannick* Majeſty, her *Hungarian* Majeſty, and his *Sardinian* Majeſty, of which the following is an authentick Copy, *viz.* Treaty of *Worms.*

The Definitive Treaty of Peace, Union, Friendſhip, and Mutual Defence, between the Crowns of Great Britain, Hungary, *and* Sardinia, *concluded at* Worms, *on the* $\frac{2}{13}$ *of* September, 1743.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, Duke of *Brunſwick*, and *Lunenburg*, Arch-Treaſurer, and Prince Elector of the Holy *Roman* Empire, *&c.* To all and ſingular to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas the Miniſters Plenipotentiary, as well on our Part, as on the Part of our good Brother the King of *Sardinia*, &c. and of our good Siſter the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*,

hemia, &c. being aſſembled at *Worms*, and ſufficiently authorized thereto, did conclude, and ſign a certain Treaty of mutual Friendſhip and perpetual Alliance, on the $\frac{2}{13}$ Day of the preſent Month of *September*, in the Form and Words following.

In the Name of the Moſt Holy Trinity.

BE it known to all, and every one, to whom it appertains, or may appertain, in any Manner whatſoever.

Foraſmuch as the Diſturbances, which, upon the Deceaſe of the Emperor *Charles* the Sixth, of glorious Memory, without Male Iſſue, aroſe in *Germany*, notwithſtanding the expreſs Tenor of the moſt ſolemn and recent Treaties of Peace and Alliance, corroborated by the authentick Guaranty of the Body of the Empire, which do aſſure to his eldeſt Daughter, and to her Poſterity, the entire and indiviſible Succeſſion to his hereditary Dominions, do manifeſtly tend to the Overthrow of all Balance in *Europe*, and do expoſe it's Liberty, and that of it's Commerce, to the moſt evident Danger; which Danger is ſtill increaſed by the Conqueſt which the Kings of *Spain* and *Naples* have openly undertaken to make of the Dominions poſſeſſed by the moſt Serene Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Italy*, contrary to the Faith of their own Engagements; after which, the reſt of *Italy* would no longer be able to reſiſt them, and all the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean* Sea would be under Subjection to one and the ſame Family.

To obviate, as much as in them lies, ſuch imminent Evils, and an Enterprize, whoſe Conſequences would be ſo fatal to all the Princes and States of *Italy*, to their Liberty and Commerce, and to that of the maritime Powers in the *Mediterranean* Sea, the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince *George* the Second, King of *Great Britain*, Elector of *Brunſwick*, *Lunenburg*, &c. the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs *Maria Thereſia*, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, Arch-dutcheſs of *Auſtria*, &c. and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince *Charles Emanuel*, King of *Sardinia*, Duke of *Savoy*, &c. having ſuch an eſſential

tial Intereſt in the Preſervation of a juſt Balance in *Europe*, on which depends the Liberty of *Europe*, and in the Maintenacce of the Liberty and Security of *Italy* in particular, on which depends that of it's Commerce and of the Commerce of the *Mediterranean*, have reſolved to enter into a cloſer and more inſeparable Union, in this fixt Intention, and to perſevere inviolably in joining their Forces and Counſels in order to obtaining the Effect deſired therefrom, and more eſpecially for the Sake of repelling, with one Accord, the unjuſt Invaſion made by the Kings of *Spain* and *Naples*, and for ſecuring *Italy*, if poſſible, for the future, from all Attempts of the ſame Kind.

In this View, and in order to prevent the ſaid Invaſion, without Loſs of Time, his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* did enter, from the 1ſt Day of *February* 1742, into a Proviſional Convention with her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*, the Tenor whereof is as follows.

As it is ſufficiently evident, that the Motions of the *Spaniſh* Troops, which, having landed in the States of the *Præſidii*, are advancing in the Dominions of the Pope, in order to join thoſe of *Naples*, and from thence to purſue their March as far as *Imola*, are bent, according to certain Intelligence, towards *Lombardy*, and muſt neceſſarily very much affect his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, as well as her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, their Majeſties have thought, by the Means of the Marquis *d'Ormea*, and of the Count *de Schulenbourg* (they being reſpectively provided with the neceſſary full Powers) of concerting and agreeing upon the following Articles, under the Hopes of their being ratified and accepted.

Article I.

The Forces of her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* alone, which are now in *Italy*, appearing ſufficient to make Head againſt the Aggreſſors, they ſhall be brought together, in order to march towards them, and to give an immediate Check to their Progreſs, and particularly in order to cover the States of *Modena*, and *Mirandola*, which are, as it were, a Bulwark to the Dominions of the Queen of *Hungary* in *Italy*.

Article II.

The ſaid King of *Sardinia* ſhall, in the mean while, have a conſiderable Body of his Troops upon the Frontiers of his Dominions towards the Borders of the *Milaneſe*, and of the Dutchy of *Placentia*, which ſhall be diſpoſed in ſuch a Manner, as that they may be brought together in a ſhort Time; and in Caſe the Forces of the Aggreſſors ſhould come to be augmented, and that there ſhould be Cauſe to fear a new Invaſion on any other Side, as is probable, according to the Advices that have been received, that a ſecond Convoy of *Spaniſh* Troops has already ſet Sail at *Barcelona*, and that they are to land in the Harbour of *La Spezzia*, his Majeſty ſhall then co-operate with all his Forces for preventing the Body of *Auſtrian* Troops, which ſhall have marched forward, from being either taken in Flank, or intercepted by that new Reinforcement of *Spaniſh* Troops; and to this End, all the Paſſages in the States abovementioned, and principally, the Places of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Pavia*, ſhall remain free and open to the King's Troops for their Convenience and Security.

Article III.

As to what relates to further Motions, and ſuch other military Operations, as might be afterwards undertaken, as they muſt depend upon the Circumſtances which fall out from Day to Day, it is neceſſary to refer them to the Concert which ſhall be entred into, in Proportion to the Circumſtances which ſhall happen; and for this Purpoſe, his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* ſhall ſend one of his General Officers to the Army of her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*, and her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* ſhall ſend one of her's likewiſe to reſide with his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*: To which General Officers, ſhall be reciprocally communicated, all the Advices that ſhall be received about the Enemy; and all the Reſolutions which ſhall be taken on either Side, ſhall be concerted with them.

Article IV.

Nothing being ſo neceſſary towards obtaining the End deſired on each Side, as the reciprocal Security of the

the reſpective Poſſeſſions, and Rights, and a Confidence in the good Faith of the Parties, who are to co-operate towards the ſame End, his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* promiſes, upon the Faith and Word of a Prince, to her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*; *Firſt*, That, for as long Time as the preſent proviſional Agreement ſhall laſt, he will not avail himſelf of his pretended Rights to the State of *Milan*, which are not entred into in this proviſional Convention, foraſmuch as the Queen of *Hungary* cannot admit them, and the King of *Sardinia* on the contrary thinks them founded; and *Secandly*, That if it ſhould be neceſſary that his ſaid Majeſty ſhould enter, with his Forces, into any one of the States abovementioned, he will not exerciſe in the ſame any Act of Sovereignty, and will not in any wiſe hinder the Queen of *Hungary* from continuing to exerciſe them in the Manner, that that Princeſs has done it hitherto; neither will his Majeſty exact any Contribution, and will content himſelf in the ſaid Caſe with being furniſhed with ſuch Things as are indiſpenſably requiſite to an Army; as for Inſtance, Forage, Wood, Quarters, Carts, Beds, Caſerns, and Straw, the Rations whereof ſhall be regulated upon the Foot on which they are uſually allowed to his Troops; as alſo Horſes, Mules, and Oxen, for the Uſe of the Artillery and Victuals.

Article V.

On the other Hand, her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* declares in the like ſolemn Manner, that it is not her Meaning that the aboveſaid Promiſes of his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, nor the Execution of them, ſhould prejudice the Rights by him pretended to the State of *Milan*, nor ever to avail herſelf of them, ſo as to infer from thence that the ſaid Rights were no longer ſubſiſting; the Intention of the two high contracting Parties being to preſerve to each of them their reſpective Rights in their full Force, in ſuch Manner as they may appertain to them, independently of the preſent Convention.

Article VI.

And it is likewiſe in this View, that his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* reſerves to himſelf expreſly the en-

tire Liberty of availing himſelf of his ſaid Rights, at whatever Time, and by whatever Means, either by himſelf ſingly, or by ſuch Alliance as he ſhall judge to be moſt for his Convenience.

Article VII.

But as his Majeſty does not mean to acquire any Advantage by the ſaid Reſervation, and deſigns to proceed with all the good Faith, which is natural to him, he promiſes and engages, in the Caſe above-mentioned, not to act himſelf, nor to permit any Prince, with whom he might be allied, to act, (which his Majeſty will take Care to ſtipulate as a principal Condition, in any Treaty whatſoever, which he might conclude) ſooner than after the Space of one Month, from the Time that he ſhall have cauſed Notice to be given by the Means of the General Officer, which he ſhall have at the Queen of *Hungary*'s Army; to the End that the commanding Officer of the *Auſtrian* Troops, being thus put upon his Guard, may take ſuch Meaſures and Reſolutions, as he ſhall judge moſt for his Advantage.

Article VIII.

Moreover the King of *Sardinia* promiſes, in that Caſe, to make his Troops evacuate all the Dominions of the Queen of *Hungary*, and all the Places and Poſts, which he ſhould have taken Poſſeſſion of during the preſent Proviſional Agreement, without carrying any thing off; to the End that the Troops of the aboveſaid Queen, may, during the ſaid Month, retake, freely, and without any Hindrance, the Poſts, which they ſhall think proper.

Article IX.

The preſent Convention ſhall be ratified by the King of *Sardinia* and by the Queen of *Hungary*, and the Acts of Ratification ſhall be exchanged within the Term of twenty Days.

Article X.

During the ſaid Term, the King of *Sardinia* ſhall not undeſtand himſelf to be obliged to cauſe his Troops to enter into the States poſſeſſed by the Queen of *Hun-*

Hungary; and if after the Expiration of the ſaid Term, the Queen ſhould not have ſent her Ratification, ſo that for want of it, the preſent Convention ſhould remain without Effect, nevertheleſs the King ſhall not, in that Caſe, cauſe his Troops to enter into the above-mentioned States, during the Term of other ten Days, neither during that Term ſhall he give any Hindrance to the free Return of the *Auſtrian* Troops into the ſame States, and into ſuch Poſts as the Queen of *Hungary*'s Generals ſhall judge to be moſt convenient.

In Witneſs whereof, we the underwritten Plenipotentiaries have ſigned the preſent Convention, *&c.* at *Turin*, the 1ſt of *February*, 1742.

In Conſequence of this Convention, his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* did immediately join a conſiderable Body of his Troops to thoſe of the ſaid Queen, his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain* having ſent a ſtrong Squadron to co-operate for the Maintenance of the Liberties of *Italy*.

In order not to leave fruitleſs ſo great Expences, and to ſecure ſtill farther, and to accelerate, for the preſent, the entire Execution of ſo neceſſary and juſt a Reſolution, and in order likewiſe to perpetuate the Effect of it for the Times to come, their ſaid Majeſties have authorized and do authorize their Miniſters Plenipotentiary to make an immediate Regulation of the Particulars and of the Conditions, *viz.* His Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, his Privy Councillor *John* Lord *Carteret*, Baron of *Hawnes*, one of his Principal Secretaries of State, *&c.* His Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, the Chevalier *Oſſorio*, Chevalier Grande *Croix*, and Grand Conſervator of the Religious and Military Orders of the Saints *Maurice* and *Lazarus*, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his ſaid Majeſty to his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain:* And her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, the Sieur *Ignatius John de Waſner*, her Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his ſaid *Britannick* Majeſty; who, after having communicated to each other their reſpective full Powers, and having maturely conferred together, have agreed upon the following Articles.

Article I.

There ſhall be, from the preſent Time, and for all Times to come, between his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, a cloſe Friendſhip, and ſincere, perpetual, and inviolable Alliance, by vertue of which they ſhall be obliged to ſupport, defend, and ſuccour each other riciprocally and conſtantly, to be attentive to the Security each of the other, as to their own, to procure all Advantages, and to keep off all Damage and Prejudice from one another to the utmoſt of their Power.

Article II.

To this End the Allies engage themſelves afreſh to a moſt expreſs Guaranty of all the Kingdoms, States, Countries, and Dominions, which they are now in Poſſeſſion of, or ought to poſſeſs by vertue of the Treaty of the Alliance made at *Turin* in 1703: Of the Treaties of Peace of *Utrecht* and *Baden*: Of the Treaty of Peace and Alliance, commonly called the Quadruple Alliance: Of the Treaty of Pacification and Alliance concluded at *Vienna* the 16th of *March*, 1731: Of the Act of Guaranty given in Conſequence thereof, and paſſed into a Law of the Empire the 11th of *January* 1732: Of the Act of Acceſſion, ſigned likewiſe in Conſequence of the ſaid Treaty, at the *Hague* the 20th of *February* 1732: Of the Treaty of Peace ſigned at *Vienna* the 18th of *November* 1738; and of the Acceſſion thereto, done and ſigned at *Verſailles* the 3d of *February* 1739: All which Treaties are fully recalled and confirmed here, foraſmuch as they may concern the Allies, and as far as they have not derogated from them by the preſent Treaty.

Article III.

In Conformity to the Guaranty contained in the foregoing Article, and to the End that no Subject of Diſpute may remain between the two moſt ſerene Houſes of *Auſtria* and *Savoy*, his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, renounces by Name, and for ever, but ſolely in Favour of her Majeſty

jeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and of her Heirs and Succeſſors, to his pretended Rights upon the State of *Milan*; which Rights, though never admitted on the Part of the Queen, he had reſerved to himſelf, by the proviſional Convention, the Liberty of availing himſelf of. And beſides, his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* engages himſelf formally and ſpecially to the Guaranty of the Order of Succeſſion eſtabliſhed in the ſaid moſt ſerene Houſe, by the Pragmatick Sanction, in the ſame Manner as it is ſet forth in the Treaty of Pacification and Alliance made at *Vienna* the 16th of *March* 1731; excepting however, that his ſaid Majeſty ſhall never be obliged to ſend Succours out of *Italy*.

Article IV.

For this Purpoſe his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, who has already joined his Troops to thoſe of the Queen of *Hungary*, and who has already conſiderably augmented them, ſhall continue to concert and execute, jointly with her and her Generals, all the Meaſures and Operations which ſhall be judged the moſt effectual for keeping off and repelling the Invaſion now made, or to be hereafter made, againſt the Dominions of the ſaid Queen, and for ſecuring them from all Danger, preſent and future, as much as poſſible.

Article V.

In order to attain this End, and as long as the preſent War ſhall laſt, her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* engages not only to keep in *Italy* the Number of Troops which ſhe has there now, but to augment them to the Number of 30000 effective Men, as ſoon as the Situation of Affairs in *Germany* will permit it. And his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* engages to keep and employ the Number of 40000 Foot, and 5000 Horſe, comprehending in it, what will be neceſſary for the Gariſons, and Defence of his own Dominions.

Article VI.

His Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* ſhall have the ſupreme Command of the Allied Army, when he ſhall be there in Perſon, and he ſhall regulate the Military Motions and Operations of it, in Concert with her Majeſty

Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*, according as the common Intereſt and Occaſions ſhall require.

Article VII.

As long as it ſhall be neceſſary towards favouring and ſeconding thoſe Operations, and as long as the Danger of the Allies, and of *Italy*, ſhall demand it, his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain* engages to keep in the *Mediterranean* Sea a ſtrong Squadron of Ships of War, and Bomb Veſſels, and Fire Ships, the Admiral and Commanders whereof ſhall have Orders to concert conſtantly and regularly with his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, or with his Generals, and with thoſe of her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*, who ſhall be neareſt at Hand, the moſt proper Meaſures for the Service of the Common Cauſe.

Article VIII.

Moreover, and in order to aſſiſt in bearing the extraordinary Expence which his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* is and will be obliged to ſupport, for raiſing, and cauſing to act, a much greater Number of Troops than his own Revenues can maintain, his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain* engages to furniſh to him, for as long as the War, and the Occaſion for it ſhall continue, a Subſidy of two hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, to be paid every three Months, and to commence from the 1ſt of *February* 1742. New Stile, being the Day upon which the Proviſional Convention was ſigned between the ſaid King and her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*; and the ſaid Subſidy ſhall be punctually paid from three Months to three Months in Advance, provided however, that what ſhall have been advanced to his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, before the Signature of the preſent Treaty, ſhall be reckoned into it.

Article IX.

In Conſideration of the Zeal, and Generoſity, with which his *Sardinian* Majeſty has been willing to expoſe his Perſon, and his Dominions, for the publick Cauſe, and for that of her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and of the moſt Serene Houſe of

of *Auſtria* in particular, and of the effectual Succours, which the ſaid Cauſe has already received from him; in Conſideration alſo of the burthenſome Engagements of Aſſiſtance, and of the perpetual Tye of Guaranty, which he contracts with her, by the preſent Alliance, her ſaid Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, for herſelf, her Heirs and Succeſſors, yields, and tranſfers, from this preſent Time, and for ever, to his ſaid Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to be united to his other Dominions, the Diſtrict of *Vigevano*, called the *Vigevenaſco*, the Part of the Dutchy of *Pavia* which is between the *Po* and the *Theſin*, ſo that the *Theſin* ſhall for the future, by the middle of its Stream, form the Separation and Limit between the reſpective Dominions, from the *Lago Maggiore*, or greater Lake, to the Place where it falls into the *Po*, excepting only, the Iſland formed by the Canal over-againſt the City of *Pavia*, which Iſland ſhall be reſerved to her Majeſty the Queen, upon theſe Conditions, that the King ſhall have nevertheleſs the free Communication of the River *Theſin* for the Paſſage of Barks, without their being either ſtopt, viſited, or ſubjected to the Payment of any Duty, and that the ſaid Canal ſhall never be filled up, and ſhall ſerve in this Place for Limit. Moreover, that other Part of the Dutchy of *Pavia*, called the *Paveſe*, beyond the *Po*, *Bobbio*, and its Territory being reckoned into it, the City of *Plaiſance*, with that Part of the Dutchy of *Placentia* which is between the *Paveſan*, and as far as the Bed of the River *Nura*, from its Source quite to the *Po*; in ſuch manner that the middle, as well of the *Nura* as of the *Po*, do make in this Part the Limit of the two States; and conſequently, that, which has hitherto belonged to the Dutchy of *Placentia* on the other Side of the *Po*, do remain ſeparated from it.

Laſtly, That Part of the County of *Anghiera*, or of the State of *Milan*, whatſoever particular Name may be given to it, which borders upon the *Novareſe*, the Valley of *Seſia*, the *Great Alps*, and the Country of *Vallais*, extending to the *Swiſs* Prefectures of *Val Maggia* and *Locarno*, and along the Banks of, and in the *Lago Maggiore*, to the Middle of the ſaid Lake, in

in ſuch manner that for the future the Confines between the Dominions of his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, and thoſe of her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*, ſhall be continually fixed by a Line drawn from the Borders of the *Swiſs*, in the middle, and all along the *Lago Maggiore* to the Mouth of the *Theſin*, which Line ſhall go from thence along the middle of the Stream of that River to the Place of its falling into the *Po*, excepting the Front of the abovementioned Iſland before *Pavia*, and from thence go on along the middle of the Courſe of the *Po*, to the Place where the *Nura* falls into the *Po*, and go up by the middle of the Bed of the *Nura* quite to its Source, which is oppoſite to the Country of *Genoa*.

The aboveſaid Diviſion of the Courſe of the Rivers ſhall not prevent the Navigation remaining free, as it is to remain to the Subjects of the two Sovereigns, in the whole Breadth of the ſaid Rivers, with Liberty to paſs upon the Banks on either Side, for the Towing of Boats which go up Stream, the ſaid Banks being nevertheleſs to appertain, as well with regard to the Property, as in all other reſpects to the Sovereigns reſpectively, on either Side of the ſaid Rivers, who ſhall be allowed, each on their own Side, to make ſuch Reparations as they ſhall judge neceſſary towards ſtrengthening of them, provided that thoſe Reparations be not prominent, that is to ſay, that they may not force the Stream of the River againſt the oppoſite Side, and that, on the Part of the King of *Sardinia*, it ſhall never be lawful, under any Pretence whatſoever, to make ſuch Works as might prevent the free Entry of the Waters into the Canal or Navilio, which is on the Side of her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*, and which conducts the ſaid Waters to *Milan*.

To enjoy the ſame in full Property and Sovereignty, as her Majeſty the Queen and her Predeceſſors have enjoyed them hitherto; which Countries her Majeſty the Queen diſmembers for ever from her Hereditary Dominions, and from the State of *Milan*, derogating for that Purpoſe, as far as there can be occaſion for it, from every Thing that might in any Manner be contrary thereto, ſaving always the direct Juriſdiction of the Empire.

Article

Article X.

Beſides, as it is of Importance to the publick Cauſe that his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* ſhould have an immediate Communication of his Dominions with the Sea, and with the maritime Powers, her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, yields to him all the Rights which ſhe may have in any Manner, and upon any Title whatſoever, to the Town and Marquiſate of *Final*, which Rights ſhe yields and transfers, without any Reſtriction, to the ſaid King, in the ſame Manner as ſhe does the Countries deſcribed in the foregoing Article; in the juſt Expectation, that the Republick of *Genoa* will facilitate, as far as ſhall be neceſſary, a Diſpoſition ſo indiſpenſably requiſite for the Liberty and Security of *Italy*, in Conſideration of the Sum, which ſhall be found to be due to the ſaid Republick, without his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, nor her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* being obliged to contribute to the Payment of the ſaid Sum, provided always, that the Town of *Final* be and remain for ever a Free Port, as is *Leghorn*; and that it ſhall be allowable for his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* to re-eſtabliſh there the Forts which have been demoliſhed, or to cauſe others to be built according as he ſhall judge convenient.

Article XI.

His Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, engage themſelves not to make either Peace or Truce, without comprehending therein, in expreſs Words, all the above-mentioned Ceſſions, and without ſtipulating alſo a full Reſtitution to the King of *Sardinia* of every Part of his other Dominions, which may have been ſeized or occupied in Hatred of his Union with the Allies; provided, that the King of *Sardinia* ſhall hold himſelf to be from this preſent Time indemnified for the Revenue which might be ſo withheld from him, by that of the Countries yielded and transferred to him by the preſent Treaty.

Article

Article XII.

In Return, his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* ſhall remain firmly and inſeparably united and attached to the Intereſts and to the Cauſe of the Allies, not only for as long as the War may laſt in *Italy*, but to the Concluſion of the Peace in *Germany*, and of the Peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain*; and this is the principal Condition, and *ſine quâ non*, of the Ceſſions made to him above by the 9th and 10th Articles of this Treaty, which Ceſſions ſhall not receive their full and irrevocable Force, but from its entire Accompliſhment, after which the Countries yielded to the ſaid King ſhall be deemed guarantied to him by the Allies for ever, as his other Dominions are.

Article XIII.

And as ſoon as *Italy* ſhall be delivered from Enemies, and out of all apparent Danger of being afreſh invaded, her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* ſhall not only be at Liberty to withdraw Part of her Troops, but, if ſhe requires it, his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* ſhall furniſh her ſome of his own Troops to be employed for the Security of her Majeſty's Dominions in *Lombardy*, that ſo ſhe may be able to make Uſe of a greater Number of her own in *Germany*, in like Manner as, at the Requiſition of the King of *Sardinia*, the Queen of *Hungary* ſhould cauſe ſome of her Troops to paſs into the Dominions of the ſaid King, if it were neceſſary, for defending the Paſſages thereof, which an Enemy's Army ſhould undertake to force, and for delivering from Enemies all the Dominions of his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, and freeing them from any Danger of a freſh Invaſion.

Article XIV.

In any Caſe, the Allies ſhall not make either Peace, or Truce, or Accommodation whatſoever, with the Common Enemy, but in Concert, and with the Participation and Advice one of the other, nor without the Guaranty of ſuch Powers as ſhould have a Share in the Pacification, for the Poſſeſſions and Acquiſitions of the Allies, as ſet forth in this Treaty; and, after the

the Concluſion of the Peace, the preſent Alliance ſhall equally and unalterably ſubſiſt, as well for the Security of its Execution, as, in general, for the mutual and conſtant Security of the Allies.

Article XV.

His Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, and her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, in Gratitude for the generous Concern of his *Britannick* Majeſty for the Publick Security, and for theirs, and for that of *Italy* in particular, do not only confirm to the *Britiſh* Subjects the Advantages of Commerce and Navigation, which they enjoy in their reſpective Dominions, but promiſe to ſecure them ſtill farther to them, and as far as it ſhall be found reaſonable and practicable, by a ſpecifick Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, whenever his *Britannick* Majeſty ſhall require it of them.

Article XVI.

The Lords, the States General of the United Provinces, being already under the ſame Engagements towards the moſt ſerene Houſe of *Auſtria*, and having the ſame Intereſt with his *Britannick* Majeſty in all the Objects of the preſent Treaty, the Allies will jointly invite them to enter into this Alliance, as a principal contracting Party.

Article XVII.

The other Princes and States who have at Heart the Peace, the Liberty and the Security of *Europe*, of the Empire, and of *Italy*, and who will be willing to enter into the preſent Alliance, ſhall be admitted into it.

Article XVIII.

This Treaty of Alliance ſhall be ratified by all the Allies, and the Ratifications of it ſhall be exchanged within the Space of ſix Weeks, or ſooner if poſſible.

In Witneſs whereof, we the Plenipotentiaries above-named have ſigned the preſent Treaty with our own Hands, and have ſet our Seals with our Coats of Arms thereunto. Done at *Worms* this $\frac{2}{13}$ Day of *September*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty three.

(L.S.) *Carteret.* (L.S.) *Oſſorio.* (L.S.) *De Waſner.*

We

We having ſeen and conſidered the Treaty above-written, have approved and ratified it in all and ſingular its Articles and Clauſes, as we do by theſe Preſents approve and ratify the ſame for ourſelves, our Heirs and Succeſſors, undertaking and promiſing, upon our Royal Word, that we will religiouſly and inviolably perform and obſerve all and ſingular the Things which are contained in it; and that we will never ſuffer, as much as in us lies, that they be violated by any Body, or that any Thing be done, in any Manner whatſoever, to the contrary thereof. For the greater Faith and Corroboration of all which, we have commanded our Great Seal of *Great Britain* to be ſet to theſe Preſents, ſigned by the Hands of our Guardians and Juſtices of our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and our Lieutenants in the ſame. Given at *Weſtminſter* the 20th Day of *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1743, and of our Reign the Seventeenth.

Hardwicke, C. — *Holles Newcaſtle.*
Harrington, P. — *Tweeddale.*
Dorſet. — *Winchilſea.*
Grafton. — *Ilay.*
Bolton. — *H. Pelham.*
Montagu.

Engagements entered into by Members of Parliament.

The then Seſſion of Parliament drawing near a Cloſe, there was on *Tueſday* the 15th of *March* a numerous Meeting of the Members of the Houſe of Commons, in the *Britiſh* Intereſt, at the *Fountain* Tavern in the *Strand*, among whom were,

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Granard*
Lord Viſc. *Barrington*
Lord Viſc. *Hillsborough*
Lord *Guernſey*
Lord *Noel Somerſet*
Lord *George Graham*
Hon. *Edward Digby*, Eſq;
Hon. *W. Lev. Gower*, Eſq;
Hon. *Bap. Lev. Gower*, Eſq;
Hon. *Stu. Mackenzie*, Eſq;
Hon. *Sewallis Shirley*, Eſq;
Hon. *John Stuart*, Eſq;
Hon. *Tho. Watſon*, Eſq;
Sir *John Barrington*, Bt.
Sir *William Carew*, Bt.
Sir *Thomas Cave*, Bt.
Sir *John Chapman*, Bt.
Sir *Boteler Chernocke*, Bt.
Sir *John Cheſter*, Bt.
Sir *John Hynde Cotton*, Bt.
Sir *William Courtenay*, Bt.
Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*, Bt.
Sir *Francis Daſhwood*, Bt.

Sir

Sir *James Daſhwood*, Bt.
Sir *Edward Dering*, Bt.
Sir *John Douglas*, Bt.
Sir *Arthur Forbes*, Bt.
Sir *Edmund Iſham*, Bt.
Sir *Robert Long*, Bt.
Sir *Charles Mordaunt*, Bt.
Sir *Philip Muſgrave*, Bt.
Sir *Roger Newdigate*, Bt.
Sir *Michael Newton*, Bt.
Sir *John St. Aubin*, Bt.
Sir *Miles Stapylton*, Bt.
Sir *Edward Turner*, Bt.
Sir *Roger Twiſden*, Bt.
Sir *W. Williams Wynne*, Bt.
William Bankes, Eſq;
Norborne Berkeley, Eſq;
Thomas Beſt, Eſq;
Thomas Bury, Eſq;
William Calvert, Eſq;
Thomas Cheſter, Eſq;
Velters Cornewall, Eſq;
John Cotton, Eſq;
Henry Courtenay, Eſq;
James Dawkins, Eſq;
George Doddington, Eſq;
Nicholas Fazakerley, Eſq;
Coulſton, Fellows, Eſq;
Nicholas Fenwick, Eſq;
Thomas Foley, Eſq;
George Fox, Eſq;
Henry Furneſe, Eſq;
Thomas Gore, Eſq;
Charles Gray, Eſq;
Richard Grenville, Eſq;
George Grenville, Eſq;
James Grenville, Eſq;
Francis Gwyn, Eſq;
Robert Harley, Eſq;
George Heathcote, Eſq;
Philip Herbert, Eſq;
Robert Hoblyn, Eſq;
Jacob Houblon, Eſq;
Richard Liſter, Eſq;
Thomas Liſter, Eſq;
George Lyttelton, Eſq;
Norman Macleod, Eſq;
John Mackye, Eſq;
William Moore, Eſq;
Milliam Mare, Eſq;
George Newland, Eſq;
John Ord, Eſq;
James Oſwald, Eſq;
John Owen, Eſq;
Wm. Howard Packer, Eſq;
John Periam, Eſq;
John Philipps, Eſq;
George Pitt, Eſq;
John Pitt, Eſq;
William Pitt, Eſq;
Edward Popham, Eſq;
Thomas Powell, Eſq;
John Pratt, Eſq;
John Proby, Eſq;
Thomas Prewſe, Eſq;
Thomas Pryſe, Eſq;
Edmund Pytts, Eſq;
John Raymond, Eſq;
Thomas Rowney, Eſq;
Rich. Shuttleworth, Eſq;
Hans Stanley, Eſq;
Humph. Sydenham, Eſq;
John Tucker, Eſq;
William Vaughan, Eſq;
Robert Vyner, Eſq;
Edmund Waller, Eſq;
Philip Warburton, Eſq;
Richard Williams, Eſq;

Who unanimouſly and ſolemnly engaged themſelves, and likewiſe promiſed to uſe their utmoſt Intereſt with their abſent Friends, to meet at the Houſe on the firſt

Day of the next Seſſion of Parliament, and to give a conſtant and due Attendance there, in order to ſecure our happy Conſtitution and the *Independency of Parliament*, and to promote the *true Intereſt* of his Majeſty's BRITISH DOMINIONS.

A Sheriff caſt for 1400 *l.* Damages.

In *Michaelmas* Term, a very remarkable Cauſe was tried in the Court of *King's Bench*, between Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*, Bart. and Knight of the Shire for *Denbigh*, Plaintiff, and *William Myddleton*, late High Sheriff of the ſaid County, Defendant, upon the Statute of the 7th and 8th of King *William* the Third for making a falſe Return for the ſaid County*, when after a Trial by a ſpecial Jury, which laſted 18 Hours, a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff, with 1400 *l.* Damages.

Sheriffs appointed for this Year.

The Sheriffs appointed for this Year were as follow, *viz.*

Berkſhire,	John Blandy, of Kingſton Bagpuze, Eſq;
Bedfordſhire,	John Miller Jun. of Dunſtable, Eſq;
Buckinghamſh.	Cha. Price, of Aſton Sandford, Eſq;
Cornwall,	Nicholas Glynn, of Glynn, Eſq;
Cumberland,	Hum. Senhouſe, of Nether-Hall, Eſq;
Cheſhire,	Philip Egerton, of Oulton, Eſq;
Cambridgeſh. & *Huntingdonſh.*	Sir Tho. Peyton, of Great Ravely, Bart.
Devonſhire,	John Pollexfen, of Mothecombe, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire,	James Forſter, of Blandford St. Mary, Eſq;
Derbyſhire,	Wm. Browne, of Stretton, Eſq;
Eſſex,	Edw. Stevenſon, of Barnfield, Eſq;
Glouceſterſhire,	William Taylor, Eſq;
Hertfordſhire,	Tho. Anſell, of Ickleford, Eſq;
Herefordſhire,	John Simmonds, of the Mynd, Eſq;
Kent,	Tho. Whitacre, of Trotiſcliffe, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire,	James Wilſon, Eſq;
Lincolnſhire,	John Chumley, Eſq;
Monmouthſhire,	Edw. Perkins, of Pliſtone, Eſq;
Northumberland,	Cha. Lorain, of Stanton, Eſq;
Northamptonſhire,	Valentine Knightley, Eſq;
Norfolk,	Edward Atkins, of Ketteringham, Eſq;

* *See Annals for laſt Year, P.* 39.

Not-

Nottinghamſhire,	Lancelot Rolleſton, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire,	Joſeph Taylor, of Sandford, Eſq;
Rutlandſhire,	John Cooke, Eſq;
Shropſhire,	Thomas Langley, of Goulding, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire,	William Sandford, of Mine-head, Eſq;
Staffordſhire,	Sir Robert Lawley, Bart.
Suffolk,	Sir John Barker, of Sproughton, Bt:
Southampton,	Edw. Hooker, of Worthy, Eſq;
Surrey,	Iſaac Eeles, of Lambeth, Eſq;
Suſſex,	John Dennet, of Bolney, Eſq;
Warwickſhire,	Bourne Eabourne, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire,	James Newnham, Eſq;
Wiltſhire,	William Hippeſly, of Stanton, Eſq;
Yorkſhire,	Ralph Bell, of Thirsk, Eſq;

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon,	Peter Saunders, of Brecon, Eſq;
Carmarthen,	John Philips, of Alltycadno, Eſq;
Cardigan,	David Lloyd, of Alltyrodin, Eſq;
Glamorgan,	Matthew Deere, of Aſhall, Eſq;
Pembroke,	David Paynter, of Dale, Eſq;
Radnor,	Peter Rickards, Eſq;

NORTH-WALES.

Angleſea,	Hugh Williams, of Pentir, Eſq;
Carnarvan,	Edw. Philip Pugh, of Penthyn, Eſq;
Denbigh,	Aquila Wyke, of Marchwyel, Eſq;
Flint,	Hugh Hughes, of Coed y Braine, Eſq;
Merioneth,	Maurice Jones, of Ddol, Eſq;
Montgomery,	Rees Lloyd, of Cloohfaen, Eſq;

Scheme of the Lottery of this Year.

The following is the Scheme of the Lottery which was appointed to be drawn this Year, *viz.*

		l.		l.
2	of	10000	is	20000
4	—	5000	—	20000
2	—	3000	—	6000
5	—	2000	—	10000
15	—	1000	—	15000
25	—	500	—	12500
249	—	100	—	24900
469	—	50	—	23450
8619	—	20	—	172380
		First drawn		500
		Laſt drawn		1000
9390	Prizes		—	305730
70610	Blanks, at 7l. each		—	494270
80000	Tickets, at 10l. each		—	800000

Directions from our Miniſters of State againſt Drunkenneſs.

As there was laſt Seſſion of Parliament a very great Alteration made in our Laws with regard to the Retale of Spirituous Liquors, our Miniſters, to ſhew that they did not deſign to encourage Drunkenneſs, had the following Letter publiſhed in our *Gazette*, viz.

Whitehall, March 31, 1743.

The Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council have this Day, by his Majeſty's Command, wrote the following Letter to the Cuſtodes Rotulorum of all the Counties in England *and* Wales; *and alſo to the Mayors of Cities and Towns, being Counties within themſelves.*

AFTER our very hearty Commendations to your Lordſhip. Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers 'of Spirituous Liquors, and for Licenſing the Re-'tailers thereof;' all Perſons are prohibited to ſell any Spirituous Liquors, or Strong Waters about the Streets, Highways, or the Fields, in any Wheelbarrow or Baſ-

ket,

ket, or on the Water, or any Stall, Bulk, or Shed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for each Offence; and Power is thereby given to one or more Juſtices of the Peace, to convict ſuch Offender in the Manner therein mentioned, and on Neglect to pay it, to commit him or her to the Houſe of Correction for two Months. And whereas by another Act made in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for 'repealing certain Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and 'on Licences for retailing the ſame; and for laying 'other Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and on Licen-'ces to retail the ſaid Liquors,' all Perſons are prohibited to ſell by Retail Spirituous Liquors and Strong Waters, unleſs they ſhall be licenſed thereto in the Manner therein directed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Offence, to be paid on Conviction before one or more Juſtices of the Peace, and on Non-Payment, of being committed to the Houſe of Correction for two Months. And whereas it is thereby provided and enacted, that no Licence ſhall be granted to any but to ſuch Perſons as keep Taverns, Victualling houſes, Inns, Coffee-houſes or Alehouſes, nor ſhall any ſuch be enabled to ſell by Retail Spirituous Liquors or Strong Waters, unleſs they ſhall firſt have a Licence alſo to ſell Ale or Spirituous Liquors from two or more Juſtices. And whereas by one Act of Parliament made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, intituled, 'An Act for re-'preſſing the odious and loathſom Sin of Drunken-'neſs;' and by one other Act in the Twenty-firſt Year of his Reign, intituled, 'An Act for the better re-'preſſing of Drunkenneſs, and reſtraining the inordi-'nate Haunting of Inns, Alehouſes, and other Vic-'tualling-houſes.' And by other Acts divers Penalties are inflicted on Perſons guilty of the Crime of Drunkenneſs, or who ſit tippling in Alehouſes contrary to Law, and Power is thereby given to the Juſtices of the Peace to carry the ſaid Laws into Execution. And whereas it hath been repreſented to his Majeſty, that notwithſtanding the ſaid Act of the Ninth of his Majeſty, and the ſaid Acts made againſt Drunkenneſs and Tippling, the Practice of exceſſive drinking Spirituous Liquors has not been prevented, and divers diſorderly

and irregular Perſons have taken upon themſelves to ſell the ſame by Retail, contrary to the ſaid Act of the Ninth of his Majeſty, and do ſtill continue the ſame; his Majeſty taking the ſame into his ſerious Conſideration, and being deſirous to put a Stop, as much as in him lieth, to a Cuſtom ſo deſtructive of the Health, Morals, and Induſtry of his Subjects, and to the Peace of his Kingdom, and being ſenſible that the faithful and diligent Execution of the ſaid Laws would effectually remedy the ſaid Evil; We therefore in his Majeſty's Name, and by his expreſs Commands, pray and require your Lordſhip to recommend it to, and preſs it in the ſtrongeſt Manner upon the Juſtices of the Peace within the County whereof your Lordſhip is *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, that they uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to carry all the ſaid Laws into Execution, and more eſpecially that they take particular Care not to grant Licences for ſelling Ale or Spirituous Liquors to any but ſuch as are ſtrictly qualified according to Law, and as are not known to be guilty of any diſorderly Practices, or likely to ſuffer them in their Houſes, and that they do call before them the High-Conſtables and Petty-Conſtables, and all other Officers under their Direction, and give them the ſtricteſt Orders not to ſuffer any Perſons to ſell Spirituous Liquors in the Streets, or other prohibited Places, and to be very induſtrious in diſcovering, apprehending, and bringing to Puniſhment all Perſons guilty of the ſaid Vice of Drunkenneſs, and other Offences prohibited by the ſaid Laws. And ſo not doubting of your ready Compliance therewith, we bid your Lordſhip very heartily farewel.

From the Council-Chamber at *Whitehall*, the 31ſt Day of *March*, 1743.

Yet ſo jealous are the People of this Kingdom of Miniſters of State, that notwithſtanding this Publication, they ſuſpected, that moſt of our acting Juſtices had private Inſtructions, not to be ſevere upon thoſe who encouraged Tippling and Drunkenneſs in their Houſes; becauſe the more general and frequent that Vice is, the more Money will come into his Majeſty's Exchequer from the Exciſes and Duties upon Strong Liquors;

Liquors; and indeed, there is ſome Reaſon, I do not ſpeak from Experience, for this Suſpicion, which muſt remain as long as Miniſters have the ſole and abſolute Power of appointing and removing Juſtices of Peace; therefore the beſt Way to remove this Suſpicion would be, to have our Juſtices of the Peace choſen, as our Conſervators of the Peace were of old, by their reſpective Counties.

In *December* this Year, another Comet made it's Appearance, which furniſhed new Matter for the curious Enquiries of Aſtronomers both foreign and domeſtick, whereof ſeveral particular Accounts were publiſhed, to which I ſhall refer ſuch of my Readers as know any thing of that Subject. Another Comet appears.

As it had been often inſinuated againſt the Rev. Mr. *Whitefield*, that he converted to his own Uſe the Money he received for the Orphan Houſe at *Georgia*, he this Year publiſhed a regular Account of his Receipts and Diſburſements upon that Head, by which it appeared, that the latter exceeded the former in the Sum of 126*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* As this Account, if falſe, might have been eaſily detected, his publiſhing it is a very ſtrong Argument of his being innocent of that Charge; and it were to be wiſhed, that all thoſe concerned in receiving, diſburſing, or managing charitable Funds or Donations, would take the ſame Method for juſtifying their Conduct. Mr. *Whitefield* publiſhes his Account of Charities.

CHAP. III.

An Account of the Occurrences relating to the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *or Places adjacent.*

UPON his Majeſty's Return this Year to his *Britiſh* Dominions, and upon the Birth of a young Prince, the City of *London* preſented an Addreſs as uſual, and the following is a Journal of their Proceedings upon that Occaſion, *viz.* City of *London* addreſs his Majeſty and the Prince.

London. Weſtley, *Mayor.*

At a Common-Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall *of the City of* London, *on* Thurſday *the* 17*th of* November, 1743,

A Motion was made and Queſtion put, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Addreſs to his

Majeſty on his happy Return to theſe Kingdoms, on the Birth of another Prince, on the ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, and on the happy Marriage betwixt the Princeſs *Louiſa* and the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, the ſame was reſolved in the Affirmative; whereupon this Court doth nominate and appoinr *George Heathcote*, *Robert Willimott*, *Richard Hoare*, and *Edward Gibbon*, Eſqrs; Aldermen, Mr. Deputy *Joſeph Ayliffe*, Mr. Deputy *Thomas Sandford*, Mr. *Henry Siſſon*, *Robert Biſhop*, Eſq; Mr. *James Heywood*, Mr. *James Hodges*, Mr. *Thomas Harriſon*, and *Criſpe Gaſcoyne*, Eſq; Commoners, to withdraw immediately, and, with the Aſſiſtance of Mr. Recorder and Mr. Common Serjeant, to prepare an Addreſs for the Purpoſe aforeſaid; and the ſaid Committee withdrew accordingly, and being returned, preſented to this Court an Addreſs by them prepared purſuant to the ſaid Reſolution, which being read twice, was agreed to without any Amendment in the Words following, *Nemine Contradicente.*

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, *in Common-Council aſſembled.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council aſſembled, moſt humbly approach your Throne with Hearts full of the ſincereſt Wiſhes for the Honour and Proſperity of your ſacred Perſon and Government, and beg Leave to offer our moſt hearty Congratulations upon your ſafe Return to theſe your *Britiſh* Dominions.

Permit us, Royal Sir, at the ſame Time to expreſs our Joy, that your happy Arrival hath been bleſſed with the ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales* of a Prince: An auſpicious Omen and further Pledge of our future Happineſs by the Increaſe of your Royal Progeny, to defend our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and protect our Trade and Commerce,

always confiding, that a Race of Princes deſcended from your Majeſty, will be ever mindful to preſerve theſe Bleſſings to our lateſt Poſterity.

We further beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon the Marriage of your Royal Daughter the Princeſs *Louiſa* to the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, by which Alliance we have Reaſon to hope, that the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Europe* will be more firmly united.

We ſhall ever think it our indiſpenſable Duty to pray, That the Hearts and Affections of your Loyal Subjects may be the juſt and grateful Reward of your Paternal Care and Protection; That your Majeſty's Reign may be long and glorious over a free, dutiful, and united People; and that the Sceptre of theſe Realms may always remain in your Royal Family.

And it is ordered, that the ſaid Addreſs be fairly tranſcribed and ſigned by the Town Clerk, and preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Court.

It is ordered by this Court, that Mr. Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, do forthwith wait on his Majeſty, to know his Royal Will and Pleaſure when this Court ſhall attend him with the ſaid Addreſs.

And they are likewiſe to wait on their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, to know their Pleaſure when this Court ſhall attend them with their Compliments on the ſafe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs and the Birth of a Prince.

And on the 19th, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council waited on his Majeſty at St. *James*'s with their ſaid Addreſs, to which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

'I Thank you for this Addreſs, and for the Expreſſions of your Duty and Affection to me and my Family. The City of *London* may always depend upon my Favour and Protection.'

They were received very graciouſly, and had all the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

Great

Great Fault was found with the City for not mentioning upon this Occaſion his Majeſty's Victory at *Dettingen*, as it was affectedly called by all the Dependers upon the Court; and their Neglect in this Particular occaſioned a Multitude of Addreſſes from the Country, which I ſhall take Notice of in their proper Place.

Likewiſe in purſuance of the abovementioned reſolutions, they waited on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* at *Leiceſter* Houſe on the 15th of *December*, and made their Compliments as follows.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſſes,

'We the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-'Council-Men of the City of *London*, humbly beg 'Leave to preſent our moſt hearty Congratulations, 'upon the ſafe Delivery and happy Recovery of Ma-'dam your Royal Highneſs, and the Increaſe of your 'illuſtrious Family, by the Birth of another Prince; 'an Event, which muſt greatly contribute to our Happineſs, as it ſtrengthens our preſent Conſtitution, 'and yields a further Proſpect of its Continuance in 'the Proteſtant Succeſſion of his Majeſty's Royal 'Line.

'We cannot ſufficiently expreſs our Joy, when we 'reflect on the many eminent Virtues, which we promiſe ourſelves will be tranſmitted from your Royal 'Highneſſes to your Poſterity; formed with the ſame 'generous and benevolent Diſpoſitions, for which you 'are ſo univerſally admired; and inſtructed by the 'ſame great Examples to pay a dutiful Obedience to 'his Majeſty, and a tender Regard for the Liberties of 'his Subjects.

'Permit us likewiſe, Sir, to make uſe of this Opportunity, to return you our particular Thanks for 'the repeated Declarations of your Attachment to the 'Intereſts and Welfare of our City, of which you 'have ſo graciouſly condeſcended to become a Member; and with Minds truly ſenſible of the high Honour of your Princely Patronage and Protection, we 'offer up our conſtant Prayers, that your Royal Highneſſes may enjoy all Happineſs and Proſperity; and 'that your Deſcendants may ſucceſſively continue the 'Bleſſings derived from you to the lateſt Poſterity.'

To

To which his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

'I return you mine and the Princeſs's Thanks for 'this Inſtance of your Duty to the King, and of your 'Regard to us. My Children will, I hope, deſerve 'the Affection you now ſhew towards them; and 'I'll endeavour to inculcate early thoſe Sentiments into 'them, as are agreeable to the Laws and Liberties of 'the Country they have had the Happineſs to be born 'in. This City may always depend on my hearty 'Wiſhes for her Trade and Welfare.'

The Prince, whoſe Birth occaſioned this Addreſs, was born on the 14th of *November*, and was chriſtened by the name of *William-Henry*, the Prince of *Orange*, the Duke of *Cumberland*, and the Princeſs *Amelia* being Sponſors.

Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs choſen.

The Citizens of *London* being reſolved to continue their Excluſion of Sir *George Champion* from the Chair *, in Spight of all Attempts that might be made in his Favour, the following Article was publiſhed in our News Papers on the 28th of *September*, being the Day before the Election of a Lord Mayor, *viz.*

Yeſterday, at a Meeting of a great Number of Liverymen at Vintners-Hall, it was unanimouſly agreed to ſupport the Nomination of *Robert Weſtley* and *Henry Marſhall*, Eſqrs; Aldermen, at the Common Hall To-morrow, that one of them may be choſen Lord Mayor of this City for the Year enſuing: And notwithſtanding the private Intereſt that is making by the publick Offices and great Companies for a certain Alderman, it is hoped that the brave and independent Liverymen, who have ſo frequently maintained their Right and Freedom of Election, will not at this Juncture, by an over Security, ſuffer one to be impoſed on them whom they have ſo often rejected as unworthy of the important Truſt.

And next Day the ſaid Alderman *Weſtley*, and Alderman *Marſhall* being accordingly returned by the Common-Hall, the Court of Aldermen choſe the former,

* *See* Annals *for* 1739. *Vol.* 1*ſt*, *P.* 219.

who entered upon this Office as uſual, on the 29th of *October* following.

March 24th, At a Wardmote held at *Cutler's-Hall*, for the Election of an Alderman of *Vintry* Ward, in the Room of Sir *William Rous*, Knt. deceaſed, *Edward Gybbon* of *Putney*, Eſq; was choſen without Oppoſition. And *May* 9th, at a Wardmote held in *Cripplegate* Church, for the Election of an Alderman for that Ward, in the Room of Sir *John Williams*, Knt. deceaſed, *John Blatchford*, Eſq; an eminent Refiner in *Silver-ſtreet*, was choſen without Oppoſition.

Of the Gentlemen who had been drank to by the Lord Mayor, as ſufficiently qualified to ſerve the Office of Sheriff for the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, *Charles Cutts*, Eſq; Grocer, and *William Quilter*, Eſq; Leatherſeller, paid their fine on the 23d of *June*, and *Hezekiah Walker*, Eſq; Plumber, did the ſame on the 24th, on which Day *Horatio Townſhend*, Eſq; Draper, and *William Chiſelden*, Eſq; Surgeon, were choſen Sheriffs; but the former having paid his fine, and the latter having ſworn off, *Thomas Lockyer*, Eſq; Draper, and *Stephen Daubuz*, Eſq; Lorriner, were choſen into that Office on the 7th of *July*. Of theſe two the former refuſed to ſerve, or pay his fine, on Account of his being a Diſſenter, and the latter ſwore off; therefore on the 19th of the ſame Month, *James Danſie*, Eſq; Surgeon, and *James Brace*, Eſq; Ironmonger, were choſen, but the former paid his fine, and the latter ſwore off, as did at the ſame time *John Aſhley*, Eſq; Draper; whereupon Mr. Alderman *Ladbrooke*, and Mr. Alderman *Calvert* were choſen on the 26th, and on the 29th of *September* were accordingly ſworn into that office.

Charge to a grand Inqueſt.

As there is every Year on St. *Thomas*'s Day a grand Inqueſt choſen in each Ward of the City of *London*, the following Charge which was this Year given by the Alderman of *Farringdon* without, to the Inqueſt choſen for that Ward, will ſhew the Buſineſs and the Duty of the Perſons choſen into that Office. This Charge was as follows:

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

IT is hereby given you in Charge, that you preſent unto me the Names and Surnames of ſuch Perſons dwelling in this Ward as are able to paſs in a Grand Jury by themſelves; that is to ſay, every Grand Juryman to be worth in Goods 100 Marks; and alſo the Names and Surnames of ſuch Perſons as are able to paſs in a Petty Jury by themſelves; that is to ſay, every Petty Juryman to be worth in Goods 30 Marks, to the End and Purpoſe that the Names of the Perſons reſpectively appointed to ſerve on ſuch Juries in the Mayor's and Sheriffs Courts of this City, may be endorſed on the Back of your Indenture, and returned by me unto the Court of Aldermen.

You are in the next Place to take Notice, that in your Indentures you return no other Perſons for Conſtables, but ſuch as have been choſen at this Ward-mote in their own Right and Turn; and you are to inform ſuch of the Conſtables ſo choſen, who ſhall deſire to have Deputies, that they recommend thoſe only for whoſe Honeſty and Integrity they will anſwer; and theſe you are to preſent at the Time you make your Return to the Court of Aldermen.

You are alſo required to preſent all ſuch Perſons as keep open Shops and Warehouſes, to carry on Trades within this Ward, and are not free of this City; or ſuch, who being free of the City, employ Foreigners in their Trade, contrary to the ſeveral Acts of Common-Council made to that Purpoſe.

You are likewiſe to ſearch and examine the Shops of ſuch who ſell by Weights and Meaſures, to ſee that they be equal to the true Standard; and if in your Search you find any deficient therein, you are to ſeize the ſame, and ſend them to the Chamberlain at *Guildhall*, and make Preſentment of the Name of the Defaulter.

You muſt endeavour likewiſe to find out if there be any Keepers of Taverns, Inns, Coffee-houſes, Ale-houſes, Victualling-houſes, Cellars, or Private Houſes, who ſell Beer, Ale, or any Kind of Spirituous Liquours without Licence; and whether any of them keep their Houſes open at late and unſeaſonable Hours

of

of the Night, or harbour any Perſons of ill Repute, or ſuffer Riots, Tumults, and Diſorders therein, to the Annoyance and Diſturbance of their Neighbourhood; and you are particularly enjoined to preſent all ſuch Perſons as are ſuſpected to keep Houſes of ill Fame in any of the Streets, By-Lanes, or Alleys, within this Ward, which of late have been generally complained of, as ſet up not only to ſerve the wicked Purpoſes of Lewdneſs and Debauchery, but of Theft and Robbery; and whereby Breaches of the Peace, and even Murders, have been inhumanly committed; and therefore you are required, that in your Preſentments you inſert the Names and Surnames of all Perſons keeping ſuch Houſes, with their Additions and Places of Abode, and ſufficient Proofs of their Offences, that they may be effectually proſecuted according to Law.

Laſtly, it is your Duty to preſent all bad Pavements, and Encroachments that are made upon the common Streets, or Ground of the City, by Rails, Walls, Cellar-Doors, or Jettings-out, and all Houſes that appear in ſuch Ruin and Decay as to be in Danger of falling; and all Sheds, Wheelbarrows, Chairs, and other Obſtructions to the common Paſſage of the People, in order that Care may be hereafter taken to abate or remove ſuch Nuſances.

Eaſt-India Dividend increaſed.

June 22d, was held a general Court of the *Eaſt-India* Company, when the Directors laid a State of their Affairs before them, and thereupon it was unanimouſly reſolved to divide *four per Cent.* at *Chriſtmas* then next, for the half Year's Dividend then coming due, their Dividend for ſome ſome Years before having been but *ſeven per Cent. per Annum.* At the ſame time it was reſolved, to impower the Directors to build Ships on Account of the Company; and the Dividend of *three and a half per Cent.* for the half Year due at *Midſummer* enſuing, was declared to be payable the 29th of *July*.

Account of the Loſs of the Princeſs *Louiſa*.

This Year we had the following Accounts of the Loſs of the Princeſs *Louiſa*, an *Eaſt-India* Ship, the firſt in a Letter from *Alexander Fea*, a Midſhipman on

on board the *Winchester Indiaman*, to his Father in the *Minories*, dated at *St. Jago*, *April* 22, 1743.

'This will acquaint you with the bad News of the 'Wreck of the Princess *Louisa*, on the Rocks of the 'Island of *May*, of which the following is a par- 'ticular Account: On *Sunday* Morning, *April* 17, 'we saw the Island of *Cape Bona Vesta*, and kept 'under sail all Day with a pleasant Gale, and at 'Sun-set the Princess *Louisa* hoisted her Colours and 'shortened her Sail, and run under our Top-Sails on 'account of the Land: At eight o'Clock the *Louisa* 'fired a Gun to alter the Course, and soon after 'twelve we saw Land on our Larboard Bow, on 'which we fired a Gun and shewed Lights and false 'Fires, and wore Ship and laid her Head to the East- 'ward. At one o'Clock, *Monday* Morning, *April* '18, finding she drew from us, we wore Ship and 'clapp'd upon a Wind, and stood to the Westward 'after her; at two o'Clock she fired two Guns, 'which we answered by shewing a Number of 'Lights; soon after she fired four Guns one after the 'other, and at three o'Clock she fired two more, and 'soon after we thought we saw the Breakers. Im- 'mediately we fired two Guns, hoisted Lights, 'tacked about and stood to the Eastward: At four 'o'Clock the Body of the Isle bore S. W. by S. about 'four Miles distance from Shore; at Break of Day 'could see nothing of the *Louisa*, and at Sun-rising 'tack'd and stood to the Westward, and soon after 'saw her among the Breakers, bearing N. W. by 'W. without any Masts in her, only her Bolt- 'sprit, Sprit-sail Yard, Gib-Boom and Ensign-Staff: 'At Day-light we hoisted our Ensign and stood with- 'in three Miles of her: At seven o'Clock in the 'Morning we hoisted out our Pinnace and Yawl, 'and Mr. *John Samson* in the Pinnace, and Mr. *Quin* 'in the Yawl, put off from the Ship with an Intent 'to assist them; but about half an Hour after nine 'they both returned, and told us that they had not 'been able to give them any Help on account of the 'Rocks, and the Sea making a free Passage over and 'over them; and that several of them flock'd upon 'the Poop and some upon the Bowsprit, and when

'they

'they ſaw our Boats coming they wav'd their Hats 'and Caps and called to them; but the Chief Mate 'told them, with a Speaking Trumpet, that he 'could do nothing to ſave their Lives without the 'greateſt Hazard of loſing their own, the Sea being 'ſo very dangerous. About ten we ſent the Pinnace 'again to their Aſſiſtance; but, when ſhe came near 'them, found the Ship had parted in two, and could 'ſee no body but one Man that was on the Gib-'Boom, and ſoon after ſhe went all in Pieces. I ſend 'this to you by the Way of a Snow that belongs to '*New-England*, and hope to have the Bleſſing of 'ſeeing you on my Return to *England*.'

I am yours, &c.

Alexander Fea.

And the ſecond in a Letter from *Stephen Lightfoot*, Surgeon of the Princeſs *Louiſa Indiaman*, to *Richard Boddicoat*, Eſq; dated at *Barbadoes*, *June* 23, 1743.

'On Monday Morning, half an Hour paſt one, '*April* 18, we run on Shore on a Riff of Rocks, the 'N. E. Part of the Iſle of *May*, about two Leagues 'Diſtance from the Shore. The Ship ſtruck a great 'Number of Times before we ſtuck, and remained 'whole till about nine o'Clock in the Morning, 'at which Time ſhe parted in about the Midſhip 'Middle of the Ship, and the fore Part of her veered 'round to the Poop. The Captain called to the Gun-'ner to fling a Rope from the Boltſprit; I ſtood 'ready to receive it, but was waſh'd by a Surge, and 'almoſt jamm'd to Death between the Cut-water and 'the Side of the Ship; but eſcaping that Danger, I 'got upon a Piece of Board, and ſeeing a little Boy 'drowning by my Side, I took him upon the Board 'with me, but we were beat off by one of the Sur-'ges, and buried ſeveral Feet under Water. When 'I was a little recovered, I thought it Time to en-'deavour to ſave myſelf, and ſeeing Part of the 'Main-Deck a little Diſtance from me, I ſwam to 'it, and having got upon it, by its Aſſiſtance, and 'ſwimming together, got ſafe on Shore, though not 'without great Difficulty, for the Breakers broke 'over my Head ſeveral Times; when I had got

'near

'near Land a large Shark ſwam by me, but never 'offered to touch me. I had, before I was waſh'd 'off, ſtripp'd myſelf ready for ſwimming, not know-'ing the ill Conſequences attending the being naked 'in the Sun for ſeveral Hours together in that hot 'Climate; if I had, I ſhould have choſen to have 'run the Riſque of my Cloaths drowning me, rather 'than ſuffer what I did; for I was ſo burnt and bli-'ſter'd that it flung me into a Fever for fifteen 'Days afterwards, and I was afraid of a Mortifica-'tion in my Back by lying upon it; for I was not 'able to turn myſelf on my Sides. It happen'd very 'fortunate for me, that one of the Ships that were 'loading with Salt in the Iſle of *May*, had a Sur-'geon on Board, by whoſe Aſſiſtance I got well 'again. When our Ship ſtruck, Captain *Stuart* in 'the *Wincheſter* was about a Mile a-ſtern of us, but 'by firing, and making other Signals of Diſtreſs, ſhe 'eſcaped.

'In the Morning ſhe ſent her Boats to our Aſſi-'ſtance; but they could not come within half a 'Mile of our Ship for fear of the Breakers, which 'broke over her to a very great Height. We ſaved 'nothing. I had a Pair of Gold Buttons which I 'valued, and put them in my Mouth to ſave them, 'but they were taken from me by the *Portugueze*, 'together with a Diamond Ring. The Captain be-'haved with great Preſence of Mind and Courage 'during the whole Time, as did ſome of the other 'Officers; but the common Sailors ſeeing the Diffi-'culty and Danger they were in, and deſpairing of 'ſaving their Lives, drank off whole Bottles of 'Brandy; (whether to render themſelves inſenſible 'of the Pain of Death, or to deaden the Remorſe of 'Conſcience attending the End of an ill ſpent Life, 'I can't pretend to determine) and were drowned in 'the Forecaſtle.

'Thus I have given a full Account of this Miſ-'fortune; and though I had the Happineſs to ſave 'my own Life, I am ſorry to tell you we had in all 'ſeventy-four very clever Fellows drowned.

I am yours, &c.

Stephen Lightfoot.

Mr. *Knight* admitted to compound with the *South-Sea* Company.

There was this Year a great Conteſt among the Proprietors of the *Southſea* Company, which was occaſioned by an Application made to them by the famous Mr. *Robert Knight*, Caſhier of that Company in the memorable Year 1720. Mr. *Knight* had before obtained his Pardon from the Crown, and was now to offer a Sum of Money to the Company by way of Compoſition for all Claims they had upon him. Accordingly at a general Court held the 27th of *January*, the Directors acquainted the Proprietors that Mr. *Knight* had offered 10,000 *l.* by way of Compoſition, and immediately upon this a Motion was made in theſe Words, 'That Mr. *Robert Knight*, upon payment of 'the Sum of 10,000 *l.* within three Months, have a 'full Diſcharge of all Demands of the Company; and 'that the Court of Directors be impowered to affix the 'Company's Seal to ſuch Diſcharge.' As ſome Motion to this Purpoſe was expected, the following Letter was publiſhed in the *Daily Poſt* of the 20th, *viz.*

To the Proprietors of the South-Sea *Stock.*

Gentlemen,

YOU are to be called together the 27th Inſtant to conſider of a Propoſal from Mr. *Knight*, Caſhier to the *South-Sea* Company in the Year 1720. As to his Conduct in that Year, you need only read over the ſeveral Acts of Parliament paſſed for forfeiting the Eſtates of the late *South-Sea* Directors and of the Caſhier himſelf by Name. There you will ſee his Guilt deſcribed; There you will ſee him conſidered as one of the principal confederates in that moſt wicked and deteſtable Scheme; and he is there charged as indebted to the Company in no leſs a Sum than 860,000 *l.* for which Sum I hear 5000 *l.* will be offered to you on the 27th Inſtant as a reaſonable Compoſition.

His Friends perhaps will tell you he is old, That 'tis not worth his while to give more, That he may die ſoon in *France*, and then the Company will have nothing.——Do not ſuffer yourſelves to be amuſed, Gentlemen, with ſuch idle Pretences; Conſider the Company is now inveſted by Act of Parliament with all the Powers that the Truſtees were formerly poſſeſſed of;

of; The Company has Authority by their Directors to examine any Persons suspected to be possessed of any of Mr. *Knight*'s Estate, and if such Persons do not discover, they are to forfeit treble the Value, and to be imprisoned for one Year. Exert your Power, and I will answer for it you will see abundant Cause to reject the trifling Offer intended to be made you. Before you think of accepting of it, be pleased to call upon the Advocates for Mr. *Knight* to answer the following Queries.

Q. 1. When Mr. *Knight* dies, will he not have a Representative for his very large Fortune equally liable to the Demands of the Company, and will not *then* the Court of Directors execute the Powers vested in them by Act of Parliament, and may they not *now* examine *Knight*'s Relations on Oath as the Act directs, to discover what Estate he has in *England*, and if none of them has received Money from him since he left the Kingdom, which Money belongs to the Company by Act of Parliament?

Q. 2. Whether any Proposal at all ought to be received from Mr. *Knight* till he has laid a true State of his Affairs before the Company, and till the Company has availed itself of his Evidence to recover several hundred thousand Pounds which he has lent of the Money belonging to the Company, and which otherwise will be irreparably lost for want of the Evidence he might have been compelled to give, if he had not made his Escape out of the Kingdom?

Q. 3. As Mr. *Knight* appears by the several Acts of Parliament to be one of the most guilty Persons concerned, whether he ought not to submit to the same Examination that the least guilty among the Directors was obliged to, and whether he who fled from the Justice of his Country, and carried away Part of the Effects of the Company, as appeared by the Letter he left behind him, does not deserve to be made subject to greater Penalties than they who submitted to the Terms prescribed them by the Act of Parliament?

Q. 4. Whether it is reasonable to suppose that the Bank will accept of a Composition from Mr. *Waite* of seven Farthings in the Pound upon the Sum that he has defrauded that Company of, or indeed of any Composition at all?

Q. 5. Did the M———y acquaint the Directors, or any of them, with the Application made to the Crown by Mr. *Knight* for his Pardon; if they did, why did not the Directors call a General Court upon it?

Q. 6. If any of the preſent Court of Directors ſhould vote, or make Intereſt for Mr. *Knight* to get his Diſcharge, without firſt inſiſting upon his doing the Company Juſtice for their Claims, whether ſuch Director can be thought to do his Duty, or to act with the ſame Prudence and Caution that a private Man would uſe in his own Affairs; and whether the Leading Directors, after ſerious Reflection, would be willing to afford their Enemies a Handle to inſinuate either *that they have been brought over by indirect Means, or that a publick Example gives them Offence.*

Gentlemen,

Since ſome Perſons, by the Intereſt they are making for the Diſcharge of Mr. *Knight*, have recalled to your Minds the fatal Miſchiefs brought upon the Company, and the whole Kingdom, by the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors and Caſhier, in the Year 1720, I hope you will attend the General Court on the 27th Inſtant, and ſhew the World that you deſign to the utmoſt of your Power to diſcourage ſuch execrable Schemes for the Time to come, as well as to do yourſelves Juſtice; not by accepting a trifling Compoſition from the late Caſhier, but by inſiſting upon his Evidence, and a full Diſcovery of his Effects, before you liſten to any Propoſal, either from him, or from any other Perſon on his Behalf. I am,

Gentlemen,

Jan. 18, 1742. *Your moſt humble Servant,*
A Proprietor.

And on the 24th another Letter was publiſhed, as follows, *viz.*

To the Proprietors of the South-Sea *Stock.*

Gentlemen,

I Have, with great Pleaſure, read over an Addreſs to you, containing a Set of Queries, publiſhed in the

the *Daily Poſt* of *Thurſday*, and the *Evening Poſt* of *Saturday* laſt, relating to the Offer intended to be made you in behalf of Mr. *Knight*, Caſhier to the *South-Sea* Company in the Year 1720. 'Tis a known Maxim, That he who ſues for Favour ſhould firſt do Juſtice; and therefore I hope the Gentleman who deſigns to riſe up on the 27th Inſtant, in order to move the Queſtion, will be able to ſhew at the ſame Time, that Mr. *Knight* has made the Company all the Reparation in his Power. If the Gentleman is not prepared to do this, I ſhall be heartily out of Countenance for him, let him be who he will, even though he ſhould prove the greateſt Enemy I have in the World.

According to my Apprehenſion, and from what I have always underſtood as an inconteſtable Truth, Mr. *Knight* is ſo far from deſerving any Favour from the Company, that his Conduct ever ſince he fled the Kingdom has been in the higheſt Degree unjuſtifiable. For what is the whole Courſe of his Life in *France* but a Continuation of his former Frauds, and a daily Repetition of the ſame Crimes? Does he not vie in Eclat with the Princes of the Blood themſelves? At whoſe Coſt, and from what Source does he furniſh out ſuch a Profuſion of Luxury and Extravagance, and wantonly inſult over the Miſery of Thouſands whom he has cruelly reduced to Beggary and Rags? Is it not notorious that his Table is every Day ſpread even with Royal Magnificence? Is not this being deaf to the Cries of the Fatherleſs, and devouring the Bread of the Widow?

I muſt confeſs I was under infinite Surprize to learn by the Queries abovementioned, that the *Grace* granted to Mr. *Knight*, was afterwards refuſed to Mr. *Creſſener*; for the Guilt of the one, though great, bears no ſort of Proportion to that of the other. It ſeems too the Caſe of *Creſſener* was referred to the Attorney-General for his Opinion upon it; who, to his Honour be it ſpoken, ſummoned the Creditors together, and, upon the Strength of their Objections, made his Report againſt granting the Pardon. But I never heard that any of this Ceremony was uſed in the Caſe of Mr. *Knight*; from whence I will take upon me

to conclude, that *he* has *ſome very particular and extraordinary Merit*, which it may not at preſent be proper to make known to the Publick. Beſides, I am willing to perſuade myſelf that no one has been ſo wicked and daring as to impoſe on the Royal Clemency by falſe or plauſible Repreſentations, and, God be praiſed! his Majeſty's Love for Juſtice is none of the leaſt ſhining of his great and amiable Qualities. I will therefore once more repeat it, Mr. *Knight* has ſome very *uncommon Merit* to recommend him: For no M—n—ſt—r was ever abandon'd enough to write over his own Door———

Here oh! ye mighty Felons, ye who rob for Millions, who boldly plunder a whole Nation at a Stroke, here ye may find a Screen! here an Aſylum!

I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt humble Servant,

A Brother Proprietor.

In Anſwer to theſe the following was publiſhed on the 27th, *viz.*

Some Obſervations on a Letter in the Daily Poſt *of the 20th of January*, 1742. *Addreſs'd to the Proprietors of the* South-Sea *Stock.*

MR. *Knight*, 'till the Year 1720, was as generally eſteemed as known; and if he fell in that Year, when ſo few ſtood, a good-natured Man would chuſe to recollect ſuch Circumſtances as might extenuate, (and many ſuch there were) rather than aggravate his Fault: But inſtead of this, the Writer of the Letter in the *Daily Poſt* of the 20th Inſtant, after concluding Mr. *Knight* Guilty, from the Preambles of ſeveral Acts of Parliament (which have been thought by many unprejudiced Perſons very extraordinary, both as to the Matter and Manner of paſſing them,) has affirmed, that Mr. *Knight* ſtands *thereby* charged as indebted to the Company in no leſs a Sum than 860,000 *l.*

If Truth would ſerve the Turn, every Man would uſe it; but when it will not, ſome Perſons are not overſcrupulous in the Choice of Means, even when they are cenſuring others for want of Honeſty. If the

the Letter-Writer could make the Proprietors believe, that Mr. *Knight* was really Debtor to the Company, in ſo great a Sum as 860,000 *l.* this, beſides the Tendency it would have to inflame the Proprietors againſt him, would lead them to think, that a great Part of that Sum may probably remain in his Hands; and conſequently to look upon any Sum he may offer as a Trifle: Whereas, had the Writer informed the Proprietors (as the Fact is) that in an Act made (amongſt other Things) for Payment of Mr. *Knight*'s Creditors, (which Payment was obſtructed by the Company's Claim) this great Sum was mentioned, barely as a Claim entered before the Truſtees, and that this Claim had not been proſecuted; and at the ſame time had told them, that 700,000 *l.* of it aroſe, not from Money received by Mr. *Knight*, but on the contrary, from the Subſcribers to the third and fourth Subſcription having failed to pay their Subſcription-Money; and that this Deficiency had been reported to the Directors in the beginning of *Auguſt* 1720; and that the Reſidue of the 860,000 *l.* had been ſatisfy'd by Mr. *Knight*'s Eſtates veſted in the Truſtees, which had yielded to the Company about 190,000 *l.* after Payment of the Company, and all his other Creditors; theſe Truths would not have anſwered the Writer's End, and were therefore (to ſay no worſe of the Letter) omitted.

It is likewiſe affirmed in the Letter, that Mr. *Knight* has lent ſeveral 100,000 *l.* of the Company's Money, which may be loſt for want of his Evidence. If this Fact is true, 'tis ſtrange that it ſhould be known only to the Writer of this Letter; and before it is believed, ſome better Evidence of it will be expected, than the bare Affirmation of one, who does not appear to be very cautious in affirming Facts.

The introducing the Caſe of Mr. *Waite* with the *Bank* on this Occaſion, could proceed from nothing but the Pleaſure of making an ill-natured Compariſon; which the Writer would ſurely have deny'd himſelf, had he conſidered the Difference between the two Caſes: Mr. *Waite* is ſuppoſed to have carry'd off what he was intruſted with; Mr. *Knight*, when he left the Kingdom, had in his Cuſtody upwards of

260,000 *l.* of the Company's Bonds, and in his Power near 200,000 *l.* of the Company's Caſh; all which he deſignedly left behind him, from a Principle of Honour and Integrity, for the Company's Uſe, inſtead of taking them away as the Means of making his Peace: Perhaps the Writer of the Letter, rather than not find fault, may blame Mr. *Knight*'s Conduct in this Particular.

Conſidering the malicious Spirit which appears throughout this Letter, and another in the *Daily Poſt* of the 24th Inſtant, (which is probably the Work of the ſame delicate Hand) it may be thought unneceſſary to have taken any Notice of either; but leſt any Perſons ſhould think it impoſſible for any Man, how eſtabliſhed ſoever his Character may be for Ill Nature, and the Want of Decency, to miſrepreſent Facts in ſo groſs a Manner, it was thought proper, for the ſake of Truth and Juſtice, to make theſe few Obſervations.

The Letters ſpare nobody. The Writer not contented with miſrepreſenting Mr. *Knight*'s Caſe, has inſinuated, in a manner eaſily underſtood, and deſigned to be ſo, many ſcandalous and groundleſs Reflections on Perſons of the higheſt Rank; and has treated the Directors (whoſe paſt Conduct fully juſtifies the Proprietors Choice of them) in ſuch a Manner, that if the Proprietors in general were to imitate his Example, none but Knaves or Fools would accept of ſuch a Truſt.

And on the 27th, the following was publiſhed by way of Reply, *viz.*

To the Proprietors of the South-Sea *Stock.*

Jan. 26, 1742.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſeeming good Nature with which the Author of the Obſervations of this Day, printed in the *Daily Advertiſer*, begins his Addreſs to you, would, if put in Practice, introduce all manner of Confuſion and Diſorder in Society, and therefore it may be juſtly called by another Name; it is ſetting up a Compaſſion for one guilty Man in Oppoſition to that which is much

much more juſtly due to Thouſands of innocent Perſons injured by him in the moſt cruel Manner. For the Obſervator to alledge that Mr. *Knight* was as generally eſteemed as known before the Year 1720, that is before he fell, it amounts to no more than this; That Mr. *Knight* was thought to be an honeſt Man before he was found to be otherwiſe; and if the Obſervator would inſinuate, as he ſeems with great Modeſty to do, that Mr. *Knight* remained an honeſt Man after he fell, though he was declared to be otherwiſe by the united Voice of the whole Kingdom, within and without Doors, he has my Leave to make all the Impreſſion he can by ſuch an Apology for his Friend, without any Sort of Interruption from me. I ſhall only ſtate a few Matters of Fact in Anſwer to his Obſervations, firſt referring you to thoſe Acts of Parliament, in the Body of which, as well as in their Preambles, Mr. *Knight*'s Guilt is declared; and if the ſaid Acts have been liable to any Exception, it muſt be for blending too much thoſe who were only paſſive with thoſe who were notoriouſly in the Secret of all the fatal Tranſactions of the Year 1720; one of which Mr. *Knight* appears to be in almoſt every Article of the Report of the Secret Committee.

As to the 860,000 *l.* the Letter Writer of the 20th Inſtant could not particularize it, having never been able to get a Sight of Mr. *Knight*'s Caſh Accounts; but, he preſumes, the Court of Directors will ſoon lay the Account, on which the ſaid Claim is founded, before the General Court: And as to the 700,000 *l.* it is certain that Sum did ariſe from the third and fourth Subſcription; for an Explanation of which be pleaſed to peruſe the Vote of the Houſe of Commons on the 25th of *February*, 1721, viz. *Reſolv'd*, nemine contradicente, *that the ſuppoſed Deficiency of* 600,000 l. *upon the third Money Subſcription, and of* 100,000 l. *on the fourth Money Subſcription, taken by the* South-Sea *Company, ought to be made good and anſwered to the Company by the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors and Caſhier; the ſaid Subſcription being declared, at a General Court of the ſaid Company, holden the 8th Day of* September 1720, *to have been compleated at* 5,000,000, *and at* 2,500,000 l. *reſpectively, and*

and accordingly entered and paſſed to the Credit of the Company in their Caſh-Book.——Thus far the Vote of the Houſe of Commons. Now, Gentlemen, be pleaſed to obſerve, that Mr. *Knight*, being the Caſhier, charges himſelf to have received the full Sum of the firſt Payment on both Subſcriptions, and accordingly his Accounts paſſed the Committee of Treaſury of the *South-Sea* Company. He never claimed any Allowance for any Deficiency till a Week before he fled the Kingdom, and then was refuſed his Claim by the Committee of Treaſury; ſo that the Charge of 700,000*l.* on Mr. *Knight's* Eſtate was juſt and right; nor was there any Neceſſity for the Company to proſecute their Claim, as all Mr. *Knight's* Eſtate was forfeited to the Company by Act of Parliament.

As to the many hundred thouſand Pounds lent by Mr. *Knight* of Money belonging to the Company, ſee the Report of the Secret Committee concerning Stock taken in for Members of both Houſes of Parliament, without any Conſideration, or at leaſt any that he durſt own. This will appear by the Votes of the Houſe of Commons in ſeveral Inſtances during the Seſſion of 1721. Now this Stock muſt be either *lent* or *given*; let the Obſervator chuſe which he pleaſes. If it was given, it was given for the worſt of Purpoſes, even to the very Deſtruction of the Company itſelf, and in order to bribe the Parliament at that Time to ſanctify the deſtructive Schemes Mr. *Knight* was engaged in; and therefore, whether lent or given, he was juſtly chargeable with thoſe Sums to the Company, unleſs he could have ſhewn an Order of the Court of Directors for them.

It farther appears, by the Votes of the 17th of *March* 1721, that the Juſtice of Parliament in theſe Inſtances was baffled for want of ſo material an Evidence as Mr. *Robert Knight*; ſo that the ſeveral Sums ſo lent or given by Mr. *Knight*, are now irrecoverably loſt to the Company.

The Obſervator makes no Attempt to anſwer the *Queries* in the *Daily Poſt* of the 20th Inſtant, and of moſt of them he takes no Notice at all. He has quite ſlipp'd over Mr. *Creſſener's* Caſe, but indeed mentions Mr. *Waite*, without allowing that there is any Parallel between

between him and Mr. *Knight*. Parallel! it is true there is none in the Conſequence of their Frauds; for if one carried away his Hundreds, the other carried away his Thouſands: Nor can it be ſuppoſed that *Waite* robbed the Bank of all it was in his Power to do. As to Mr. *Knight*, it is well known, by thoſe who remember any of the Tranſactions of 1720, that he fled the Kingdom on a *Sunday*, with the utmoſt Hurry and Precipitation, when neither the *Bank* nor the *South-Sea* Houſe were open; and therefore, it is to be preſumed, he had not Time to carry away more than he did, if he had been inclined to do it.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt humble Servant,

A Proprietor.

There were ſeveral other Papers publiſhed upon this Occaſion, and a long Debate upon the Motion, but theſe will ſhew the principal Points in Diſpute, and therefore I ſhall only add, that it being propoſed to determine the Queſtion by a Ballot, which thoſe that were for the Queſtion could not refuſe, the ſame was taken on the 3d of *February*, and on caſting up the Numbers they ſtood thus,

For the Queſtion	410
Againſt the Queſtion	257
Majority	153

January the 20th, ſeveral of the Aldermen of *London*, attended by the Chamberlain, and other Officers of the City, waited on Admiral *Vernon*, at his Houſe in *Jermyn Street*, St. *James's*, and preſented him with the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box, finely embelliſhed with his Arms, *&c.* and valued at 100 *Guineas*, on Account of his retrieving the Honour of the *Britiſh* Flag, by his Conduct and Courage in the *Weſt-Indies*; and on the 24th, the Admiral, accompanied by ſeveral Perſons of Quality, went to *Merchant-Taylor's*

Admiral *Vernon* preſented with his Freedom.

lor's Hall, in *Threadneedle Street*, and took up his Freedom of that Company: After which he went to *Guildhall*, and took up his Freedom of the City; when he preſented the Chamberlain with a Bank Note of 100*l.* to be equally diſtributed among poor Liverymen.

January the 24th, a Pardon paſſed the Great Seal for *Samuel Batters*, late Maſter of his Majeſty's Ship the *Tartar*, of all Indictments, Inquiſitions, *&c.* concerning the Death and Killing of *James Radford*, a Seaman belonging to his Majeſty's Ship called the *Cæſar* *.

CHAP. IV.

An Account of the moſt remarkable Occurrences in the Country Places of England.

Briſtol Addreſs.

AS I have beforementioned, an extraordinary Spirit of addreſſing ſpread itſelf throughout *England* upon his Majeſty's Return from *Hanover*, and among the firſt was that from the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the City of *Briſtol*, in Common Council aſſembled, which was preſented on the 26th of *November*, by *Edward Southwell*, and *Robert Hoblyn*, Eſqrs; the Repreſentatives for the ſaid City; and was as follows.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the City of *Briſtol*, in Common Council aſſembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty's Return to your *Britiſh* Dominions, after the Dangers and Fatigues of a glorious Campaign.

Your Majeſty's Zeal for the Liberties of *Europe* demands the utmoſt Returns of Duty from every Subject of *Great Britain*, who feels in himſelf a juſt Concern for the Rights of his native Country. We cannot therefore conceal, though we want Words fully to expreſs, the Satisfaction which warms our Hearts, when we reflect on the Succeſs which has attended the Arms

* *See Annals for laſt Year, P.* 275.

of

of your Majeſty and your Allies, in Support of a juſt and equitable Balance of Power.

But permit us, Sir, in a more particular Manner, and with all the Sentiments of Duty, Gratitude, and Veneration, to congratulate your Majeſty on your ever-memorable Victory at *Dettingen*, where your Majeſty, with conſummate Wiſdom, commanded, and by your great Example animated the Forces of confederate Nations in the Cauſe of *Europe*.

We beſeech your Majeſty to accept, with theſe Expreſſions of our Duty, our ſincere Congratulation on the Birth of another Son to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*; and on the Marriage of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Louiſa* to the Prince Royal of *Denmark*.

We beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that as we eſteem the Stability of your Majeſty's Throne the only Foundation of our Security, ſo we ſhall make it the Ambition of our Lives to conduct ourſelves in our ſeveral Stations, as become Subjects deeply ſenſible of the Wiſdom and Equity of your Majeſty's Government.

The reſt were all pretty much to the ſame Effect, therefore I need give no more of them; but as they were different from that preſented by the City of *London* on this Occaſion *, I muſt obſerve, that with regard to the City of *London*, it had been an uninterrupted Cuſtom there ever ſince the Acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family, to addreſs the King upon his Return from his *German* Dominions, which Cuſtom the City could not avoid complying with upon this Occaſion; but as they thought, it ſeems, they could not call the Campaign glorious, nor the Skirmiſh at *Dettingen* a Victory, they choſe not to ſay a Word of either: Whereas there had been no ſuch Cuſtom eſtabliſhed with Regard to any other City, Place, or Community in *England*; conſequently, we muſt ſuppoſe, that all the Addreſſes from other Places were prompted or drawn up by Courtiers, or thoſe who had a Mind to be ſo; and the Expreſſions of ſuch Men have not always ſuch a Correſpondence as they ought to have with their real Sentiments, much leſs with the

Reaſon why ſuch Addreſſes differed from that of *London*.

* *See* before P. 215.

Sentiments

Sentiments of the Body of the People; for when ſuch Compliments are propoſed, few Men think it worth their while to oppoſe them, or to alter any Expreſſion the Promoters may be pleaſed to inſert.

Briſtol Exchange opened.

September the 21ſt, the Exchange lately built at *Briſtol* was opened in a very grand and pompous Manner, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, together with the Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Society of Merchants, *&c.* preceded by *French* Horns, having made a ſolemn Proceſſion from the *Guildhall* to the Exchange, where a handſome Speech was made to them by Counſellor *Stephens*, Steward of the Sheriff's Court; and Mr. *Fane*, Clerk of the Merchants Hall, returned the Thanks of that Society to the Mayor and Corporation, for the great Care they had taken in building that Exchange. After which they went to an elegant Dinner provided for them at *Merchants Hall* by Sir *Abraham Elton*, then Mayor of the City, and the ſeveral Companies went to a Dinner provided for them at their reſpective Halls.

Crediton entirely deſtroyed by Fire.

Auguſt the 14th, the whole Town of *Crediton* near *Exeter* was burnt down by an accidental Fire, which continued burning with great Fury for near 24 Hours, all Methods for extinguiſhing it being rendered ineffectual by the Scarcity of Water. It was computed that there were upwards of 300 Houſes conſumed, and that the Damage amounted to above 50000*l.* But what was moſt extraordinary as well as moſt melancholy, though the Fire began at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, a great many unfortunate Perſons were burnt by ſtaying too long in their Houſes, or endeavouring to ſave their Goods.

Wreck plundered.

Among the many Accounts we have from *Wales* of the plundering of Ships drove on Shore in that Country, I cannot help inſerting the following, which we had in a Letter from *Joſhua Lawſon*, Maſter of the *Neptune*, bound from *Antigua* to *Dublin* and *Lancaſter*, laden with Sugar, Rum, Cotton, *&c.* which was forced on Shoar in *Cardigan Bay* in *North Wales*.

IN my laſt, of the 6th Inſtant, I gave an Account of the great Misfortune that befel us the Day before

fore; at which Time I expected, after the People had taken the Cargo, that we ſhould have ſaved the Ship; but the Cargo would not ſatisfy their Avarice, for they had no ſooner diſpoſed of it, than they fell foul of the Ship; they unreef'd the Running Rigging, cut the Stays, (one Fellow in particular cut the Laniards of the Main-Shrouds, then went up and cut them again above his Head; but came down along with them, and broke one of his Legs) they afterwards cut the Maſts by the Board, tore up her Decks, cut out her Knees and Beams, and cut her Bends in twenty Places, for the Sake of the Bolts, *&c.* ript off her Ceiling, tore off her Rudder-Irons, which hath done her Stern-Poſt conſiderable Damage, and made her Rudder good for nothing; in ſhort, they have left nothing above her Bends that they could carry away. After we had made our Proteſt (a Copy whereof the Mate brings with him) I went to *Crikeith*, the Place where the Ship was put aſhore, with an Intent if poſſible to ſave ſome of my Cloaths, (as for the Cargo it was in vain to look after it, being carried off by five or 600 Hands) and about twelve at Night, when I was in Bed, the Houſe where I lay was beſet, by 20 or 30 of thoſe Men who had plundered the Ship; and not being ſatisfied with Ship and Cargo, came there with a Deſign to take away my Life, leſt I ſhould proſecute them.——I look upon theſe People to be worſe than the Cannibals of the Coaſt of *Florida*.—— About three Days ſince, a Veſſel belonging to *Appledore*, bound from *Cork* to *Amſterdam*, being by Streſs of Weather put into St. *George's* Channel, the Ship founder'd off *Barſey* Iſland; the Hands, being ſeven in Number, took to the Boat, and got ſafe on Shore, and whilſt five of them went into the Country to look for Lodging, the People came down and murdered thoſe two that ſtaid by the Boat; ſo that we have great Reaſon to be thankful, after eſcaping the Danger of the Sea, that the Savages ſpared our Lives, when we came on Shoar.——— I hope to be with you after I have diſpoſed of what is left of the Veſſel, which the People here don't value at above 15 *l.* ſo you may imagine what a diſmal Havock, and dreadful Deſtruction

theſe mercileſs, inhuman Raſcals and Villains have committed.

I am, &c.

Jeſhua Lawſon.

From ſuch Accounts as theſe, one would imagine that no Gentleman lived in this part of the Iſland; for ſurely Gentlemen ought, for the Honour of their Country, to exert themſelves in order to prevent the Rabble's being guilty of ſuch Barbarities. I ſhall however obſerve, that two of the Villains concerned in the Murder mentioned in this Letter were diſcovered, condemned and executed, as they moſt juſtly deſerved.

Courage and Humanity of a young Waterman.

January 26th, as the Captain of a Merchant Ship's Wife was going down the River, to meet her Huſband, the Boat, either through Careleſſneſs, or Want of Skill, in the Waterman, was half filled with Water in *Woolwich-Reach*, and was near foundring; on which the Fellow leap'd out and ſwam to Shore, leaving the poor Gentlewoman to ſhift for herſelf: Juſt at this Time three or four Boats were coming up the River, to whom ſhe called, but as the Wind was very high, and a great Tide, they were unwilling to run the Hazard of loſing their own Lives to ſave her, and therefore all kept their Way, except one *Thomas Halſey*, about 18 Years old, (an Apprentice to a Waterman of *Tower* Stairs) that belongs to the *Hand-in-Hand* Fire-Office, who declared, he would ſave her Life, or loſe his own, and accordingly went to her Aſſiſtance, got her into his Boat, and brought her ſafe to *Greenwich*, and afterwards to *London*, and then ſaw her to her Houſe in *Gravel Lane*.

Account of an extraordinary amphibious Creature.

By a Letter from *Cambridge*, dated *February* 1ſt, we had the following Account:

A few Days ſince an amphibious Monſter was brought hither, which has drawn the Attention of the moſt curious of this Univerſity, who are unable to aſſign a proper Name to it; ſome of our Gentlemen call it a Sea-Lioneſs: It was taken the ſixth of laſt Month at *Foſdike Waſh* in *Lincolnſhire*, aſleep on the Sands: 'Twas ſuppoſed to have followed a large Shoal of Herrings, and having over-gorg'd itſelf, fell aſleep, and was diſcovered by ſome Fiſhermen, who imme-

immediately got ſeveral Bull-Dogs and proper Weapons, by which Means they took it. It killed one of the beſt Dogs in the Country, and wounded four or five others, but loſt one of its Eyes in the Engagement. 'Tis bearded like a Tyger, weighs upwards of 500 lb. the Fore-Feet are like a Bear's, the Hind like a Fan, and two Feet wide when extended; its Tail is like a Neat's Tongue; it is ſeven Feet and a half long, and nine Feet round. It is now alive and well, and made a Preſent of to the Univerſity, and as the Sight of it is free, great Numbers of People daily flock to ſee it.

A Murder providentially diſcovered.

From *Reading*, *May* 19th, we had the following extraordinary Account of the Diſcovery of a Murder:

About ſix Weeks ago a Soldier in *Fleming's* Regiment, quarter'd in this Town, deſerted into *Lincolnſhire*, where he fell into Company with a Man and robb'd him of about five Guineas and his Silver Shoe Buckles, after which he murdered him and threw his Body into a Well; ſome time after that the Soldier was taken up for Deſertion and brought hither. A Boy in *Lincolnſhire*, who kept Sheep, loſt a Lamb, and dreamt it was in the abovementioned Well, for which he was laugh'd at; but dreaming again to the ſame Purpoſe, he was determined to look there, where he found the murder'd Man; the Shoe Buckles were known, and the Perſon that had them proved the buying of them of the Soldier, whereupon Warrants were iſſued out for apprehending him, and this Morning he was taken up in the *Forbury*, and committed to the Town Gaol, where he immediately hanged himſelf.

And in *November* we had the following Account from *Deal:*

A young Seaman's extraordinary Eſcape.

That one *Alexander Tompſon*, born at *Peterhead* in the North of *Scotland*, was on *Tueſday* the 14th Inſtant at *Sluiſe* in *Zealand*, where his Companion being on Shore and in Liquor, and refuſing to go with him to *Middleburgh*, where they were bound, he took to the Boat, (a ſmall one, like one of the Deal Cutters,) when the Wind ſpringing up ſtrong at Eaſt, he could not make his Port, but was driven from thence at 12 o'Clock at Night, and ſoon out of his Knowledge. About half Way, as near as he could judge, he ran

foul of a Wreck, but the Wind being ſtrong, and the Boat good, he got clear. Afterwards finding the Sea broke in very hard upon him, he hung his Coat over the Rudder, which in ſome Meaſure broke the Sea, though he was afterwards obliged to bale the Water out with one Hand, while he ſteered with the other. He had no Refreſhment in the Boat of any kind, nor any Thing in the Boat, but Stones for Ballaſt, which he threw overboard; after being ſeven Hours in this miſerable Condition, he was driven over the South Part of the *Goodwin* Sands, to which he was a meer Stranger, having never been there before; and about nine o'Clock providentially got along ſide the Man of War's Tender in the Downs, who took him up.

CHAP. V.

An Account of the moſt remarkable Occurrences in Scotland.

General Aſſembly meets.

HIS Majeſty having this Year again appointed the Right Honourable *Alexander*, Earl of *Leven*, his high Commiſſioner to the Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland*; the ſame met at *Edinburgh May* 12th, and choſe the Reverend Mr. *Robert Wallace*, one of the Miniſters of that City, their Moderator; and having ſate the uſual Time, were prorogued till that Time Twelve Month, without having had any very remarkable Affair before them.

Effects of withdrawing the *Highland* Regiment.

Whilſt the *Highland* Regiment, commanded by Lord *Semple*, were at *Edinburgh*, three of their Wives were on the 1ſt of *April* delivered of ſix Sons and a Daughter, all in good Health and likely to live. As this Regiment was raiſed for preſerving the Peace and preventing Robberies in the *Highlands*, upon its being withdrawn, the Thieves began ſoon to appear in Numbers, and to rob openly and by Force of Arms, of which we had ſeveral Inſtances; one of the moſt remarkable of which we had an Account of in a Letter from *Edinburgh*, dated *November* 15th, as follows:

The Act for diſarming the *Highlands*, though attended at that Time with good Conſequences, yet ſince

ſince the ſending away my Lord *Semple's* Regiment, it is found that a Set of Banditti or Thieves, who never ſurrendered their Arms, have taken an Opportunity to make Depredations, and carry off Cattle from Gentlemen's Eſtates; ſecure in their Arms and Number.—An Inſtance of this happen'd a few Days ago, when nine of theſe Villains, all arm'd, came down from *Davachneſſie* and *Rannoch*, and overawed a great Part of the Country of *Badenoch*, forcing the Inhabitants to capitulate for their Lives, at the Expence of all they poſſeſſed; and carried off, particularly from Mr. *M'Pherſon* of *Killihuntley*'s Tenants, what Sheep they could find. That Gentleman raiſed a Party immediately and purſued them; but moſt of his Men wanted Fire-Arms. They diſcovered the Thieves by the Smoak which they perceived to iſſue from a Hut on a Neighbouring Hill; and having made a proper Diſpoſition for an Attack, they ſurrounded the Place; but it having rained hard, the few Fire-Arms they had were of little Uſe; they were not however deterr'd, and having fallen on with a great deal of Courage and Reſolution, by their Succeſs prevented much Miſchief, only one on each Side being wounded, and the reſt ſubmitted (except four that made their eſcape) and are ſecured in the Priſon of *Ruthven*; and 'tis hoped will meet with due Puniſhment, to deter others, and ſecure the Peace of the Country.

Nay, theſe Thieves became ſo daring, that they openly contemned the Civil Power, an Inſtance whereof we had an Account of from *Fortroſe*, dated *December* 7th, as follows:

Under Silence of this laſt Night, a Party of Men to the Number of forty or fifty, in full Arms, boaſting themſelves to be the People of the Lord *Lovat*, came by Boat to this Place, and landing near the Town, went directly to the Priſon of this Burgh, where were three Priſoners (whom they called of their People) lying in Cuſtody for ſtealing of Cattle, they being apprehended with the Fang ſome Days before; and this Party, with drawn Swords and Piſtols in their Hands, beat and bruiſed the Jailor, broke open the Priſon, and releaſed the Priſoners, carrying them off in Triumph, firing Guns and Piſtols as they went away. Of which

Abuſe of Juſtice, the Magiſtrates think themſelves obliged to acquaint the Publick, that they may not ſuffer Reflections, as if they connived at the Eſcape of noted Criminals, though they are unable to reſiſt ſuch lawleſs Violence.

Conſtables of *Edinburgh* proſecuted.

The Conſtables of the City of *Edinburgh* have, ever ſince the Revolution, aſſumed a Power of ſearching Taverns and Publick Houſes of a *Sunday* Evening, in order to prevent Tipling, and to oblige People to repair betimes to their reſpective Homes; but an End was this Year put to this Practice by a Proſecution of which we had an Account from *Edinburgh*, dated *May* 19th, as follows:

A Complaint having been exhibited before the Juſtices of the Peace of this County laſt *Monday*, by three Gentlemen of Character, againſt *William Baillie*, and *William Hodge*, ſetting forth, that while they were the Night before at Supper, in the *Croſs-Keys* Tavern, the abovementioned Perſons, being Conſtables of this City, attended by a Party of the Guards, had forcibly broke open the Door of the Room in which they were ſitting, and inſulting the Complainers, they were accordingly apprehended till they found Bail; and Yeſterday a Proof was led on both Sides before a very numerous Meeting of the Honourable Juſtices, who found the Libel proven, and amerciate the Defenders jointly and ſeparately in 5 *l.* of Expences, and 20 *s.* of Fine. The Judges were of Opinion, that no Conſtable had a Power to turn the Latchet of a Door except in the Caſe of a Fray. The 5 *l.* was given for the Uſe of the Charity-Workhouſe of this City.

Begging effectually prevented there.

A Charity Workhouſe having been built, and this Year finiſhed at *Edinburgh*, the Magiſtrates thereupon took the moſt proper Method for preventing the Poor from begging in the Streets, an Account of which we had from thence, dated *June* 9th, as follows:

Laſt *Sunday* the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of this City, cauſed intimate in all the Churches here, that all the begging Poor, who had any Title to the Good Town's Charity, ſhould attend upon them at a certain Place appointed, that they might be inrolled, in order to be taken into the Charity Workhouſe, which is to be opened on *Monday* the 20th

20th Inſtant, when they are to be taken in, maintained, and employed; and in the mean Time, gave a proper Allowance, with Certification, if they were found begging, that they would be ſent to the Houſe of Correction; and accordingly have given ſtrict Orders to the City Guard and Serjeants to ſearch for, ſeize, and apprehend all, and whatever Perſons ſhould be found begging after the 7th of *June* Inſtant, and did earneſtly entreat the Inhabitants that they would not give Charity or any Manner of Encouragement to the begging Poor in Time coming.

October 4th came on the Election of Magiſtrates of the City of *Edinburgh* for the enſuing Year, when the Right Hon. *John Couts*, Eſq; was re-elected Lord Provoſt, *Thomas Allan*, *David Inglis*, *James Deans*, and *Archibald Stewart*, Member of Parliament for the City, were choſen Baillies; *Hugh Hathorn* was re-elected Dean of *Gild*; and *John Forreſt* Treaſurer. *Edinburgh* Magiſtrates choſen.

CHAP. VI.

An Account of the moſt remarkable Occurrences in Ireland.

SEPT. 29th, His Grace the Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, with his Dutcheſs, and a great many Perſons of Diſtinction arrived at *Dublin*; and the Parliament of that Kingdom having met on the 4th of *October*, his Grace opened the Seſſion with the following moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, *viz.* *Iriſh* Parliament meets.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

My long Experience of your firm Attachment to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, of your ſteady Zeal and Unanimity in ſeconding his Royal Care for the Proſperity of this Kingdom, and of your obliging Regard, on all Occaſions, to the Eaſe of my Adminiſtration, greatly heightened the Pleaſure with which I received his Majeſty's Commands, to meet you again in Parliament.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Officers to lay before you the Accounts and Eſtimates.

The Part which his Majeſty hath ſo greatly taken, for the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*, hath occaſioned ſome Alterations in his Armies; but as they are far from increaſing the Expence of this Kingdom, I have nothing new in Command from his Majeſty to aſk; and I aſſure myſelf, from your former Conduct, that you will, with the greateſt Chearfulneſs, provide for the National Debt, and continue to ſupport the King's Government with Honour.

The Arms for the Uſe of the Militia being all provided, the Account of the Money diſburſed for that Service ſhall be laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The contagious Diſtemper which rages ſo violently in ſeveral Countries abroad, calls upon you to take into your Conſideration, what Proviſions may be moſt effectual to ſecure this Kingdom from Infection; or if any Part of it ſhall be ſo unhappy as to be viſited by that dreadful Calamity, to ſtop its further Progreſs.

It will naturally fall under your Obſervation, that any further Methods which ſhall be thought proper to prevent the iniquitous Practice of the clandeſtine Running of Goods, muſt, at the ſame Time, greatly tend to the Preſervation of the Lives and Health of his Majeſty's Subjects.

Your Attention to the further extending and improving of the Flaxen and Hempen Manufactures, and every other Meaſure which may conduce to the Trade, Security and Welfare of this Kingdom, will be the moſt agreeable Inſtance of your Duty and Affection to his Majeſty, who is the common Father of all his People.

You may be aſſured, that I ſhall, with the higheſt Satisfaction, concur with you in every Thing that may promote the Publick Good; and, upon all Occaſions, contribute my beſt Endeavours for advancing the Happineſs and Proſperity of the People of *Ireland*.

This

This Speech was anſwered by moſt Loyal Addreſſes as uſual from both Houſes; but as they contained nothing particular, I ſhall not ſpare Room for them. The Seſſion was continued till the 22d of *December*, when, upon a Meſſage from his Grace, both Houſes adjourned at his Deſire till the 9th of *January*; and in this Time the only extraordinary affair that occurred, was as follows:

A Member denied Permiſſion to reſign.

A Petition of the Provoſt and Burgeſſes of the Corporation of *Sligo*, ſetting forth, that *Francis Ormſby*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the ſaid Corporation, hath, for want of Health, not been able to attend his Duty in Parliament ſince the Year 1731; and that there is not the leaſt Probability of his ever recovering his Health, ſo as to be in a Condition to attend the Service of this Houſe; and praying, that a new Writ may iſſue for electing a Burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent Parliament, in the room of the ſaid Mr. *Ormſby*, or that this Houſe may do in the Premiſſes as they ſhall think fit, was preſented to the Houſe and read.

And Mr. Speaker acquainted the Houſe, That he had received a Letter from the ſaid Mr. *Ormſby*, conſenting to the Requeſt of the Corporation; which Letter was read at the Table.

The ſtanding Order of the Houſe, made upon the 21ſt Day of *March*, 1704. (that no new Writs for electing Members of Parliament excuſing themſelves from the Service of this Houſe, do iſſue at the Deſire of ſuch Members) was alſo read.

And a Motion being made, and the Queſtion being put, That a Day be appointed for *Francis Ormſby*, Eſq; to attend in his Place, and that he be ſerved with the Order for ſuch Attendance, and a Copy of the ſaid Petition.

It was carried in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the ſaid *Francis Ormſby* do attend in his Place, upon the firſt *Monday* after the Meeting of the Houſe, after the Receſs.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do write Circular Letters to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Counties, Counties of Cities, and Counties of Towns, within this Kingdom, requiring the Attendance of the Members of the

Houſe upon the ſaid firſt *Monday* after the Meeting of the Houſe, after the Receſs.

A general publick Spirit raiſed in *Ireland.*

The incorporated Society of *Dublin* for encouraging Improvements, continue to diſtribute their Premiums yearly with great Regularity and Juſtice, which has raiſed ſuch a publick Spirit in that Kingdom, that the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Tradeſmen in and about *Kilkenny*, have formed themſelves into a Society of the ſame Nature, and on the 14th of *November* they met, to the Number of 200, at the *Tholſel*, in that Town, and elected *William Evans Morres*, Eſq; their Preſident. The Subſcriptions they have already received, to be diſtributed in Premiums, will amount to about 40 *l. per Annum.* And in order to ſecond their Endeavours, the Corporation have granted 20 Acres of Land, and 30 *l.* a Year for ever, for erecting and maintaining a Charter-School, and have opened a Workhouſe for the Poor to ſpin, *&c.* in which 25 were then employed, and the Number daily increaſing. Theſe Charity-Schools are found to be ſo uſeful and ſo eaſily maintained, that they are thriving and increaſing in all Parts of that Kingdom; of which we had ſeveral exact and particular Accounts this Year publiſhed in our News Papers.

L. *Limerick* clears the Harbour at *Dundalk.*

As the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Limerick* has by his Example been a chief Promoter of this publick Spirit, he has lately given a new Inſtance of it, an Account of which we had lately from *Dundalk*, dated *October* the 29th, and is as follows. That Ships trading there have greatly increaſed, but meeting with Obſtruction and Delay by the Crookedneſs of the Channel, going up and down the ſame; and it being repreſented to the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount *Limerick*, his Lordſhip, out of tender Regard to the Proſperity of his Tenants, and a publick Diſpoſition to promote the Intereſts of his Country, was pleaſed to order above 500 Men to cut a new Channel, and by working at the ſame for ſome Time paſt, have happily ſucceeded therein, ſo that Ships of conſiderable Burden now have free Acceſs directly to the Key, and out of Port.

Great Legacies left to Charitable Uſes.

Even the Biſhops and Clergy of that Kingdom ſeem to concur in this publick and charitable Spirit, as appears

pears from the conſiderable Legacies laſt Year bequeathed to charitable Uſes by the late Primate *; and this Year the late Rev. Dr. *Claudius Gilbert* left by his Will the following Legacies, *viz.*

	L.
To *Stephens*'s Hoſpital ——	100
To the Charitable Fund of Firſt-Fruits	700
To Plate for the College Altar ——	50
To the College Steeple ——	500
To a ſmall Library for lending Books to Batchellors ——	550
To building the Church of *Belfaſt* ——	50
To Plate for ditto ——	50
To Mercer's Hoſpital ——	50
To the Poor of the Pariſh of *Aſtra* ——	30
To the College, for purchaſing an Advowſon to one Living ——	900
	2980

James Bryan, of *Ballintample*, in the County of *Wicklow*, Gent. hath diſcovered a Method of Tanning Leather without Bark; and as the ſame will be of great Service to the Publick, and that he has tried it ſeveral Times, and finds it will anſwer the Purpoſe of Bark, and that by that Method Soal Leather may be tanned in a ſhorter Time than it can be tanned with Bark, and as well, in order that the Publick might be informed thereof, and receive Advantage thereby, he publiſhed his Preſcription as follows. A new Method of Tanning.

Take common Briar Roots, cut off the Part that is above the Ground, waſh the Roots clean, chop the hard Part of the Root into ſmall Pieces, and dry them either in the Sun, or on a Kiln, and when dried, uſe them the ſame Way that Bark is uſed.——The Roots ſhould be taken up before the Sap riſes; and for keeping, they muſt be well dried, but Sun-drying will ſerve for preſent Uſe.

The following Plan for ſcouring Rivers, *&c.* was in *Auguſt* this Year offered to the Publick, *viz.* A Project for draining Bogs.

An Hypotheſis is begged to be admitted, that there are 100,000 Acres of the beſt Land in *Ireland*, at-

* *See Annals for laſt Year p.* 355.

this

this Time, in a great Meaſure, if not altogether, uſeleſs, occaſioned by the gorging of Rivers, Rivulets, and Brooks; and that the annual Loſs to the general Stock of the Nation, is at leaſt ſo many Pounds. Is it not worth the Attention of the Publick, to endeavour to add ſuch an additional Revenue to the National Stock, by recovering ſo much valuable Land? Can it be doubted? But how is it to be done? Why, let every Man ſcour and drain his own Eſtate. No, that won't do; the Perverſeneſs of narrow-minded Neighbours will prove, has proved, one great Obſtruction; for as the Law is in this Point defective, there is no Way to force them; and if a publick-ſpirited Man ſhall ſcour and drain his own Eſtate, unleſs his next Neighbour below him ſhall do the ſame, his Labour is loſt.

To make this plainly intelligible, every one knows, that in all Rivers, not navigable, Rivulets and Brooks, there are Banks, Shallows, Rocks, and Fords, that keep up the Water; that into theſe Rivers, &c. terminate ſeveral Drains from Bogs, and other wet and low Grounds, and from Loughs; that theſe Drains from ſuch Bogs, &c. can be made no deeper than the principal River, &c. into which they fall; now, if theſe principal Rivers were opened, and theſe Banks, Shallows, *&c.* removed for any determinate Length, ſuppoſe two Miles, there might happen to be a Fall or Difference between the Extremes of theſe two Miles, of 8, 10, 12, perhaps 20 Foot. Now, if in the Courſe of theſe two Miles, there might happen to be two or more Rivulets running into it from the neighbouring Country, whatever Number of Feet of a Fall is gained in the principal River, at any determinate Point, the ſame is gained in the Rivulet terminating at that Point, and the ſame, again, is gained in every Drain from any Bog, *&c.* terminating in ſuch Rivulet.

If this Explanation carries any Perſpicuity in it, Gentlemen will eaſily ſee the Neceſſity of a Law, perfectly adapted to carry a proper Scheme for this Purpoſe into Execution; and that every one may, in his own Eſtate, and in his Neighbourhood, conſider the Utility of this Hint, and bring with him to Parliament, or inſtruct his Repreſentative with his Sentiments on it, this Hypotheſis

potheſis is, for ſo ſeeming a publick Good, now publiſhed. As this Thought may be new to many Gentlemen, ſuch may naturally ask how ſuch a Law is to be conceived and executed? One Anſwer is ready, let it be put upon the Foot of the Six Days Labour, reſtricted however to ſuch only as are, or may, if they pleaſe, be profited thereby; for the Infrugality, or Teſtineſs of one, or more Men, ought not to be ſuffered to obſtruct ſo publick a Good. That all ſuch ſhall be obliged to aid in ſcouring the ultimate Drain, which is the great River; that ſuch again only as bounded upon the Subdiviſions, which are the Rivulets and Brooks, or who, by ordering of ſuch Rivulets and Brooks, may derive an Advantage therefrom, be obliged to ſcour ſuch Rivulets and Brooks, and ſuch only, through whoſe Lands any Drain ſhall, or ought to be carried; or who may, if they pleaſe, be profited thereby, are to contribute to the draining and keeping clean ſuch Drains. Now as he who is moſt remote from the principal River is likely to be the greateſt Gainer, by having a Way opened for laying his Lands dry, ſo is he to contribute the greateſt Share of Labour; he is to contribute to ſcour and open the great River, the Rivulet and Brook, as well as his more immediate Drains; whilſt thoſe who bounded on the great River, and are not profited by ſcouring the Rivulets and Brooks, are only to contribute to the opening and ſcouring the great River, and ſo every one in Proportion; and to be, at all Times, bound to keep the great River, Rivulets and Brooks, ſcoured and cleared of all Obſtruction.

The executing of this Law to be in the Judges of Aſſize, who, on a Petition of any Perſon, conformable to the Act, to which a Plan ought to be annex'd, ſetting forth the ſeveral Rivers, Rivulets, and Brooks, which are practicable, and of publick Utility; and the Names of the ſeveral Lands, and the Occupiers thereof at that Time; and the Occupiers in Time coming to be bound by what ſhall be determined on this Plan, who may be profited in Manner aforeſaid, the Judges thereupon to refer the Petition and Plan to any two or more Juſtices of the Peace, who are to ſummon before them the Occupiers mentioned, and to perambulate the Places to be ſcoured, opened, *&c.* to hear what

what reaſonable Objection can be made, and to report the ſame, with their Opinion thereon, to the next going Judges of Aſſize; who are thereupon, if they ſee Cauſe, to grant an Order for the Purpoſes mentioned in the Petition, and to appoint Overſeers, who ought to be Men the moſt intereſted, becauſe then the Work will moſt probably be well done.

Where the Work to be done lies in two Counties, the Juſtices of Peace of that County where the great River, and the greateſt Obſtruction, and the greateſt Body of Water chiefly lies, to have Authority over the Occupiers in the other County; and ſuch Occupiers bound to attend their Summons. Perſons not attending, being duly ſummoned, to be fined in Juſtices of Peace refuſing, or neglecting, to be fined. ——Query, About new Weirs and Mill-Dams.

Succeſs of the Whale-fiſhing.

April the 9th, Mr. *Richard Chaplin*, of *Killybeggs*, killed in that Bay the largeſt Whale that has yet been ſeen on the *Iriſh* Coaſt; it was a Female, upwards of 60 Feet long; the Tongue alone filled eight Hogſheads, and the Bone was conſiderably longer than any formerly taken by that Gentleman.

Mayor and Sheriffs of *Dublin* choſen.

September the 29th, Mr. Alderman *David Tew* was choſen Lord Mayor of the City of *Dublin*, and next Day he was ſworn in to that High Office, before the Lord Chief Baron, in his Majeſty's Court of *Exchequer* there; as were on the ſame Day in the Tholſel *George Swettenham* and *Thomas Broughton*, Eſqrs; Sheriffs of that City for the enſuing Year.

Trial for the *Angleſea* Eſtate and Title.

Friday, *Novemb.* the 11th, came on in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer at *Dublin*, the great and famous Trial between *James Anneſley*, Eſq; Plaintiff, and the preſent Earl of *Angleſea* Defendant, the Conteſt being for no leſs than the Title and whole Eſtate of the *Angleſea* Family. The Plaintiff's Claim was, that he was the right Heir of that Family; but that in his Infancy he had been kidnapped by the Defendant, conveyed by Force on Board a Ship bound for *America*, and ſold there as a Bond-ſervant to a Planter. As there was a great Number of Witneſſes to be examined, the Trial laſted all *Friday* and *Saturday*, and was continued from Morning till Night every Day, except *Sundays*, till the 25th incluſive. Of this Trial we had the following

ing Account in a Letter from *Dublin*, dated *Nov.* 26.

The great Cauſe wherein the Hon. *James Anneſley*, Eſq; was Plaintiff, ended Yeſterday, when the Jury, after a few Minutes Conſultation, brought in a Verdict for Mr. *Anneſley*.

Never was a Cauſe of greater Conſequence brought to Trial; never any took up ſo much Time in hearing; nor ever was there a Jury compoſed of Gentlemen of ſuch Property, Dignity and Character.

Eleven of the Jury are Members of Parliament, ſeveral of the Council, and the only one who is not in either is a Gentleman of 1500*l.* a Year; the whole twelve being worth a Million. Two of them loſe near 400*l.* a Year by their own Verdict, and three others are nearly related to Perſons conſiderably intereſted in the Event of this great Cauſe; yet ſuch was their Regard to Truth and Juſtice, that nothing could biaſs them againſt Conviction.

No ſooner had the Foreman pronounced the Words, *We find for the Plaintiff*, but the Hall rung with joyful Acclamations, which in a few Minutes were communicated to the whole City, and in leſs than a Quarter of an Hour all the Streets ſeemed to be in a Blaze, and People of all Conditions and Degrees ran up and down congratulating each other as upon a publick Victory.

In ſhort, never was there ſo univerſal a Joy; the Muſick that play'd in the Streets, and even the Bells themſelves, being ſcarce heard, amidſt the repeated Huzzas of the Multitude.

The Money given to the Jury on this Occaſion, was, by the unanimous Conſent of the Gentlemen, left to the Diſpoſal of Sir *Thomas Taylor*, Bart. their Foreman; who was pleaſed to beſtow it on the charitable Infirmary on the *Inn's Quay*, for Relief of ſick and wounded Poor, taken Care of in that Hoſpital.

A new Trick for inliſting Men for foreign Service.

In *June* a Proclamation was publiſhed by their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, for apprehending *Richard Simcock*, Maſter of the *Charming Sally* of *Galway*, and *Patrick Tierney*, Part-Owner of the ſaid Ship, who took on Board ſeveral Felons and Tranſports for the *American* Plantations; but inſtead of carrying them thither, they landed them in certain Parts of *Europe*, there

there expoſed them to Sale, and compelled above forty of them to inliſt for Soldiers in Foreign Service; for which cruel Uſage a Reward of 200 *l.* is offered for the above *Simcocks* and *Tierney*, within ſix Calendar Months from the Date of the Proclamation, which was ſigned the 6th of *June* 1743.

A Lady of Fortune kidnapp'd.

We have every Year from *Ireland* Accounts of very extraordinary Crimes, but this Year I ſhall ſpare Room for no more of them but one, which we had from *Dublin*, *November* 26, as follows. On the 13th Inſtant, about five or ſix o'Clock in the Evening, *Frances Ingoldsby*, of *Nantenan*, in the County of *Limerick*, Spinſter, who is now ſeized of a conſiderable real Eſtate, was forcibly carried out of the Houſe of the Rev. *Thomas Royſe*, of *Nantenan* aforeſaid, by *Hugh Fitz-John Maſſy*, *John Boucher*, *Michael Scanlon* the younger, *James Currane*, and *Timothy Cromeen*, with the Aſſiſtance of ſeveral other Perſons in Arms, whoſe Names are unknown; which Perſons did likewiſe, then, feloniouſly take out of the ſaid Houſe ſeveral Arms. And the ſaid *Maſſy* and the reſt of his Confederates having abſconded and concealed themſelves, ſo as they cannot be apprehended or taken, the Lord Lieutenant and Council have promiſed a Reward of 200 *l.* for apprehending either *Maſſy* or *Boucher*, and 50 *l.* for each of the others, in order that they may be brought to Puniſhment. And alſo, that if any of the Perſons guilty of the ſaid Felony, or their Acceſſaries who are now at large, and not in Confinement, other than and except the ſaid *Hugh Fitz-John Maſſy*, and *John Boucher*, ſhall diſcover his or her Accomplices within the Time aforeſaid, ſo as they, or any of them, be convicted, ſuch Perſon ſo diſcovering ſhall, over and above the ſaid Reward, receive his Majeſty's moſt gracious and free Pardon for the ſaid Offence.

Wrecks prevented by Gentlemen from being ſeized by the Populace.

We had this Year ſeveral Accounts from *Ireland* of the Diligence, Good-Nature, and Generoſity of the Gentlemen of that Kingdom, in aſſiſting ſhipwreck'd Mariners, and preventing their being murdered, or having their Ships plundered and deſtroyed by the Country People; for the Rabble in all Countries, if Gentlemen do not interpoſe, are too apt to look upon Ships drove upon their Coaſt as a Gift of Providence,

which they have a Right to ſeize on. Of theſe Accounts I ſhall give only a few as follows, *viz.*

Galway, Jan. 4. On *New-Year's* Day in the Evening was ſtranded a large Ship on the North-ſide of this Bay at *Fosbogh*, the Eſtate of one Mr. *Francis Blake*, who immediately informed the King's Officers, and took ſuch Care, that next Morning 110 Bags of *Spaniſh* Dollars were conveyed by him to the King's Stores here, as were a few more ſince; but unhappily a Storm riſing again on *Sunday* Night, the Veſſel was wreck'd to Pieces; and it is believed a great deal of Wealth was loſt: She had beſides, Plate, Indigo, Cocoa Nuts, Coffee, Cotton, Tobacco, and many other rich Goods, of which ſome are ſaved much damaged. The ſaid Ship is believed to be a *Dutchman*, bound from *Curaſoa* to *Amſterdam*. We hear that thirty-one of her Crew, who it ſeems had abandoned her in Deſpair, are ſafe on the South-ſide of this Bay, and are expected here.

Dublin, January the 15th, on the 1ſt Inſtant there came into *Ballyvaughan* Harbour, in the County of *Clare* (in their Long-Boat) the Maſter and 31 of the Crew of a large rich *Dutch* Ship, mounted with a great Number of Guns: She had on Board, in Money, Gold Duſt and Bars, to the Value of 200,000*l.* and the reſt of the Cargo was computed to amount to near that Sum; ſhe was in her way home to *Amſterdam* from *Curaſoa* in the *Weſt-Indies*, and had been eight Weeks at Sea without any other Suſtenance than Water from the Heavens and Cocoa Nuts, their Stores being all exhauſted. The Ship was driven into a Place called *Turbough*, in the County of *Galway*, where ſhe ſtove to Pieces, and great Part of her Cargo plundered. It happened luckily for the Captain and Crew, that *Edward Wycomb*, of *King's-Town*, in the County of *Clare*, Eſq; arrived there a few Hours after they landed. One of the Men died in the Boat, and was rifled ſoon after they brought his Corpſe on Shore, another of them was robbed of 170 Pieces of Eight, and a Ring he had on his Finger, being tight, was knawed by one of the Villains to get it off. All the Crew had vaſt Sums of Money about them, and would certainly have been plundered of every Thing, had it not been

for

for the timely Interpoſition of Mr. *Wycomb*, who lodged them in ſuch Places where the greateſt Care was taken of them and their Effects; after which he went in Search of the Wreck, with a Power from the Captain to claim her, and what could be ſaved of her Cargo: She was found at the Place abovementioned, about 30 *Iriſh* Miles from *Ballyvaughan*, and Mr. *Wycomb* was back with an Account thereof in leſs than 30 Hours.

Caſtlebar, *Jan.* 11. We have now lying in *Newport* Bay a large *Dutch* Ship, of between 4 and 500 Tons Burthen, laden with Sugar and Coffee from *Surinam* in the *Weſt-Indies*, bound to *Amſterdam*: It is imagined ſhe has ſome Dollars on Board for the *Spaniards*. Sixteen of her Crew were loſt in the Paſſage, and in *Newport* Bay, by quitting the Ship, and taking to the Long-Boat. The People of the Country behaved with great Humanity, and expoſed their Lives to the utmoſt Danger to ſave the Sailors: They took up the Captain when he was almoſt periſhed, and by their Tenderneſs entirely recovered him, ſo that he is now on Board his Ship with ſeventeen of his Crew. The Veſſel has not received the leaſt Damage.

Dingle in *Kerry* County, *May* 31.

On *Thurſday* laſt, about four o'Clock in the Evening, the *Henry*, *Henry Jeffery* Maſter, Burthen 260 Tons, laden with Bale and other valuable Goods, bound from *London* to *Jamaica*, was chaſed into *Ventry* Harbour by a *Spaniſh* Privateer, after having maintained a running Fight of ſeveral Hours, where, being followed by the Privateer, ſhe run herſelf into a Creek on a Ledge of Rocks, for fear of falling into the Hands of the *Spaniards*. The Privateer continued till *Friday* Evening in the Harbour, during which Time they exchanged ſeveral Shots, and then went off. By all Accounts from the Paſſengers and Sailors, the Captain made a gallant Defence, and as prudent an Eſcape as was poſſible. We had an immediate Account here of the Arrival of the ſaid Ship in the Harbour of *Ventry*, on which *William Meredith*, and *William Mullins*, Eſqrs; went with a Number of Men on board. The next Day they aſſembled a further Number of Men and the Boats belonging to the Place, to take the Goods

Goods out of her, moſt part of which are greatly damaged, ſhe having twelve Feet Water in her ſoon after her ſtriking on the Rock. The Cargo was ſaid to be worth 40,000*l.* at leaſt, the greateſt part of which is on Shore and lodged in Storehouſes, and all poſſible Endeavours are uſed to ſave the Remainder; but if it ſhould happen to blow any thing hard we are afraid ſhe will be ſtove to Pieces, and at beſt think ſhe can never be got off.

Dublin, Septemb. 27. We hear that a Ship freighted from *Dublin* to *Philadelphia*, was attacked near *Dingle-Icouch*, in the County of *Kerry*; the Merchant-Man fought for a conſiderable Time, and killed five of the Privateer's Men; but when ſhe found herſelf unable to fight any longer, ſhe run aſhore, when the Country People came down upon them and would have plundered the Ship, had it not been for the timely Aſſiſtance brought to the Captain by Col. *Denny*, who raiſed the Country, and brought a Company or two of Soldiers, who drove off the Privateer, and protected the Ship from being plundered. The Privateer afterwards met a *Swediſh* Veſſel, and told the Captain that he had drove a Ship aſhore; and about two Hours after the *Swede* met an *Engliſh* Man of War, and told the Captain that he had juſt parted with a *Spaniſh* Privateer, upon which the Man of War purſued, and took her.

A Filley Foal gives Milk.

In a Letter from *Edgeworthſtown*, dated *July* 26th, we had an Account of the following *Phænomenon*, *viz.*

There is near this Town (belonging to Mr. *Charles Moley*) a Filley Foal about eight Weeks old, that gives three Pints of Milk each Morning and Evening this Month paſt, and has an Udder very near as big as that of the Dam. The Owner is obliged to milk the Foal twice a Day for fear of the Udder feſtering; which certainly would be the Conſequence, if neglected, through the abundance of Milk daily contained in her Udder. This you may depend on for Truth, for I have ſeen it milked.

CHAP. VII.

An Account of the moſt remarkable Occurrences in America.

Attack upon *La Guyra.*

AS the Attack upon *La Guyra* and *Porto Cavallo* was the moſt remarkable warlike Affair that happened this Year in the *Weſt Indies*, I ſhall begin with an Account of that unfortunate Expedition.

February 7th, Commodore *Knowles* ſailed from *Antigua*, and on the 11th from St. *Chriſtophers*, with the following Ships under his Command, *viz.*

	Guns.		Guns.
Suffolk, Knowles,	70	*Scarborough, Liſle,*	20
Burford, Luſhington,	70	*Lively, Watkins,*	20
Aſſiſtance, Callace,	50	*Otter Sloop, Gage,*	16
Norwich, Gregory,	50	*Comet, Tyrrell,*	10
Advice, Eliot Smith,	50	*Pembroke's Prize,* }	10
Eltham, Edw. Smith,	50	*Stewart,* }	

The *Two Brothers*, *Ryan*, as a Victualler and Hoſpital Ship; a Bomb's Tender; two Sloops, and a Schooner Tender.

And the following Account, dated *June* 6th, was publiſhed in our *Gazette:*

Captain *Carteret*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Greyhound*, cruizing in the Channel, met with a *Dutch* Man of War on the firſt Inſtant, called the *Middleburgh*, which left *Curacoa* on the 19th of *April*, O. S. and brought Letters from Captain *Knowles*, who commands a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships in thoſe Seas, dated at *Curacoa* the 18th of *March*, giving an Account, that purſuant to the Reſolutions taken at a Conſultation of all the Captains of the Ships, and Commanding Officers of the Land-Forces with him, he proceeded to *La Guyra*, in order to attack the Town, and ſeize or deſtroy the Ships and Veſſels which lay in the Road; and accordingly, on the 19th of *February*, about One o'Clock in the Afternoon, the *Burford*, which led the Van, began the Attack, and in leſs than an Hour the whole Squadron were at Anchor, canonading the Town with great Briſkneſs, and by three of the Clock

Clock had made the Enemy ſlacken their Fire very much, ſo as only now and then to fire a Gun; but the *Burford* having received many dangerous Shots between Wind and Water, and her Cables being cut, ſhe fell out of the Line, and driving on board the *Norwich*, obliged her, and the *Altham*, to quit the Line too, and the Force of the Current drove them a great Way to Leeward, which animated the Enemy to return to their Batteries, and renew their Fire. The reſt of the Squadron continued cannonading, not without Hopes of Succeſs, as a Shell had fallen into one of the largeſt Batteries on the Side of the Hill, which blew up the Magazine, and ſet it on Fire; but Night coming on, put an End to the Action. The next Day Captain *Knowles* ſent in Queſt of the damaged Ships, which were driven to Leeward out of Sight, to come up and join him; and cruized ſeveral Days off and on the Coaſt, in Expectation thereof; but hearing on the 3d of *March*, that they were got into *Curacoa* to refit, he followed them and arrived the 4th, where the whole Squadron repaired their Damages, and had got a great Number of Voluntiers. In the above-mentioned Attack, Captain *Luſhington* was mortally wounded, and died ſoon after his Arrival at *Curacoa*, regretted by every Body; in whoſe Death the Publick has loſt a gallant worthy Officer. There were likewiſe killed one Lieutenant, and 92 Men; and 308 wounded.

The *Dutch* Captain told Captain *Carteret*, that Captain *Knowles* ſailed from *Curacoa* the 1ſt of *April* N. S. with 11 Sail of Ships, for *Porto Cavallo*.

The laſt Part of this Intelligence proved true; for *June* the 14th we had the following Account publiſhed in our *Gazette*:

Captain *Tyrrel*, Commander of his Majeſty's Bomb Veſſel the *Comet*, arrived the 10th Inſtant at *Spithead*, having parted with Commodore *Knowles* the 10th of *May*, about 45 Leagues North Weſt from *Porto Rico*: He brings Letters from that Commander, dated the 3d of *May* at Sea, giving an Account, that having put his Squadron into as good a Condition for Service as he was able, he ſailed from *Curacoa* the 20th of *March*, intending to have ſtretched over for *Porto Cavallo*; but by reaſon of a ſtrong Lee Current, it was the 15th

of *April* before he could come to an Anchor with his Squadron under the Keys of *Barbarat*, a little to the Eaſtward of that Place. Mr. *Knowles* taking a View of the Enemy's Situation, ſaw twelve of their ſmalleſt Ships and three Gallies hawled up to the Head of the Harbour out of Gun-ſhot, and two large ones, of 60 and 40 Guns, moor'd cloſe over to the other Shore, as there was not Depth of Water for them to go up the Harbour. One Ship was laid acroſs the Channel in the Harbour's Mouth, ready to ſink, to prevent their entring, with a Chain from the Caſtle to her Stern, and another from her Head to the Main, where were three Faſcine Batteries, which extend a conſiderable Length, and lately made. On a low Point, called *Ponta Brava*, were two other new Faſcine Batteries, one of twelve Guns, the other of ſeven; but perceiving they were ill deſigned, and might eaſily be flanked, he thought it would be no difficult Matter to render himſelf Maſter of them; and that if the Attempt ſucceeded, the Guns of both might be made uſe of againſt the Caſtle: Accordingly it was agreed, at a general Conſultation held next Morning, to ſend in two Ships in the Afternoon, to cannonade thoſe Batteries, and to land the Voluntiers, with about 400 Seamen, the Detachment of *Dalzell*'s Regiment, and all the Marines, to take Poſſeſſion, after the Ships had ſilenced them; their Retreat being ſecurely guarded by his Majeſty's Ship the *Aſſiſtance*, which lay within Piſtol-ſhot of the Shore. The Ships that were ſent in to cannonade the Batteries, made them quiet by Sun-ſet, and by Dark all Firing had ceaſed on both Sides; the Forces, conſiſting of about 1200 Men, Seamen and Soldiers, landed under the Command of Major *Lucas*; and on their March, which was all the Way on a Beach by the Water-ſide, the Commodore accompanied them in his Boat. About eleven o'Clock he ſaw the Van fire, and (as he apprehended) engaged with the Enemy; ſoon after which, two Guns were fired from the Faſcine Batteries, and preſently after he ſaw the Men running back in Confuſion and Diſorder, which they did not overcome till they got on board. On the 21ſt a general Conſultation of Officers was held, wherein Conſideration being had of the late Miſcarriage of the Seamen

men and Land-Forces, againſt the Faſcine Batteries, it was reſolved to form a general Attack, with all the Ships and Forces, againſt the Caſtle and Faſcine Batteries; accordingly on *Sunday* the 24th about Noon, a ſmall Breeze ſpringing up, the Commodore made the Signal and weighed, and ran down in the Order agreed on; the *Aſſiſtance*, *Burford*, *Suffolk* and *Norwich* to batter the Caſtle, and the *Scarborough*, *Lively* and *Eltham*, againſt the two Faſcine Batteries. They began cannonading about one o'Clock, and continued till paſt nine at Night, with great Obſtinacy on both Sides. The Enemy ſometimes ſlackened their Fire, good Execution having been done upon them in diſmounting their Guns, beating ſeveral Embraſures into one, and ſilencing the Faſcine Batteries; but as Night came on, they grew briſker in their Fire, and did more Miſchief; and ſome of the Ships having expended all their Ammunition, others the greateſt Part, and moſt of them being ſo ſhattered in their Maſts and Rigging, as ſcarce to be able to ſet a Sail, the Commodore made the Signal to cut, and went and anchored about a Random Shot Diſtance. During the Cannonading, the Enemy had ſunk their Ship that lay in the Harbour's Mouth, which effectually ſtopped up the Channel. The next Morning the Squadron weighed, and got again under the Keys of *Barbarat*, to refit, and in the Evening were joined by the *Advice*, which loſt Company three Days after they ſailed from *Curacoa*. On the 28th, at a general Conſultation it was agreed, that the Squadron was no longer in a Condition to undertake any Enterprize againſt the Enemy; upon which the Commodore ſent away the Station-Ships to their reſpective Stations. Before he left the Coaſt he agreed to an Exchange of Priſoners with the Governor of *Porto Cavallo*; and the Officer who was appointed by the Enemy to manage that Matter, confirmed the Accounts Mr. *Knowles* had received from ſeveral Deſerters, as well as from the exchanged *Engliſh* Seamen, *viz.* that there were upwards of 1200 Seamen belonging to the Ships and Gallies in the Harbour, and the Factors, Companies Servants, Gunners, and Soldiers, were about 300 Men more; beſides about 4000 *Indians*, *Mulattoes*, and Blacks, whom the Governor of *Caracca's* ſent

down, when he received Intelligence of an Attack being intended.

Theſe were the Accounts we had by publick Authority; I ſhall next give ſome of our beſt private Accounts.

From *Antigua* we had the following Account, dated *April* 1ſt:

By Letters from Captain *John Osborne*, of Lieutenant General *Dalzell*'s Regiment, from on board the *Burford*, at *Curacoa*, to our Governor, General *Mathews*, we have the following Account: That on the 19th of *February*, about one in the Afternoon, Commodore *Knowles*'s Squadron attack'd the Forts at *La Guerra*; but that a great Swell prevented their going nearer than within a Mile of the Forts. About five o'Clock the *Burford*, having received 19 Shot in her Hull, one in her Bowſprit, one in her Main-Yard, and one in her Rudder, moſtly 42 Pounders, and her Commander, Captain *Francklin Luſhington*, being ſtruck on the Thigh with a Cannon Ball, ſhe was forced to ſlip, which the Commodore obſerving, made a Signal for the *Norwich*, Captain *Gregory*, to ſlip and aſſiſt her, which ſhe accordingly did, and they both went for *Curacoa*, where Captain *Luſhington* was landed and died in about half an Hour afterwards, greatly regretted by every Body that knew him, being a bold and intrepid Commander, and of a tender humane Diſpoſition to thoſe under him.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman who was preſent at the Action of La Guyra, *to a Friend in* England.

Pembroke Prize, Antigua, May 17, 1743.

I Am juſt arrived here from *La Guyra*, a Place we attack'd under the Command of Commodore *Charles Knowles*, the 19th of *February* laſt, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, and continued there till almoſt eight at Night. We carried 400 Officers and Soldiers, beſides Marines, but it was impoſſible to land them, had we had five Times as many; all the Ships behaved with great Honour to thoſe who commanded them, and we at the Beginning

ginning ſhot down their Flag, which they ſoon hoiſted again; we made great Breaches in their Fortifications, their Churches were quite demoliſhed; and, except ſome *Iriſh* and *Bayonners*, their Governor was obliged to whip them to their Quarters. The Town was large and handſome, their Fort ſtrong, and had but one Place to land at, which we could not attempt to do; we ſaw ſix Sail of Ships go out in the Morning we made the Attack, and found three there.

Some Boats were mann'd with each an Officer, either to cut out the three Ships, or ſet them on fire; but they not following the Commodore's Orders, fell into Diſgrace, though the Enemy from the Forts ſent them but one Shot. The next Morning we loſt Company of the Fleet till near ten o'Clock, when we ſaw three Sail to the Leeward, which proved to be the *Burford* and *Aſſiſtance*, torn all to Pieces, with the *Norwich*, the Captain of which ordered us to ſtay by the two damaged Ships; and as he had loſt but one Man in the Engagement, we imagined he would have gone back to look for the reſt of the Fleet, but he kept on with us.

Being at *Curacoa*, an Iſland inhabited by the *Dutch*, we went to repair our Ships and Maſts, and found, that a few Days before we attack'd *La Guyra*, the Governor of *Curacoa* had, in the Night, ſent a Sloop loaded with Powder and Ball, againſt the Conſent of the Council, many of which Ball we ſaw with *Amſterdam* Mark on them, on our Decks, though they ſent us many of them red-hot, two of which ſet the Commodore twice on fire, and one of them killed a Man in the Paſſage going into the Powder Room, and ſhews that no Place was ſecure. On board the *Burford* one Shot killed two Surgeon's Mates in the Cockpit, and a Man; on board the *Advice*, a Man was carried down to have his Leg, that had been ſhot, cut off; while that was doing another Shot carried off his other Leg, of which he died. The Commodore came to *Curacoa* with the reſt of his Ships. Captain *Luſhington* of the *Burford* died two Hours after he was carried aſhore, at the Governor's.

I could wiſh, for *England*'s Sake, our publick Schemes were conſulted with more Privacy; *La Guyra*

having Intelligence of our going on this Expedition the 18th of *December* laſt.

Copy of another Letter from the ſame Perſon.

Pembroke Prize, St. Chriſtopher's, June 7, 1743.

SIR,

SINCE I wrote the within, the Commodore in the *Suffolk*, with the *Burford*, *Eltham*, *Scarborough*, *Lively*, and *Otter* Sloop, are arrived at *Antigua* from *Porto Cavallo*, where they met with as bad Succeſs as we did at *La Guyra*, except as to their Men, their Loſs of which was not ſo great. The *Lively* was ſent in firſt, and fired all Day at a Faſcine Battery; the *Eltham* did the like, and the———was ordered to do the ſame, but Captain———kept off and did not fire, which ſo exaſperated the Commodore, that he ordered Captain *Henry Stewart* to command the———, who, like a Man of Honour, ſoon convinced the *Spaniards*, that in him they had not a Coward to deal with, for they landed about 1300 Soldiers and Sailors, with the *Dutchmen* from *Curacoa*, in the Middle of the Night. But the Signal of a Muſket, fired by a Sentinel at a Faſcine Battery which they had ſurpriſed, gave an Alarm to the Gariſon, who fired two Shot, which ſoon diſperſed them; and not obſerving the proper Watch Word, they fired at one another, which put them in great Confuſion, upon which the Land Officers called out to caſt off their Muskets, ſtoop, and run; which, like Dogs, they did.

I am yours, &c.

P. S. Before the Commodore left *Curacoa*, the *Scarborough*, *Lively*, We, and the *Monmouth*, were ordered to cruize off *Porto Cavallo*, where we took a Boat with ſeven *Spaniards*, bound to *Curacoa*, one of which told me, that at the Siege of *La Guyra* the *Spaniards* had loſt 700 Men; but he was a *Padree* that told me ſo. I wiſh it may be true.

Damages ſuſtained at La Guyra, Feb. 19, 1742.

The Suffolk, *Commodore* Knowles.

97 Shot through the Hull, 19 between Wind and Water,

Water, one through the Main Maſt, juſt above the Upper Deck, one through the main Top Maſt, two through the Mizen Maſt; the Mizen Yard and Mizen Topſail Yard both ſhot in two; 14 Guns diſmounted, ſix of which are entirely unſerviceable; the ſtanding and running Rigging much cut, and the Ship ſet on Fire twice by red-hot Shot; 30 Men killed, 80 wounded.

The Burford, *Captain* Luſhington.

73 Shot through the Hull, 17 between Wind and Water on the Starboard Side, and two on the Larboard Side; 11 Gun Carriages damaged; and a red-hot Shot blew up the Arm Cheſt; the Mizen Maſt ſhot through in four Places, the Main Maſt five; the Fore Maſt wounded on the Foreſide four Inches in; the Bowſprit ſhot through, the Fore Yard in the Quarter Booms, Spare Top Maſt and Yards, cut all to Pieces; the Captain ſhot through the Thigh, of which Wound he died; 24 Men killed, 50 wounded.

The Eltham, *Captain* Watkins.

44 Shot through the Hull, 13 between Wind and Water; the Main Maſt ſhot in five Places; the Mizen Top Maſt through and through; the Mizen Yard cut in two, one Shot in the Bowſprit; the Booms, Spare Top Maſts, and Fiſhes cut to Pieces, ſome Guns diſmounted, three of which are quite unſerviceable; 14 Men killed, 55 wounded.

The Norwich, *Captain* Gregory.

Seven Shot through the Hull, which damaged ſome Planks; the Fore Maſt ſhot through two Foot above the Upper Deck, and wounded on the Starboard Side, 10 Inches in; the Larboard Side ſix Inches in; the Main Stay, ſeveral Shrouds, and the running Rigging pretty much cut; one Man killed, 11 wounded.

The Advice, *Captain* Smith.

10 Shot through the Hull, which damaged and tore the Quarter Deck; the Spare Top Maſts, Top Maſt Yard, Mizen Yard, and all the Booms cut and rendered unſerviceable; both ſtanding and running Rigging very much cut; the Long Boat and Yawl ſtove and ſunk; 5 Men (and a Surgeon's Mate) killed 15 wounded.

The Aſſiſtance, *Capt.* Smith Callace.

32 Shot through the Starboard, and nine through the

the Larboard Side; the Main Maſt ſhot two Thirds through, 16 Feet above the Deck, and one Third through betwixt Decks; the Foremaſt wounded three Inches in; the Mizen Maſt ſhot through in ſeveral Places, the Mizen Top half carried away; the Spare Top Maſt, Top Sail Yard, and all the Booms cut and ſplit to Pieces; both ſtanding and running Rigging very much cut from Stem to Stern; ſome Guns diſmounted; 13 Men killed, 71 wounded.

The Lively, *by a Remove, Capt.* Gage.

Several Shot through the Hull, three of which were under Water; ſtove the Barge, cut both ſtanding and running Rigging pretty much; diſabled two Guns entirely; the Lieutenant and five Men killed, 24 wounded.

The Scarborough *Bomb, Captain* Liſley.

Two or three Shot through the Hull, which wounded two Men, ſtove the Barge, and cut the Rigging in ſeveral Places.

The bad Succeſs of this Attack upon *La Guyra*, confirms an Obſervation made by Admiral *Vernon*, that Ships ſhould never attack a Fort, unleſs they can come within Piſtol-ſhot of it; becauſe a Fort can then bring but few of its Cannon to bear upon the Ship, and a Ship can diſcharge much faſter than any Fort can; whereas at a greater Diſtance the Fort has the Advantage, by a more ſteady Firing, and by being able to bring a great Number of its Guns to bear upon the Ship.

An Expedition againſt *St. Auguſtine.*

The next warlike Expedition I am to mention, we had the following Account of from the Camp on *St. Mathæo*, or *St. John's River*, in *Florida*, *March* 21, 1742-3.

General *Oglethorpe* having Intelligence of the Arrival of the firſt Detachment of Troops at *Auguſtine*, deſigned for the Invaſion of *Georgia*, and all *North America*, and that a large Body of Dragoons was drawing down towards this River, to wait the Arrival of the reſt of their Troops from *Havannah*; the General, on the 6th Inſtant, with a conſiderable Body of *Indians*, the Company of Grenadiers, a Detachment of his Regiment, the *Highlanders*, and *Rangers*, landed at this Place,

Place, and marched in two Days within Sight of *St. Auguſtine*. The *Spaniards* quitted the Field, and drove away all their Cattle, Horſes, *&c.* on this Side the Town, and ſhut themſelves up in it. They left, indeed, Plenty of Oranges, which they had not Time to gather.

The General, leaving the Regiment in an Ambuſcade, advanced himſelf, with a ſmall Party, near the Gates of the Town, to draw the Enemy out, but none would appear without the Works; but the *Indians* got up with a Party of *Spaniards*, and killed an Officer, and upwards of 40 of them.

'It is remarkable, that in the late Invaſion of *Geor-*
'*gia*, General *Don Manuel Montiano*, Governor of
'*St. Auguſtine*, with more thouſands than we are
'hundreds, found it impoſſible to force his Way
'through the Woods from *St. Simon's* Point, to which
'is but eight Miles; yet ſuch has been the Conduct of
'our General, that in this Expedition we marched
'to and from *St. Auguſtine*, which is 96 Miles, in four
'Days Time, forced the *Spaniards*, though vaſtly
'ſuperior in Numbers, to take Shelter within their For-
'tifications, and brought his Men ſafe back to this
'Place.'

After the General had encamp'd many Days in *Florida*, and found the *Spaniards* would not come out, he cruized off the *Bar* of *Auguſtine*, taking with him, on board the *Guard Schooner*, a large Party of *Indians*, intending to land on the Iſland of *Anaſtatia*; but the Weather was ſuch, as made it impracticable to land, after cruizing many Days, all the Veſſels had Orders to return to their Place.

Accounts from *Rattan* Iſland.

In my laſt Annals I gave an Account of our taking Poſſeſſion of the Iſland of *Rattan*, and this Year we had the following Accounts of that Settlement in two Letters, dated from the Town of *Auguſta* in the Iſland of *Rattan*, *December* 17th, and *January* 15th.

The Land Forces, conſiſting of 300 Men, commanded by Major *Cawfield*, ſailed from *Jamaica* the 13th of *Auguſt*, under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ship the *Litchfield* of 50 Guns, with other five Ships of War, and arrived at *Port-Royal* Harbour in the ſaid Iſland the 23d. This appears to be one of the fineſt Harbours

Harbours in the World, capacious enough to hold 500 Sail of Ships, where they may always ride ſafe; it is ſtrongly fortified by Nature, the Mouth of it being juſt ſufficient for a ſingle Ship to enter in at. We have already begun to erect Batteries on each Side, and in a little Time will be able to make it very ſtrong. The Iſland lies Weſt and by South from *Jamaica* about 150 Leagues; it is remarkably healthful, and not near ſo hot as that Iſland; we have for the moſt part ſtrong eaſterly Winds, which are the moſt agreeable that blow in *South America*.——Here is excellent Water in great Plenty, a great Number of wild Hogs and Deer, and the Sea abounds with Fiſh of all Kinds, particularly fine Turtle. With regard to the Produce of the Iſland, I can ſay but little, it being overgrown with Wood; as it was uninhabited, it became the Rendezvous of Pirates, ten whereof we found alive on it; it is about 12 Leagues in Length, and four in Breadth; in the Mouth of the Bay of *Honduras*, well ſituated for Trade, the oppoſite Shore being but eight Leagues from us, where are great Quantities of the fineſt Logwood, *&c.*

We have cleared as much Ground as is ſufficient for our Houſes; our Men are all very healthful, and are conſtantly imployed in raiſing Batteries, for which they have 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a Day beſides their ordinary Pay.

Since my laſt to you of the 17th of *December*, our new Settlement in this Place had very near proved abortive, the four *American* Companies which came from *Jamaica* having mutinied. It was propoſed by Corporal *George Badger* to put their Deſign in Execution on the 25th of *December*, between the hours of twelve and one at Night, by ſetting fire to the Huts, and then marching to the Water, where they were to diſcharge their Fire-Arms with loud Huzza's, *&c.* Accordingly, in the Morning, they began to fire their ſmall Arms out of their Huts; and their Firings being followed with loud Huzza's, alarmed the Commanding Officers, who immediately ordered the Guards to be reinforced.

Two of his Majeſty's Ships, *viz.* one of 50 and the other of 40 Guns, happening to be at Anchor in the Harbour, immediately ſent on Shore a Captain, two Lieu-

Lieutenants, and fifty private Men of Col. *Fraſer's* Marines, our ſole Dependance, before this Reinforcement, being on a Detachment of Brigadier *Woolf's* Marines, who all behaved remarkably well. How ſoon Col. *Fraſer's* People landed, we ſeized the moſt ſuſpected Perſons, to the Number of 33 that Night, and ſeveral others next Morning.

A general Court-Marſhal was ordered on *Monday* the 27th of *December*, by which further Diſcoveries were made, by breaking open a Box belonging to Corporal *Badger*, in which was found two Sheets of Paper paſted together, with a Ring or Circle drawn in the Middle, and round it wrote a great Number of Names. The Title given by the Priſoners to this Paper, was a *Round Robin*. The chief Ringleaders of this Mutiny we found to be two Serjeants, one Corporal, and one private Centinel. One of the Serjeants was by the Court-Martial admitted to turn King's Evidence, who, with thirteen other Witneſſes, brought the whole Affair to Light. *Badger* was by the general Court-Martial ſentenced to die, and was accordingly ſhot on the 7th of *January*. Serj. *Bate* and the Centinel were appointed to receive 600 Laſhes, and afterwards to be put on board one of the King's Ships, until his Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhould be farther known.

The Diſcovery made by this Affair is, that out of 200 Men, of which the Detachment from the *American* Regiment conſiſted, forty-ſeven were found to be Papiſts, who had been abetting this Affair for ſome Weeks before.

Since our Arrival here, which was on the 29th of *Auguſt*, we have had four General, and about forty Regimental Court-Martials, for the Government of 250 Land Forces.

As to the Exploits or Engagements of particular Ships, the following are the moſt remarkable, *viz.*

Captain *Tucker's* Succeſs.

Admiralty Office, *July* 9, Captain *Tucker*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Fowey*, one of Sir *Chaloner Ogle's* Squadron, writes Word in his Letter dated *April* the 26th, at *Jamaica*, That on the 17th, in his Return from the Iſland of *Ruatan* thither, he met with and took, about twenty Leagues from Cape *Corrientes*, on the Weſt Side of *Cuba*, a Regiſter Ship, bound

bound from *Cadiz* to *la Vera Cruz*, called the *San Joſeph el Deſiderio*, *Joſeph D'Oroſio* Maſter, of Two Hundred Tons, Twelve Guns, and Seventy Men, eſteemed by the Calculation of the *Spaniards* worth above One Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling. The Captain deſcribes the Iſland of *Ruatan* to be a pleaſant healthy Iſland, the *Montpelier* of the *Weſt-Indies*, well ſtocked with Hog, Veniſon, Turtle, and Fiſh in Abundance, of great Variety, and extraordinary good.

Lord *Banff*'s Succeſs.

Admiralty Office, *Aug.* 4. On the 19th of *June*, his Majeſty's Ship the *Haſtings*, commanded by Lord *Banff*, arrived at *Virginia*, in Company of a Ship from *La Vera Cruz*, which he met with, and ſeized, in his Paſſage, off the *Weſtern Iſlands*. She is reckoned to be a rich Prize.

Of this Prize we had the following Account from *Virginia*, *Sept.* the 8th. On *Saturday* laſt, at the Court of Vice-Admiralty held at *York*, by Adjournment from hence, for Trial of the *Spaniſh* Prize taken by Lord *Banff* in the *Haſtings* Man of War, the ſaid Veſſel, with her Tackle, Apparel, *&c.* was condemned as lawful Prize. As to the Negroes, *&c.* we are not informed whether they are deemed Slaves or not. The Veſſel was ſold to Capt. *Thompſon* for 210 Pound; the Tann'd Leather ſold from 4*d.* to 5*d. per* Pound; the Indigo from 3*s.* to 4*s. per* Pound, but chiefly at 3*s.* 2*d.* the Cochineal at 25*s. per* Pound, and the Jallap at 12*d.* or 13*d. per* Pound. The Sale was finiſhed this Day, and, it is ſaid, will amount to 7000*l.* which, added to the 35,000*l.* Caſh, makes her a valuable Prize.

And of the ſame Nobleman's Succeſs we had the following Account from *Williamſburg* in *Virginia*, *Aug.* the 5th. On the 26th of *July*, the *Haſtings* Man of War, Lord *Banff*, having convoyed two Letter of Mark Ships, bound to *Liverpool*, about 22 Leagues to the Eaſtward, ſaw two Sail a head, a Ship and a Sloop, the Ship ſtanding to the Eaſtward, and the Sloop to the Southward; upon which the *Haſtings* gave Chace to the Sloop, ſeeing her an armed Veſſel, and in four Hours and a half came up along Side of her, and poured in a Broadſide, and ſome Vollies of ſmall Arms, which made them cry for Quarters. She

was called the *El Noſtra Seniora del Roſaria St. Antonio d'las Animas*, a *Spaniſh* Privateer of 10 Carriage Guns, and 24 Swivels, and 60 Men on Board, commanded by the famous Cruiſer, Don *Alexo Galliaroo*. She belonged to St. *Domingo*, and 15 Days before came from Cape *Francois*; and had, in the Latitude of 35 Deg. North, and 50 Leagues off the Land, taken a Ship from *Boſton* to *South Carolina*. The *Haſtings* has retaken the Maſter and nine of the Men in the Privateer, and cruiſed five Days for the Ship, but imagines that Capt. *Ward*, of the *Smith* Galley, has retaken her, as ſhe left her in full Chaſe of her. This Privateer had been chaſed by ſeven Men of War in the *Weſt-Indies*, but out-ſailed them all, as the Captain reports. She had put on Board the *Boſton* Ship a Lieutenant and 14 Men. On *Saturday* the *Haſtings* arrived in *York* River with her Prize.

Captain *Frankland* fights and deſtroys two Privateers.

Boſton, *June* the 20th, *Tueſday* laſt Capt. *Collingwood* arrived here in 16 Days from *New Providence*, by whom we have Advice, that ſome Time in *May* paſt the gallant and vigilant Captain *Frankland*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship *Roſe*, met, and had a very ſmart Engagement with two *Spaniſh* Privateers, *viz.* a large Schooner of 16 Carriage, and as many Swivel Guns, with 140 Men; and a Sloop of 10 Carriage, and 10 Swivel Guns, with 80 Men: The Engagement laſted from about four o'Clock in the Morning till Noon, when the Schooner ſunk, and all the Men periſhed, which made a noble Dinner for ſuch Fiſh as love *Spaniſh* Carcaſes. The Sloop ran a-ground at the *Matanzes*, and had Abundance of her Men killed by the *Roſe*, as they endeavoured to get on Shore. Theſe Privateers were fitted out at *Havanna*, in an extraordinary Manner, againſt Captain *Allen*, in a *Rhode-Iſland* Privateer, and Captain *Wimble*, in one from *Providence*, who have been very troubleſome to the *Spaniards*. Captain *Frankland* alſo retook three or four Prizes which the Privateers had taken in their Cruize, one of which (a Schooner) he ſent into *Providence*, but carried the others with him to *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina*, to which Place he was obliged to go, to repair the Damage his Ship ſuffered in the Engagement; and when that is done, it is ſaid he intends to come here to have his Ship new ſheathed.

Cumber-

Capt. *Burnaby*'s Succeſs.

Cumberland, in *Port-Royal* Harbour, *Jamaica*, *November* the 8th. This Day arrived here from off of *Porto-Rico*, his *Britannick* Majeſty's Ship the *Litchfield*, Captain *Burnaby* Commander, with two Privateer Sloops taken in her Cruize, the one called the St. *Raphael*, whoſe Men all left her, and went a-ſhore, and ſcuttled her, endeavouring to ſink her: She has Ports for 14 Guns. The other called the St. *Antonio de las Animas*, with 8 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, and 42 Men: Beſides which, ſhe ſunk and deſtroyed two more Privateers, the one off the Eaſt End of *Hiſpaniola*, and the other off the Weſt End of *Porto Rico*, and burnt another Sloop in *Aguada* Bay, and deſtroyed a Battery aſhore, which ſhe had got under, of four Guns, and landing ſome Men, with an Officer, diſmounted the ſaid Guns, knocked off the Trunnions, ſpiked them up, burnt the Carriages and Guard-Houſes, and brought off the Colours, in the Preſence of a Multitude of *Spaniards*, of whom they are ſuppoſed to have killed near 200, and with the Loſs of but one Man.

Further Accounts of Capt. *Sibbald*.

In my laſt *Annals* I gave an Account of the good Succeſs of the two Privateers commanded by Captain *Sibbald* and Captain *Dowell*; and in order to ſhew how politely as well as honeſtly thoſe two Captains behaved upon that Occaſion, and the Eſteem they thereby gained from their Enemies, I ſhall now add the two following Letters; the firſt of which was from the Governor of *Havanna* as follows;

To Capt. John Sibbald, *and Capt.* William Dowell.

Gentlemen,

I eſteem much the Regard and Compaſſion you expreſs for the Misfortune which befel my Nephew: I am likewiſe highly obliged to you for your Care of the little Bale, by the Regiſter-Ship, marked with my Mark; for which I return you my hearty Thanks, and ſhall be always fond to have it in my Power to make a ſuitable Return. May our Lord preſerve you many Years.

Your very humbly Servant kiſſes your Hands,

Don Juan Franciſco Guimes and *Horcoſitas*.

Havanna, the 8th of *March*, 1743.

And

And the other was from the Preſident of the Royal *Spaniſh* Company at *Havanna*, directed as above:

Gentlemen,

I received your *Engliſh* Epiſtle dated the 6th of *February*, and obſerve the obliging Contents; for which I thank you, as I do for your punctually complying with our Bargain, of which I never made the leaſt Doubt. You may depend on it, you will find from this Company equal Punctuality, as often as the Cauſe requires it, and Opportunity offers. God preſerve you many Years. Your very humble Servant kiſſes your Hands,

Martin de Ariſtegui, Preſident of the Royal *Spaniſh* Company at the *Havanna*.

Havanna, the 8th of *March*, 1743.

Capt. *Dowell* takes a rich Prize.

Philadelphia, *Sept.* 29. Captain *Dowell* in the *George* Privateer, of this Port, is juſt arrived with a rich *Spaniſh* Prize, being a Regiſter Ship of 20 Guns and 63 Men, burthen about 200 Tons: She has on Board 157 Tons and a half of Cocoa, 1 Ton of Chocolate, and about 10,000 Pieces of Eight in Caſh. She is called *La Noſtra Sennora de Soledad*, commanded by Don *Philip de Lorrée*. The *Wilmington* is ſtill out on a Cruize, for ſome other valuable Ships, and the *George* is to return to her in a few Days. They have taken ſeveral other ſmall Veſſels; and re-took Captain *John Evans*'s Veſſel, of this Port, about 34 Hours after ſhe was taken; but the Privateer who was with her, and had the Captain and his People on Board, eſcaped from the *Wilmington* by her Oars.

St. Philip Snow taken by Treachery.

We had this Year an Account that the *St. Philip* Snow, Captain *Penkethman*, was ſurpriſed and taken, as ſhe was trading in the River *Plata*, in the following Manner: As ſoon as the Ship got to a proper Place in that River to trade, the *Spaniards* came on Board, in the uſual Manner, and amongſt them one whom the Captain had formerly known, who agreed with him for a large Parcel of Goods; this being diſcovered to the *Spaniſh* Governor, he was ſeized, and condemned by the Laws of the Country, which are very ſevere in

ſuch Caſes; in order therefore to ſave himſelf, he propoſed to the Governor, that he would ſeize the Ship, on Condition of his being pardoned, which being agreed to, he came in the Evening in a ſmall Veſſel, with a Number of Men concealed on Board her, along-ſide the *St. Philip*, and taking an Opportunity, he ſtabbed the Captain himſelf, and giving the Signal agreed on, the Men he brought with him leaped on Board, and murdered all the Crew but ſeven, and afterwards they carried the Ship into Port.

Theſe are all the Accounts we had this Year from our Plantations which properly relate to the War, and as to the other Occurrences, I ſhall give an Account of them regularly, beginning with our Iſlands, and going from thence Northward as uſual.

Barbadoes Governor's Salary increaſed.

His Excellency Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, Bart. Governor of *Barbadoes*, having in his Speech of *September* the 28th, 1742 *, repreſented that 2600*l.* a Year would not be ſufficient for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of that Government, an Act has ſince been agreed to by the Council and Aſſembly of that Iſland, though not without Oppoſition, for adding 400*l.* a Year to what was before ſettled, in order to make the Salary 3000*l.* a Year, beſides the 2000*l.* a Year allowed by his Majeſty to the Governor, for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government there. The chief Argument againſt making any Settlement upon the Governor of *Barbadoes*, proceeds from the Duty of 4½ *per Cent.* payable upon the Exportation of any of the Produce or Manufacture of the Iſland, which Duty they ſay was firſt eſtabliſhed for the Support of their Government, and as it produces more than is neceſſary for that Purpoſe, therefore the Crown ought to appoint a ſufficient Salary to be paid out of the Produce of this Duty; and beſide this Argument there was another againſt this Augmentation, founded upon the Proviſo in his Majeſty's Inſtruction, which limits the Settlement of an additional Salary to the firſt Seſſion of the Aſſembly after the Governor's Arrival †.

Spaniards invade St. *Chriſtopher's.*

The Men of War ſtationed about the *Leeward* Iſlands, having been all ſent upon the Expedition under

* See *Annals* for laſt Year, p. 396.

† See ditto, p. 394.

Com-

Commodore *Knowles*, the *Spaniſh* Privateers became thereupon ſo daring, that one of them landed a Part of her Crew at the Eaſt End of St. *Chriſtopher's*, and carried off 32 Negroes from Lieutenant General *Fleming's* Eſtate; which ſhews how bad Policy it is in any Country to have ſuch Servants or Labourers as cannot be truſted with Arms for the Defence either of themſelves or their Maſters.

Jamaica Fleet diſperſed in a Storm.

On the 22d of *June*, a Fleet of about 30 Merchant Ships ſailed from *Jamaica*, under Convoy of the *Lion* Man of War, Captain *Cotterell*, and the *Strombolo* Fire-ſhip, Captain *Beaver*, all bound either for *Europe*, or *North America*. But in their Paſſage they met with a violent *Hurricane*, by which all the Ships in it were damaged, and ſome of them entirely loſt. The beſt Account we had of this Diſaſter was from a Gentleman on Board the *Oxford*, Captain *Burnet*, one of the ſtouteſt Merchant Ships in the Fleet, and the only one that came to *Plymouth* with the *Lion* Man of War; therefore I ſhall give the moſt material Part of it in his own Words, as follows. 'We had moderate Weather through the Paſſage, and until we came to the 'Lat. of 38. *Crooked Iſland* bearing S. W. Weſterly, diſtant 447 Leagues, when a furious Hurricane 'came upon us, on *Sunday* the 14th of *Auguſt*; it had 'blown ſo hard the Night before, that we could not 'carry our Top-ſails, and early in the Morning we 'lowered our Main-yard, reeft and handed our Main-'ſail, having nothing abroad but a ſtout new Fore-'ſail. The Violence of the Storm came on about 'eight, and continued with us, without any Intermiſ-'ſion, till four in the Afternoon. Our Fore-ſail firſt 'went away all in Rags, then our Fore-topmaſt, Main-'topmaſt, Sprit-ſail-yard, Sheet and ſmall Bower Anchors, and even after ſhe was eaſed of all theſe, yet 'ſhe lay ſo along, and was bore down with the Weight 'of Water on the Lee-part of her Deck, that I did 'not expect ſhe would ever riſe; however, by cutting 'away our Mizen-maſt, and throwing over-board our 'Guns and other Things to Leeward, ſhe righted a 'little, and ſo continued till the Storm abated, when, 'upon ſounding, we found four Feet Water in her; 'but to our great Comfort in about two Hours ſhe 'was cleared.

'The next Morning we bent another Fore-ſail, and 'ſtood our Courſe, when in a few Hours we ſaw ſe-'veral of our Fleet all in a bad Plight: One had not 'the Appearance of any Stump above her Deck, but 'we could not reach or come near her: Another had 'one Stump with ſomething like a Fore or Mizen-'topſail upon it: Then we got Sight of our Convoy 'the *Lion* to Leeward of us, and found him in a piti-'ful Caſe, his Mizen-maſt, Main and Fore-topmaſts, 'Spritſail-yards, and (as we thought) his Long-boat 'all gone, both his Tops very much ſhattered, his 'Pumps hard at Work, and the Tiller broken in the 'Rudder-Head: We asked Captain *Cotterell* how it 'had fared with him; he anſwered, "Very bad, and "that if the Storm had continued an Hour longer, he "thought they muſt have periſhed; that he was then "putting Things in the beſt Order he could, and was "determined to proſecute his Voyage to *England*:" 'Upon which we brought to, and ſtaid by him; then 'the *Tyger* came up with us, having loſt her Main 'and Mizen-maſts by the Board; another came near 'us without Top maſts or Mizen-maſt, whom we 'took to be the *Riſing-Sun*, Captain *Blake*; but I 'am not ſure of this, though others on Board our 'Ship ſay, they are. A large Ship was in Sight, and 'going her proper Courſe, but at ſuch a Diſtance, 'that we could not make her plain with our Glaſſes; 'ſhe ſeemed to have one or two lower Maſts with 'Sails ſet, and ſome Stump of a Top-maſt with a 'ſmall Sail upon it; we conjectured only from the 'Heighth of her Stern, that ſhe was the *Baracuta*, '*Catharine*, or *Gooch*. The *Liverpool* Brigantine was 'after the Storm foundered with a Water-Spout; pro-'videntially came up in the Nick of Time to ſave the 'Crew a *French* Ship, who took all or moſt of them 'up, being 11 in Number, and afterwards overtook 'our Convoy, who took them out of her.

'In the Latitude of about 28. 30. all the Veſſels 'bound to *North America* left us; and ſome Days 'before the Storm, three or four of the *Briſtol* Ships 'lagged behind in the Evening, and when it grew 'dark, endeavoured according to their uſual Cuſ-'tom to get off, as they call it, for a Market,

'(though

'(though poor Runners they were;) but our Convoy 'kept a good Look-out, and ſoon brought them back; 'however the Night following, by managing with 'more Caution, they got away, and ſtood more to 'the Northward than the Fleet (for we ſaw them in 'the Morning) by which they may have eſcaped the 'Violence of the Storm. Eight or ten Days before 'the Storm, the *Expedition* Snow, Captain *Chambers*, 'fell ſo far a-ſtern, and to Leeward withal, that we 'loſt Sight of her, as we did of the *Liganea* two Days 'before it, for the ſame Cauſe; ſo that our Number '(having counted them diſtinctly the Evening before 'the Storm) was 23 Sail, including the two King's 'Ships.

'I muſt in Juſtice to Captain *Cotterell* ſay, that 'though I have ſailed in ſeveral Fleets, I never found 'a Commander act with more Prudence and Care 'with Regard to Merchant Ships than he did; his 'Signals by Night, as well as Day, were always di-'ſtinct and plain, and carefully repeated by Captain '*Beaver*: He kept the Fleet together, and allowed 'of no Stragglers, and never obliged them to croud 'immoderately, ſo as to ſtrain their Ships, or damage 'their Cargoes; he made the Fleet ſeveral Times 'ſhorten Sail, and that for many Hours together, for 'the *Expedition* and *Liganea*; but the firſt was ſo 'much out of Trim, and the other ſailed ſo heavy, 'that they could not come up, or keep any tolerable 'Pace with us; he and we had fine Weather after the 'Storm to refit; we got firſt ready, and for ſeveral 'Days ſpared him a great deal of Sail; but when he 'got his Mizen-maſt in, his Top-ſails and his proper 'Main-ſail ſet, he might have left us behind, and well 'juſtified it, his Ship being diſabled, *&c.* but he found 'us make ſo ſtrong Efforts to keep up with him, and 'the Difference betwixt his and our going ſo little, 'that he ſtaid by us, and took particular Care of us 'all the Way home, in which, ſince we came to the 'Northward of 44, we have had hard Gales moſt of 'the Time till we came near the Channel, *&c.*'

About the Beginning of *June* died in *Jamaica* *Francis Purdigo*, uſually called the *Old Greek*. By a Memorandum found in his Cheſt, it appeared that he was

A *Jamaica* Man dies aged 114.

was 114 Years, 6 Months, and 4 Days old, when he died, and was there at the Conqueſt of the Iſland in *Cromwell*'s Time. Which I mention, to ſhew how long Life may be prolonged in any Climate by Care and Temperance; and that it is not ſo much the Air or Climate, as the Negligence and Intemperance of our People, that makes *Jamaica* ſo fatal to them.

A whimſical Lawgiver apprehended.

In *April* the *Creek Indians* brought in Priſoner to *Frederica* in *Georgia* one Mr. *Priber*, who had a Mind, it ſeems, to have made himſelf a ſecond *Romulus*, without conſidering the Difference of his Situation or Character. Of this extraordinary Perſonage and his Projects we had from thence the following Deſcription: He is a little ugly Man, but ſpeaks almoſt all Languages fluently, particularly *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Latin*, and *Indian*; he talked very profanely againſt all Religions, but chiefly againſt the Proteſtant; he was ſetting up a Town at the Foot of the Mountains among the *Cherokees*, which was to be a City of Refuge for all Criminals, Debtors, and Slaves, who would fly thither from Juſtice, or their Maſters; they were all to be protected. There was a Book found upon him of his own Writing, ready for the Preſs, which he owns, and glories in, and believes it is by this Time privately printed, but will not ſay where. It demonſtrates the Manner in which the Fugitives are to be ſubſiſted, and lays down the Rules of Government which the Town is to be governed by; to which he gives the Title of Paradiſe. He enumerates many whimſical Privileges and natural Rights, as he calls them, which his Citizens are to be entitled to, particularly, diſſolving Marriages, and allowing Community of Women, and all Kind of Licentiouſneſs; the Book is drawn up very methodically, and full of learned Quotations. It is extremely wicked, yet has ſeveral Flights full of Invention; which makes it a great Pity that ſo much Wit is ſo wrongly applied.

A Silver Mine diſcovered in *Carolina*.

This Summer there was, as pretended, a Silver Mine diſcovered in the Country of the *Cherokees*, about 4 or 500 Miles up from *Charles-Town*, and it was proved, it ſeems, before the Aſſembly of *Carolina*, that the Perſons who made the Diſcovery were at Work upon it; which Information has been communicated by

by that Aſſembly to his Majeſty; but I have not heard of any further Proceedings relating to it, and the Fact is denied by ſeveral Letters from thence, which repreſent it as a *Spaniſh* Contrivance to raiſe a Jealouſy among the *Indians*, leſt we ſhould compel them to work in this Mine, as the *Spaniards* did in *Mexico* and *Peru*.

A Quarrel with the *Indians* accommodated.

The Miſunderſtanding between the Colony of *Virginia* and the Six Nations, occaſioned by the Skirmiſh laſt Winter on the Frontiers, was happily accommodated by the Mediation of the Governor of *Penſilvania*; ſeveral Belts and Strings of *Wampum* being interchanged on *July* 31, at *Onondagæ*, between *Conrad Weiſer*, Eſq; in Behalf of *Virginia*, and the Great Council of thoſe Nations; when all paſt Offences were (as the *Indians* expreſſed it) ſunk in the Ocean, never more to be ſeen or thought of. Deputies from the *Tſhirokees* were, at the ſame Time, arrived in the *Seneka's* Country, their Buſineſs being to negotiate a Peace with the Six Nations; which, it was thought, would meet with little Difficulty, as the Great Men ſeemed well inclined towards it.

The Miſunderſtanding abovementioned happened as follows: A Party of *Indians* of the Six Nations going to War againſt the Southern *Indians*, went through ſome of the *Virginia* Settlements far to the Weſtward, and being hungry, took ſome of the Peoples Hogs; upon which they took Arms, and purſued them, and coming up with them, fired at the *Indians*; they returned the Fire, and then taking to their Tomahawks, put the *Virginians* to Flight; ſome were killed on both Sides, and Part of the *Indians* went back to acquaint their Council with what had happened.

As ſoon as the Governor of *Penſilvania* heard of this Affair, he ſent to the Six Nations, and to the Governor of *Virginia*, to offer his Mediation, which was accepted, and thereby a War prevented as above related.

New-York Governor arrives.

September the 21ſt, His Excellency *George Clinton*, Eſq; the New Governor of the Province of *New-York*, landed there from the *Loo* Man of War, Capt. *Utting*, and was received upon his Landing with the uſual Formalities and Rejoicings. On the 27th, he made a ſhort Speech to, and diſſolved the General

Aſſembly of the Province according to Cuſtom; and upon the 8th of *November*, the New Aſſembly met in Purſuance of Writs iſſued by him for that Purpoſe; but as nothing very remarkable happened upon this Occaſion, I ſhall add nothing more upon this Subject.

New-England Affairs.

As the Governor of *New-England* has accepted of the Salary voted him, the Diſpute between him and the Aſſembly upon that Head is now at an End; ſo that both have united in their Endeavours to find an effectual Remedy for the Confuſion and Diſtreſs brought upon the Province by Paper Credit, which muſt at laſt bring Confuſion and Diſtreſs into every Country where it is allowed to be extended beyond it's proper Bounds, but as the Proceedings upon this Subject in *New-England* are long and intricate, and of no Conſequence to any that have not a particular Intereſt in it, I ſhall not trouble my Readers with Copies of them; and therefore ſhall conclude this firſt Book of my *Annals* with the following Account of a moſt atrocious Murder.

A moſt treacherous Murder.

By a Letter from *Surinam*, dated the 13th of *July* laſt, we have the following very melancholy Account of the Murder of Captain *Charles Ledain*, and Captain *Newark Jackſon*, of *Boſton* in *New England*, with two other Perſons, on board a Schooner, whereof Captain *Jackſon* was then Commander, and Captain *Ledain* Merchant. About two Months ago they took on board the ſaid Schooner at *Barbadoes*, three *Portugueſe* Fellows as Seamen, and were bound from thence to *Cayan*; but not many Leagues from *Surinam* the *Portugueſe* Villains roſe in the Night, while moſt of the People were at Reſt, and killed the Captains *Jackſon* and *Ledain*, the Book keeper, and Captain *Jackſon's* Boy, and wounded the Mate *(William Blake)* and the Boatſwain; but ſpared their Lives, with two Boys, to navigate the Veſſel, and ordered the Mate to ſteer for *Oronoque* River, where there is a *Spaniſh* Settlement; but theſe new Commanders not underſtanding Navigation, Mr. *Blake* went to *Currentine*, a *Dutch* Place, a little to Leeward of *Surinam*, into which laſt Place two of the Murderers were carried Priſoners; but the other made his Eſcape on Shore, and was not taken when the Veſſel came away by whom we have this Account.

We

We have ſince had Advice that the Fellow who made his Eſcape was diſcovered by ſome *Indians* in the Woods; and that upon their going to ſeize him, he pulled out his Knife, and by ſtabbing himſelf, endeavoured to put an End to his Life; which they thereupon effectually did by ſevering his Head from his Body. But as to the other two they were not allowed to die ſo eaſily, for they were condemned at *Surinam* to die in the following Manner, which was accordingly executed, *viz.* The Veſſel in which the Fact was committed was ordered to be brought near the Town, and a Yard to be flung acroſs her Maſt, and as many Veſſels as could conveniently come round about her to be brought with all their Crews; which being done, the Criminals were brought on board, and each of them being ſlung by their Arm-pits, were hoiſted up to each Yard-arm; where, after having hung up ſome Time, the Executioners, with red-hot Pinchers or Tongs, pull'd off Pieces of their Fleſh; then they were unhung, and an Iron Hook put into each of their Sides, by which they were hung up again for twenty-four Hours; at the Expiration of which Time their Heads were cut off, and their Bodies being buried, the Heads were put up at a publick Place for a Terror to others. It is ſaid one of them was alive when they came to cut off his Head.

The End of the Firſt Book.

The

The ANNALS of *EUROPE*, &c.

BOOK II.

Containing an Account of the moſt remarkable Foreign Occurrences.

CHAP. I.

An Account of the moſt important Occurrences in France.

Cardinal *Fleury* dies.

JANUARY 29th, Cardinal *Fleury*, Prime Miniſter of *France*, died at his Country Houſe at *Iſſy*, aged 89; and though he had been for many Years Prime Miniſter of that opulent Kingdom, and had at his arbitrary Diſpoſal, and without Account, the whole Revenues thereof, yet when an Inventory was taken of his Eſtate and Effects, the whole did not exceed 9000 *l. Sterling*. So little did he indulge his Vanity, that all the Goods at his Country-Houſe were valued but at 300 *l.* and ſo little did he think of enriching his Relations or Servants, or giving them lucrative Places, that after his Death, the King was obliged to ſettle Penſions upon them for their Support, which his Majeſty did generouſly and freely, without being ſo much as deſired to do ſo by the Cardinal before his Death; and at the ſame Time he ordered a magnificent Tomb to be erected for him at the Publick Expence in the

the Church at *St. Louis de Louvre*; for which Purpoſe eight of the moſt celebrated Architects were ordered to prepare Models, and he whoſe Model was approved of, was to be the Perſon employed.

Juſt before the Cardinal's Death, the Court of *France* thought proper to publiſh a ſort of Manifeſto, for juſtifying their Conduct with regard to the Queen of *Hungary* and the Affairs of *Germany*, the Subſtance whereof was as follows, *viz.* *French* Manifeſto with regard to *Germany*.

'The King never had any Thing elſe in View than 'to procure the Elector of *Bavaria* the Juſtice which 'was due to him, in relation to the Pretenſions of his 'Houſe upon that of *Auſtria*. His Majeſty was engaged 'thereto by Treaties actually enter'd into with that 'Prince. The Support of theſe Pretenſions had been 'in Negotiation more than two Years before the Death 'of the late Emperor. His Majeſty had even entered 'into the Means of Reconciliation upon this Subject. 'The Court of *Munich* had at the ſame Time deli-'vered a Memorial concerning the Rights of the E-'lector. This Negotiation was the Cauſe of ſending 'Count *Thoring* to the Court of *France*.

'After the Death of the Emperor, the Court of '*Vienna* rejected the Propoſitions made it by the Elec-'tor; whereupon this Prince demanded Succours of 'the King to make good his Pretenſions, and to ſe-'cure himſelf from the Reſentment of that Court. 'Though his Majeſty could not with Honour refuſe 'furniſhing him with theſe Succours, he waited more 'than a Year before he ſupplied him with them, in 'order to ſee if Things could not be brought to a Re-'conciliation.

'Affairs being thus circumſtanced, the Grand Duke 'of *Tuſcany* ſet himſelf up in order to obtain the 'Imperial Crown: He wrote even to Cardinal *Fleury*, 'to deſire him to ſollicit the good Offices of the King 'upon this Occaſion; but the Intereſt of *France* did 'not permit her to ſee that Prince unite this Dignity to 'the Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as well as 'to his own, which would have acquired him too 'great a Degree of Power.

'The King bound by Friendſhip and Intereſt to the 'Elector of *Bavaria*, joined his good Offices to the

'Solli-

'Sollicitations of that Prince with the College of E-'lectors, in order to obtain him the Imperial Crown. 'The Methods which were then taken to unite the 'Powers of *Europe* againſt his Majeſty having forced 'him to go a Step further, he ſaw himſelf obliged to 'enter into new Engagements. This Affair, indeed, 'met with Oppoſition in the Council; but the mak-'ing what was in Agitation publick, determined the 'Reſolution.

'The unanimous Choice of the Electoral College 'fell upon the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the King of '*Great Britain* was one of his moſt zealous Solli-'citors.

'When the Auxiliary Troops had juſt ſubdued the 'whole Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and threatened the Ca-'pital of *Auſtria*, the Grand Duke influenced the 'Queen to make very advantageous Offers to the 'King: She even went ſo far as to propoſe to give up 'to his Majeſty the Town of *Luxembourg*, with its 'Fortifications, if he would engage *Spain* and the E-'lector of *Bavaria* to content themſelves with the '*Low Countries*, and the Domains of *Swabia* and *Up-'per Auſtria*. The Territories of this Princeſs in '*Italy* were comprehended in one of theſe Propoſitions, 'either jointly, or with ſome Alternative; but then it 'was alſo required that his Majeſty ſhould change his 'Meaſures, and ſhould turn his Arms againſt the 'Princes who form'd Pretenſions upon the hereditary 'Eſtates of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. Beſides the Mo-'tives which would by no Means permit of ſuch a 'Variation, the King was far from hearkening to any 'Propoſitions which might give Umbrage to the 'Powers who are Neighbours of the *Low Countries*, 'and who are intereſted in their Defence: His Ma-'jeſty has openly declared that he will never give them 'the leaſt Shadow of Uneaſineſs, in relation to the 'Provinces which touch them ſo nearly.

'The Fate of Arms having been lately favourable to 'the Court of *Vienna*, the Emperor was the firſt who 'propoſed to the King, that rather than obſtinately to 'continue the War, he choſe to yield up a Part of 'his Rights, in order to procure the Peace and Tran-'quility of the Empire. The Ways of Reconcilia-

tion

'tion were afresh rejected by the Court of *Vienna*, 'and the King found himself under a Necessity of 'sending a third Army into *Germany*, which procured 'the Disengagement of that at *Prague*, &c.'

Declarations upon withdrawing their Troops.

And after the *French* Troops had all retired out of *Germany*, M. *Amelot*, by His Most Christian Majesty's Order, declared to all the Foreign Ministers residing at *Paris* as follows, *viz.*

'The King has commanded his Armies to retire out 'of *Germany*, and to repass the *Rhine*; but, at the 'same Time, has commanded others to assemble on 'the *Meuse*, and on the *Moselle*. These Troops have 'no Orders to commit any Hostilities, unless they are 'attacked; and in that Case, they are to defend them-'selves with all imaginable Vigour. At present, the 'King, my Master, regards the War as made solely 'against him; and his Majesty, consequently, will re-'gard, and even treat, as direct Enemies, such as 'shall in any Manner act against his Armies.'

About the same Time Marshal *Noailles* caused it to be notified to the several Parties of *Austrian* Troops posted upon the *Rhine*, 'That his Master's Forces were 'no longer Auxiliaries but *French*; which Notice was 'to suffice, in Order to determine all Parties con-'cerned as to the Conduct they were from thenceforth 'to pursue.' From these Declarations we may see what Pains *France* was at to persuade the World, that if any of the Toops or Auxiliaries of the Queen of *Hungary* attempted to enter the Territories of *France*, the War was from that Moment to be look'd on as defensive only on the Side of *France*.

Great Promotion of General Officers.

February 24th, His Most Christian Majesty made a general Promotion, *viz.* 14 Lieutenant Generals, 30 Marshals de Camp, and 69 Brigadier Generals; by which Promotion no less than 14 Regiments became vacated; for understanding which my Readers must observe, that in *France* no General is allowed to have a Regiment, and therefore, when the Colonel of a Regiment is promoted to be a General, his Regiment is thereby vacated, and the King appoints a new Colonel.

Militia augmented.

February 12th, They began to fix up in all the Quarters of the City of *Paris* the King's Edict, for

obliging all the unmarried Men in every Company of Tradeſmen, Artificers, Labourers, and other Inhabitants, whoſe Condition, Places, or Imployments did not qualify them to be exempted from the Service, in whatever Place they might be found within that City or Suburbs, from the Age of 16 to 40, of the Stature of five Feet at leaſt, and able bodied enough for the Service, to give in their Names and Places of Abode, to the Officers appointed by M. *De Marville*, the Lieutenant General of the Police, in whoſe Preſence they were to draw Lots, in order to raiſe a certain Number for augmenting the Militia; and even the married Men, if they were of the Age of 20 or under, were to give in their Names and draw Lots with the unmarried. The Provoſt of the Merchants, and the two Echevins or Sheriffs of that City, made Remonſtrances to the King on the 24th againſt this Edict; and the Parliament afterwards joined with them in theſe Remonſtrances; but his Majeſty anſwered, that his Order muſt be immediately and exactly complied with. However it was afterwards ſoftened a little, upon the Condition of that City's raiſing a Regiment of 1800 Men, to be called the *Paris* Regiment of Militia. But as to the other Cities of the Kingdom, to all of which this Edict likewiſe extended, this Order was executed punctually, except as to thoſe employed in the Manufactures, who were to be excuſed giving in their Names, upon their Maſter's paying ſuch a Sum as might furniſh his Majeſty with an equal Number of Volunteers.

The Method of drawing was in the following Manner: Such as had declared their Names were meaſured as they aſſembled, all the young Fellows by 30 at a Time; ſuch as were not of a proper Height, or, in Point of Conſtitution, not ſtrong enough for the Service, were diſmiſſed. Amongſt 30 Balls there were 6 Black. Theſe they drew out of a Hat, over againſt the Magiſtrate, his Clerk, and the Curate of their Quarter. The Room in which all this was performed, was ſurrounded by a Party of 30 Invalids, with their Bayonets at the Muzzle of their Muſquets. As ſoon as a Man drew a black Ball, he was carried into another Chamber, where they took his Subſcription, his Name,

Place of Abode, *&c.* and then gave him a Blue and White Cockade. There were 110,000 Declarations, and, as by the Advertiſement which directed the Days of Drawing in each Quarter, not only ſuch as had regiſtered themſelves, but all others within the Deſcription of the Edict, were commanded to appear and abide their Lot; many took Advantage of this who had not given their Names to the Commiſſaries, and came at the appointed Time; for if any Man who had drawn a black Lot, could inform of any one who ought to have given in his Name and had not, the Informer was ſet free, and the Man he informed of taken in his Stead.

One Thing very remarkable happened at the drawing of the Militia of *Paris*: A young Man was meaſured five Foot ſix Inches, who addreſſing himſelf to M. *De Marville*, ſaid, *Sir, I am a Native of* Auſtria, *and a Subject of the Queen of* Hungary's: *It is no matter for that, Sir,* ſays M. *De Marville, you muſt draw.* He drew accordingly, and his Lot was black; upon which he was carried into a Room to write his Name, and he wrote after it, in *High Dutch*, 'By Birth, and in 'his Heart, a good Subject to the Queen of *Hungary*.' They then gave him a Cockade, which he tore in Pieces; upon which he was put under an Arreſt.

In the Month of *July*, another Edict was publiſhed for making a new Augmentation of 72000 Men to the Militia, whereof 36000 were to be raiſed by the Cities, and 36000 by the Towns and Villages; and to this even the married Men under 40 were ſubjected, in caſe the Number appointed for each City, Town, or Village could not be ſupplied by the unmarried. In all theſe Edicts the Penalty of not giving one's Name, was, to be liſted of the Militia without Drawing: The Penalty of not appearing at the Place of Rendezvous appointed for thoſe upon whom the Lot fell, was the Gallies; and the Penalty of Deſerting afterwards, was Death: But then the Time of Serving was limited to ſix Years, and therefore it was deemed no great Misfortune for a Man to have the Lot fall upon him, even though frequent Draughts are made from the Militia for recruiting or augmenting the Regular Troops, as there was this Year for recruiting thoſe Regiments that ſuffered ſo much in *Germany*.

Beſide

Regular Troops augmented.

Beſide theſe Augmentations of the Militia, a great Augmentation was this Year made to the Army by adding ſeveral private Men to each Troop and Company in the Service; which upon all Occaſions is eaſily done in *France*, not only on Account of their Soldiers being at Liberty to draw their Diſcharge after ſix Years Service, but alſo on Account of a Notion which the Court has taken Care to propagate among the common People, that it is an Honour to have ſerved ſix Years in the Army; ſo that a Man who has ſerved his ſix Campaigns, and can talk of the Battles or Skirmiſhes he has been in, has all his Life after more Eſteem among his Companions, than a Man who has never been in the Army. To this Limitation, and this Notion, it is owing, that the Kingdom of *France* may be called a Kingdom of Soldiers; for as to the Gentlemen again, it is a Diſgrace to one never to have been in the Army, unleſs he be a Man of the *Robe*, as they call it, that is to ſay, either a Prieſt, a Phyſician, or a Lawyer.

Great Regard ſhewn to the Poor.

Towards the End of this Year, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty iſſued *eleven* Edicts for raiſing new Taxes upon Perſons in Offices, and ſuch as were ſuppoſed to be in eaſy Circumſtances; all which the Parliament of *Paris* regiſtered without any Difficulty. At the ſame Time *three* other Edicts were iſſued for impoſing Taxes upon Peas, Beans, and ſuch Things as are neceſſary for the Support of the Poor; but theſe the Parliament reſolved to remonſtrate againſt, and when their Deputies went to *Verſailles* with their Remonſtrances, the firſt Preſident addreſſed himſelf to the King in the Words following, *viz.*

'SIRE,

'Peas, Beans, Lentiles, and ſuch Kind of Things, 'are the chief Support of the poor People of your 'good City of *Paris*.'

Theſe Words were pronounced with ſuch an Air of Concern, and, at the ſame Time, of Submiſſion, that they inſtantly produced the deſired Effect; for his Majeſty immediately told the firſt Preſident, and the Deputies of the Parliament, his Sentiments, in the following Words.

'Be

'Be perſuaded, that I have the greateſt Tenderneſs 'for my People; as a Proof of it, I grant you all the 'Relaxations that the preſent Situation of my Affairs 'will poſſibly permit. I am very well ſatisfied with this 'Step of my Parliament. I reckon always on their 'Zeal and Fidelity, and I will ſpeedily order an expla-'natory Declaration to be drawn, in relation to the 'Things you have mentioned.'

The Parliament retired, very well ſatisfied with the Reception they had met with, and, in a few Days after, appeared the explanatory Declaration, which his Majeſty had promiſed.

The computed Amount of the New Taxes.

It was computed at *Paris*, that the Produce of the Taxes impoſed by theſe ſeveral Edicts, even admitting the Alleviation thus graciouſly granted in Favour of the Poor, would amount to 140,000,000 of *Livres*, which is near 6,000,000 *l. Sterling*; but thoſe Calculators may happen to find themſelves very much miſtaken, as ſuch Calculators generally do.

Great Regard ſhewn to Trade.

This Affair ſhews what Concern both the King and Parliament of *France* have for the Trade of their Country, which can never thrive in any Country where the Neceſſaries of Life are taxed; and a little before his Majeſty had ſhewn his Regard for Commerce by iſſuing an Edict in *October*, by which all Cloths, Stuffs, Caps, Stockings, and Tapiſtry, of the Manufacture of *France*, that were to be exported, after the 1ſt of *November* following, to any foreign Market, were freed from all the Duties at the Cuſtom-houſe, as well as from the Duties of the five great Farms.

A *South-Sea* Company erected.

The following is an Account of the Company lately erected at St. *Maloes* for trading to the *South-Seas*, viz. The Court of *Spain* has granted a Permiſſion for ſending a 1000 Tons of Merchandiſe, allowing an 100, more or leſs, directly from *France*, to the *South-Seas*, in one or more Ships, as ſhall appear moſt for the Company's Eaſe and Advantage. This Embarkation is to be regulated in Point of Price, exactly on the ſame Foot with thoſe from *Cadiz*; but, independent of theſe Conditions, there are ſome other Clauſes which are extremely advantageous.

1. The *Spaniſh* Miniſter ſhall exact on the ſaid Merchandizes no further Duties than are ſolely, and directly due to the King. This ſingle Article, with the Difference of tranſporting ſuch Merchandize to *Cadiz*, the Freight, Aſſurance, Commiſſion, which, according to the Cuſtom of that Port, amounts to Three *per Cent.* Warehouſe Room, and all the little Incidents that are uſual, ſaves above 16 *per Cent.* the Advantage of which will more clearly appear from the following Particulars. Let it be ſuppoſed, that the original Capital of eight Millions ſhall be reduced, by Duties and Expences, to ſix Millions; it is very certain, that if this ſhould be charged with 16 *per Cent.* it would reduce the Capital to four Million 400,000 Pieces of Eight. But take it the other Way, that to export 4,400,000 Pieces of Eight in Goods, a Capital muſt be raiſed of 8,000,000; it is evident, that the Proprietors would gain much leſs thereby, than if they were allowed to veſt 6,000,000 in Goods. There are, beſides, many Advantages propoſed on the Sale of the Cargo, ſuperior to thoſe allowed on the Ships freighted directly from *Cadiz*.

2. The Right of ſelling, buying, and lading, either in the Ships propoſed, or in thoſe of the Country, in all the Ports of *Peru* and *Chili*, with the Permiſſion of opening Regiſters; a Permiſſion which has not been granted to any of the Ships which have already ſailed, or which may ſail directly from *Spain*, affords a new and manifeſt Profit, not only on Sales and Purchaſes, but by the great Savings that may be made in the Charge of tranſporting the Goods from one Place to another.

3. The Liberty of agreeing for Freight, and, conſequently, of bringing over, upon ſuch Conditions as ſhall be agreed upon with the Proprietors, whatever Sums in Gold or Silver private Perſons ſhall deſire to ſend from *Peru* to *Spain*; which Licence was not granted to any of the ſix *Spaniſh* Ships, and will produce a very conſiderable Benefit on the Return.

4. The Liberty of putting on Board each of the Veſſels either *French* or *Spaniſh* Supercargoes, leaves the Proprietors the Choice of ſuch Perſons as they ſhall think moſt capable, and of greateſt Experience, to manage their Cargoes in the *South-Seas*.

5. The

5. The Promiſe, or, rather, formal Engagement, of the Miniſter of *Spain*, not to grant any Licences or Permiſſions in *France*, till at leaſt ten Months after the Departure of theſe Veſſels, will ſecure them a ſufficient Time for their Expedition to *Peru*; and the Value of their Cargoes, with the Advantages mentioned in the firſt Article, will afford them Opportunity ſufficient to make a trading Voyage, to the very great Profit of the Proprietors.

6. Laſtly, In caſe the Miniſter of *Spain* ſhall think proper to allow a ſmall Proportion of *Engliſh* Goods to be ſhipp'd for *America*, the Proprietors ſhall enjoy ſuch a Licence, paying 133 5-16th Pieces of Eight more *per* Ton; which will amount, ſuppoſing the Aſſortment of 200 Tons of *Engliſh* Merchandize to 800 of *French*, to no greater Augmentation than 27,000 Pieces of Eight, or thereabouts; which muſt be conſidered as a very moderate Sum, allowing for the preſent Scarcity of *Engliſh* Goods in thoſe Parts.

And we were told that about the End of *November* five Merchant Men from St. *Maloes*, eſcorted by a like Number of Men of War, ſailed from that Port for the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, in Purſuance of the Licence granted them by the King of *Spain*. Whether or no they intended to ſend any more this Year I do not know, but the *Spaniſh* Traders at *Paris* were ſo ſenſible of the Advantage of ſending Goods directly from St. *Maloes* to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, that about the Middle of *December* they preſented a Petition to the King, ſetting forth, that they were largely intereſted in a Squadron of ſeven Sail lately departed from *Cadiz* for *New Spain*, and were apprehenſive, that if ſuch large Quantities of Goods ſhould arrive about the ſame Time in thoſe Parts, it would lower their Price to ſuch a Degree, that very little if any thing could be got by them. Upon which his Majeſty was pleaſed to direct, that the Company of St. *Maloes* ſhould be reſtrained from ſending any more Goods to the *Indies*, till an authentick Account could be had of the ſafe Arrival, or Diſappointment of the *Cadiz* Squadron. We may obſerve upon this Petition, that the *French* cunningly conceal the true Reaſon of their petitioning, for Fear of giving Umbrage to the *Spaniards*; for if the St.

Malots Company ſhould be allowed to export what Quantities of Goods they pleaſe to the *Spaniſh Indies*, no Embarkations would ever be made from *Cadiz*, becauſe of the additional Expence they muſt always be attended with.

A Sort of *Habeas Corpus* Edict.

The bigotted Biſhops of *France* having made a very bad Uſe of *Lettres de Cachet*, by procuring them for baniſhing or impriſoning Numbers of Perſons, on Account of Diſputes about trifling Points of Religion, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty made an Order in *March*, that no *Lettre de Cachet* ſhould afterwards be granted, unleſs thoſe who apply for them do produce their Complaints in Writing; which Writing ſhould be communicated to the Party accuſed, to the End that he might have an Opportunity to juſtify himſelf before any ſuch *Lettre* ſhould iſſue againſt him.

A new Diſpute with the Queen of *Hungary*.

September the 10th, *M. Greion*, Abbot of St. *Hubert*, arrived at *Paris*, in order to complain to the Court of the Violences committed by the Officers of the Marſhalſea of *Luxemburgh*, in the Territory of his Abby; and particularly, of their carrying ſeveral of his Monks away Priſoners to *Luxemburgh*, becauſe they refuſed to acknowledge the Queen of *Hungary* for their Sovereign.

This Abby of St. *Hubert* is ſituated in the Country of *Ardennes*, on the Frontier of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and of the Duchy of *Bouillon*. So long ago as the Coronation of *Philip* II. of *Spain*, the Abbot of St. *Hubert* took it into his Head to pretend to Sovereignty, and refuſed to appear, when he was ſummoned, to the States of *Luxemburgh*; but upon his Appeal to the Council at *Malines*, his Pretenſions appeared to be very ill founded, and his Abby declared to be dependant on the Duchy of *Luxemburgh*.

However, as the *French* Court is now ſet free from any Reſtraint, chiefly by the Indulgence of this Nation, they brought this Diſpute before the Parliament of *Metz*, and that Parliament, though it has really no Juriſdiction in the Affair, took upon it to make a Decree, on the 13th of *May*, whereby it annulled all the Sentences and Decrees of the Council of *Luxemburgh*, relating to this Abby, and declared that Council incompetent Judges of the Affair. This afforded the

Court of *France* a Pretence for interpoſing, and by an Order from thence, the Marquis *de Rennepont*, Marſhal de Camp, and Commandant at *Sedan*, marched from thence in *September* at the Head of 50 Grenadiers, 100 Militia, and three independent Companies, to the Abby of St. *Hubert*, of which he made himſelf Maſter. In it he took 50 Archers Priſoners, with two Officers who commanded them, and ſent them Priſoners to the Caſtle of *Sedan*; together with the Porter, who ſuffered the new Abbot, of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Nomination, to make his Eſcape.

In *Auguſt* we had from *Bruſſels* the following Account of what was then doing at *Dunkirk*, viz. On the Eaſt Side of the Harbour they are augmenting one of the three Batteries, raiſed three Years ago, which have a Communication with each other by a Wooden-Bridge; two of them are of 10 Pieces of Cannon each, and the other of 15, all 24 Pounders. Between theſe Batteries and the Downs, in the Middle of the Strand, they have raiſed a new one which has a Communication with the other three; this new Battery commands all the Strand, which is planted with *Chevaux de Frize*. The Lines or Intrenchments made laſt Year, are guarded by Detachments of the Gariſon: But as theſe Lines are about half a League from the City, and being once forced, there would be no more Defence on that Side, they are drawing another Line hard by the Lower Town, with a large advanced Foſſe to it, which begins at the Canal of *Bergue*, from whence it comes and joins the Canal of *Furnes*, and goes by the *Glacis* within about a hundred Paces of the *Cazerns*, ending at the Downs near the new Battery at the Eaſt-End of the Harbour. Three thouſand Men are employed on this Work, which goes on ſo briskly that they reckon it will be finiſhed before the End of this Month. The whole is to be planted with Cannon. The Gariſon conſiſts of 10 Battalions, beſides the Regiment *Dauphin*, Dragoons, which ſerved at *Prague*, and is lately arrived at *Dunkirk*, and the Militia raiſed by the Inhabitants. Reparations at *Dunkirk*.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the moſt material Occurrences in Spain *and* Portugal.

Prime Miniſter dies.

APRIL the 11th, M. *de Campillo*, Prime Miniſter to their moſt Catholick Majeſties, died at *Madrid*, and was ſucceeded by the Marquis *de Enſenada*, who was then along with Don *Philip*, as his Secretary of State, but was ſent for by Expreſs, and arrived at the Palace of *Aranjuez* on the 8th of *May*. This Change of Miniſters made not the leaſt Change of Meaſures at that Court; for as the only Step by which a Man can riſe to be Prime Miniſter of *Spain*, and the only Tenure by which he can propoſe to hold his Office, is that of ſacrificing his Country, and, indeed, the Liberties of *Europe*, to the foreign Views of the Queen, that oppreſſed People can expect no Relief or Change of Meaſures from any Change of Miniſters.

Militia mutinies.

Though the Militia of *Spain* are not by their Eſtabliſhment to be obliged to march out of the Kingdom, yet ſeveral Regiments of them have been ſent to reinforce Don *Philip*'s Army, and the Court having in *May* this Year ordered ſeven Regiments to march for that Purpoſe, the firſt Battalion that marched from *Barcelona* mutinied, the ſecond Day of their March, and with their Bayonets ſcrewed, and Colours flying, marched off to a Man, in order to return to their reſpective Habitations; but the *Andaluſia* Regiment of Horſe having been ſent after them, they came up with them, and without any Reſiſtance diſarmed them, and brought back 408 of them Priſoners.

Convention with the Governor of *Gibraltar*.

Towards the End of this Year we had an Account from *Spain*, that the Commandant of their Troops at St. *Roch*, had ſigned a Convention with the Governor of *Gibraltar* to the following Purpoſe, 'That the 'Spaniſh Privateers ſhould be reſtrained for the future 'from cruizing in the Straits of *Gibraltar*, on Condi'tion that the *Engliſh* Ships ſhould not ſtop the Barks 'which carry Proviſions to *Ceuta*, or which come 'from thence, but that they permit them to paſs freely;

'and

'and that in order to diſtinguiſh theſe Barks for the 'future, the Commanders of them ſhould carry a 'blue Flag.'

As a Confirmation of what is abovementioned relating to the St. *Maloes* Company, they had this Year an Account in *Spain*, that no leſs than four of that Company's Ships, which ſailed in 1742, were arrived in the *South-Seas*, and that two of their Ships had landed a great Number of Negroes at *Buenos Ayres*, for the Supply of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*. *French* Ships in the *South-Sea*.

December the 17th, There happened a very ſurpriſing Phænomenon at *Carthagena* in *Old Spain*: There appeared, about Five in the Evening, on the Side of the Mountain of *Roland*, which is ſituated ſome Leagues to the Weſt of that City, a vaſt Stream of Light, reſembling a River of Fire, with a Kind of Fall or Caſcade; which afterwards formed a Sort of Sheet of Fire, extending ſeveral Leagues to the Eaſt, affording ſo bright a Light, that the Eye could ſcarce endure it. There afterwards appeared a great Globe of Fire beneath it, which, in the Space of ſome Minutes, broke into four leſſer Balls, that flew off to the North, South, Eaſt, and Weſt. This Irruption was attended with a Clap of Thunder, ſo loud, that wakened, and even ſtunned, the Inhabitants for ſeveral Leagues round. The four leſſer Balls broke each with a Thunder-Clap, but nothing near ſo loud as the firſt. It was very remarkable, that, during the whole Time of this Appearance, the Sky was perfectly ſerene, and the Stars ſhone very bright. A ſtrange Phænomenon.

July the 22d, the Fleet from *Fernambuca* arrived in the *Tagus*, conſiſting of three Men of War, and 25 Merchant Ships, whereof 19 belonged to *Lisbon*, and ſix to *Oporto*. The Cargo of the Men of War, and *Lisbon* Ships, conſiſted of 374,000,307 Mill-Reas in Gold, (about 103,000,000*l. Sterling*) 22,861½ Octaves of wrought Gold Plate and Gold Duſt; together with 5692 Cheſts of Sugar, 601 Half Cheſts, 300 Quarter Cheſts, 1050 Rolls of Tobacco, 269 Barrels of Honey, 319 of Sweetmeats, 139,459 Hides half dreſs'd, 16,840 Hides in Hair, 112 Negroes, ſome ſmall Barrels of Balſam de Capaiva, 17,472 Quintals of *Brazil* Wood, 3200 ſmall Piles of Sweet A rich Fleet arrives in *Portugal*.

Wood, 404 Planks of Coſucira, and 345 Planks of other precious Wood. The ſix other Ships, bound for *Oporto*, had on Board 1486 Cheſts of Sugar, 157 Half Cheſts, 301 Ton of Sweetmeats, 25,945 Hides half dreſs'd, 12 Rolls of Violet Wood, 40 Quintals of *Tatagubá* Wood, and 200 Planks of other ſweet Wood. This Fleet I take particular Notice of, becauſe it was reckoned the richeſt that ever came to *Portugal*, and may perhaps have an Effect upon lowering the Value of Gold in *Europe*, where it is much higher than in the *Eaſt-Indies*, which is the Cauſe of ſo much of our Silver's being exported to that Country.

Portugueſe Viceroy of the *Indies* dies.

In *July* the *Portugueſe* Court received the News of the Death of Don *Lewis de Meneſes*, Marquis *de Lorical*, and Viceroy of the *Indies*; of whom we had the following Hiſtory and Character from *Lisbon*: It is ſcarce poſſible to conceive how much this Nobleman is regretted, on Account of his many Virtues, and the Services he did to the Crown. He was, indeed, in all Reſpects a moſt extraordinary Man, and as worthy a Subject as ever any Prince enjoyed. His Birth was rendered illuſtrious by a Series of Noble Anceſtors, on whom he reflects Honour by the Luſtre of his great Atchievements. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf, when a very young Man, by his Military Accompliſhments. At the Age of Twenty-ſeven he raiſed the Blockade of *Evora*, by throwing himſelf into it with a Detachment of 500 Grenadiers; this was in the Year 1712; and the other Services he rendered in that War, having ſufficiently approved his Abilities, he was raiſed to the high Dignity of Viceroy of the *Indies* in 1717, though he was then but juſt turned of Thirty-one. He had many Difficulties to ſtruggle with, when he was advanced to that Poſt. He began his Adminiſtration with correcting Errors in the Government at Home, and when he had extinguiſhed moſt of thoſe bad Cuſtoms, which through the Corruption of the Times, and the Avarice of former Governors, prevailed in *Goa*, he then attacked ſome of the *Arab* Princes who had broke their Treaties with the *Portugueſe*, and, not contented with Robberies at Land, had turned Pirates alſo, and committed great Depredations by Sea. The Viceroy, therefore, wiſely reſolved to revive the anti-

ent Reputation of the *Portugueſe* in Naval Affairs, and having fitted out a conſiderable Squadron, he thrice defeated the Maritime Power of theſe Piratical Princes, and, at laſt, totally deſtroyed it; when the Time of his Government was expired, he embarked on Board a Merchant Ship, in order to return to *Liſbon*; but in his Paſſage, he had the Misfortune to be taken by Pirates, who ſet him on Shore on the Iſle of *Bourbon*, from whence he found Means to get home on Board an *Eaſt-India* Ship. When Things were in the worſt Situation poſſible in thoſe Parts, he was again thought of as the only Perſon fit to retrieve them. Accordingly, in 1740, he was ſent a ſecond Time Viceroy of the *Indies*, when ſcarce the City of *Goa* remained, which was to be the Seat of his Government. He ſignalized his Arrival by the Conqueſt of the Province of *Bradeis*, forced the neighbouring Princes to renounce the Confederacy they had formed againſt the Crown of *Portugal*, and to become again it's Tributaries. A very little before his Death, he had Intelligence that the King of *Marata* was marching with a numerous Army to attack him in *Goa*, and that the King of *Simde*, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, had ſuffered him to march through all the Paſſes of his Country, in order to facilitate the Enterprize; from which they hoped no leſs, than the entire Deſtruction of the *Portugueſe* Power in the *Indies*. At this critical Juncture arrived Don *Antonio de Albinquaque*, with a Squadron of three Men of War, and a conſiderable Body of Troops on Board. The Viceroy immediately ordered the General Don *Manuel de Velho*, to march with 600 Foot, and 130 Grenadiers, to ſurprize the Enemy as they lay encamped under the Cannon of *Sangum*; which that General performed with unexpected Succeſs, by poſting himſelf in ſuch a manner, as to render it impoſſible for their Cavalry to ſupport their Foot. He firſt attacked the City, and took it by Storm in three Hours time; after which, he fell upon the Enemy, routed them entirely, made himſelf Maſter of their Baggage and Ammunition, took two Elephants, all the Royal Equipage, with the King of *Marata* himſelf, and 42 Officers of Diſtinction, and made moſt of their Foot Priſoners of War. Not ſatisfied

tisfied with this, he next fell upon the Cavalry, of whom he took 700, with an immenſe Booty; and, amongſt the reſt, 5000 fat Oxen. The fifth Part of theſe belonging to the Viceroy, by his Prerogative, his Excellency made a Preſent of them to the Inhabitants of the Province of *Bradeis*, who were in great Want of ſuch a Supply. This Victory was attended with the Surrender of the ſtrong Cities of *Ponda* and *Lupini*, which were immediately demoliſhed. The Viceroy had the News of this laſt Victory but a few Hours before his Death. It is a Circumſtance that adds not a little to the Glory of this worthy Perſon, that after having enjoyed ſo great an Office, he died without leaving ſo much as would bury him; for ſuch was his Diſintereſtedneſs, that he thought Money levied on the Publick, ought to be expended only for the publick Service. The before-mentioned General *Velho*, and Don *Antonio de Alcacova*, Intendant of the Finances, performed their laſt Duties to him, and cauſed him to be interred with a Magnificence ſuitable to his Quality, and worthy of his Virtues.

Free Maſons taken up by the Inquiſition.

The Whim of Free Maſonry, which took it's firſt Riſe in *England*, having from thence ſpread itſelf all over *Europe*, began lately to break out in *Portugal*, and a Lodge was accordingly eſtabliſhed at *Lisbon*; but towards the End of *March*, the Court of Inquiſition, that Scourge of Whimſies in Religion when contrary to thoſe eſtabliſhed by Law, got ſome Information of this new Eſtabliſhment, and imagining it came properly within their Cognizance, they apprehended a dozen of theſe Free Maſons; and after confining them in their Priſons, they publiſhed a Decree, by which all who were of that Fraternity were ordered to accuſe themſelves, and ſuch of their Brethren as they knew, within three Days under very ſevere Penalties. Though Free Maſons may ſometimes be drunk, yet I believe, they never were mad enough to think of making their Appearance at an *Auto da fe*; therefore they all ſurrendered within the Time limited, and complied with every Thing required of them by the Holy Office.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

An Account of the moſt important Occurrences in Italy *and* Swiſſerland.

IN my laſt *Annals* I left the two contending Armies retired to their Winter Quarters, the *Spaniards* in the *Bologneſe* and *Romagna*, and the *Auſtrians* and *Piedmonteſe* in the *Modeneſe* and *Parmeſan*; but they did not long remain in this Situation; for the Queen of *Spain* being impatient, and having no Regard to what the Troops might ſuffer by a Winter's Campaign, which the *Spaniards* are not ſo fit for as the *Auſtrians*, ſhe prevailed on the King to ſend expreſs Orders to Count *Gages*, to march within three Days after receiving the Orders, and give the Enemy Battel, if they durſt ſtand it; or otherwiſe, if he had not Spirit enough to do ſo, to reſign the Command to Count *Mariani*. Theſe Orders he received on the 30th of *January*, and very luckily for him the *Auſtrian* Army had been weakened by a Sort of mutinous Retreat of a great Body of between 2 and 3000 *Croats* and *Sclavonians*, who inſiſted upon Leave to march Home, becauſe the Time they had engaged to ſerve was expired, and at laſt, about the Middle of *January*, they marched away without Leave. Encouraged by this, and in ſome Meaſure compelled by the preciſe Orders he had received, Count *Gages* reſolved to aſſemble his Army and march, but at the ſame Time to do it as privately as poſſible, that he might ſurpriſe and attack the Enemy before they ſhould have Time to aſſemble their Troops. For this Purpoſe, after having given Orders to draw all his Forces into the Neighbourhood of *Bologna*, with as little Noiſe as poſſible, he ordered the Gates of that City to be ſhut for three Days together, under Pretence of a great Robbery, and made a mighty Buſtle in ſearching Houſes to diſcover the Thieves. The third Day he gave a grand Entertainment, at which all the Nobility were preſent, and after it was over there was a Ball. About Midnight it was obſerved, that the Officers diſappeared one after another, and two Hours before Sun-riſe, Count *Gages*

Battel of *Campo-Santo*.

was gone no body knew where. This laſt Accident gave the Marquis *de Bavia* Reaſon to ſuſpect the Truth, upon which he inſtantly reſolved to ſend two of his Domeſticks to Count *Traun*; but finding the Gates ſhut, he prevailed upon a Perſon who had a Garden near the City Walls, to aſſiſt in letting them down from thence with Cords, and they made ſo great Haſte, that the *German* General had Time to retire to *Carpi*, and to appoint the general Rendezvous of his Troops at *Buon Porto*.

Count *Gages* however proſecuted his Deſign, and paſſed the *Panaro* on the 3d of *February*; from whence he marched to *Campo-Santo*, where a Battel was fought between the two Armies, of which we had many very different Accounts as uſual, but from the Conſequences, I take Count *Traun*'s Account to M. *de Thun*, the Queen of *Hungary*'s Miniſter at *Rome*, to be the trueſt, and ſhall therefore give it at full Length as follows, *viz.* 'Though Count *Gages* had taken all poſſible Precautions to conceal his March, by ſhutting up the Gates of *Bologna*, I found Means nevertheleſs to get Information of his Deſign, Time enough to reaſſemble my Troops; and having an Account that he had paſſed the *Panaro* on the 3d Inſtant, I advanced the ſame Day to *Buon-Porto*, with eight Battalions and ſome Squadrons, where I was joined the next Morning by the reſt of my Cavalry, and in the Afternoon by the Infantry. The *Piedmonteſe* Troops joined us the Day following, and as the Enemy were ſuperior in Number, I ſuppoſed they did not make this March but with a Deſign to attack us. However, as I found they ſtopped at *Campo Santo*, by the Advice of a Council of War, I reſolved to prevent them by attacking them.

'For this Purpoſe I reſumed my March the 6th in the Morning, and at Night arrived within three Miles of their Camp. The next Day I continued to advance in order of Battle, but in order to get up to them it was neceſſary to paſs over ſome low Grounds very full of Ditches. This Difficulty, together with the Order in which we marched, was the Cauſe that we could not get up to the Enemy till the 8th at four o'Clock in the Afternoon; when

'we

'we found them drawn up in order of Battle; and 'as ſoon as they got Sight of us they began to move 'towards us. The Cavalry of my left Wing, without 'any Order from me, made an improper Motion, 'which threw them all into Confuſion; and the Ene-'my perceiving the Miſtake they had committed, 'charged them with ſo much Vigour, that they were 'broke and put to flight, with the Loſs of a great 'Number of Officers, moſt Part of whom were ei-'ther killed, taken Priſoners, or by their Wounds 'rendered incapable of remaining in the Field. Ne-'verthelefs, the Major General Marquis *de St. Pierre* 'had the good Luck to get the Cavalry to rally, and 'towards ſix o'Clock led them back to the Poſt they 'had abandoned; happily before this Diſorder had a-'ny Influence upon the reſt of the Troops.

'The Cavalry of my Right Wing reſolutely charg-'ed the Left of the Enemy; and the Infantry, which 'did Wonders, puſhed that of the *Spaniards*, with 'all poſſible Bravery and Intrepidity. They continued 'their Fire upon the Enemy with extraordinary Viva-'city, eſpecially the Grenadiers, till after ſeven o'Clock 'at Night, by the Light of the Moon, and even then 'would not have given it over, if the *Spaniards* had 'not thought fit to retire; which they did with great 'Precipitation. As it was too late to purſue them, I 'contented myſelf with cauſing my light Horſe to at-'tend them in their Retreat; and the ſame Night I 'was informed, that the *Spaniards*, in order the bet-'ter to ſecure their Retreat, had poſted ſome Compa-'nies of Grenadiers and Miquelets in the Caſſines, ſi-'tuated upon the Right and Left of their March.

'The 9th at Break of Day, I ſent a Detachment of 'Dragoons and Huſſars to reconnoitre the Situation 'of the Enemy; but we ſoon learned, that they had 'juſt repaſſed the *Panaro*, and had taken Advantage 'of the Night to ſend their Baggage and their wound-'ed to the other Side of that River. Our Detach-'ment made Priſoners of the Infantry and Miquelets 'who had remained in the Caſſines. Few Actions 'have been more bloody than this, yet we did not loſe 'above 1000 Men, and the Loſs of the *Piedmonteſe* 'was not near ſo conſiderable, becauſe of their Num-

'ber,

'ber, which did not exceed 5000; but with regard 'to the *Spaniards*, I believe, they may have loſt 4000, 'reckoning their killed, wounded, and thoſe we may 'have made Priſoners. Our Dragoons and Huſſars 'have purſued the Enemy beyond the *Panaro*, and 'ſtill continue to haraſs them, *&c.*

To this Account I ſhall add, that when the two Armies engaged, the *Spaniards* were ſaid to amount to 24000 Men, and Marſhal Count *Traun*'s Army, the *Piedmonteſe* included, but to 20000, and that in the Diſorder among the Cavalry upon the left, General *Ciceri*, and the General Count *de Byersberg*, were both wounded and taken Priſoners, but releaſed next Day upon their Parole. Of the latter it was ſaid, that the firſt Wounds he received gave no Check to his Spirit, for he continued fighting and endeavouring to rally the Cavalry, till he was after ſome Time thrown from his Horſe by a Wound in his Head, notwithſtanding which he continued fighting on Foot, and with his own Hand killed ſeveral of the Enemy, till at laſt having received 11 Wounds, ſome Accounts ſaid 22, he was overpowered and made Priſoner; but he died of his Wounds in a few Days after his Return to the Army. Count *Aſpremont*, General of the *Piedmonteſe*, was mortally wounded likewiſe in this Action, of which he died in a few Days afterwards; and Count *Traun* himſelf had two Horſes killed under him, and a third wounded in the Shoulder. From all which we may judge, that it was moſt obſtinately fought on both Sides; and both claimed the Victory; but the Truth ſeems to be, that by the Diſorder among the *German* Horſe in the Beginning, the *Spaniards* had the beſt of it; whereas when that Part of the *German* Cavalry was rallied and brought back to the Charge, they began to have the worſt of it, and were obliged at laſt to leave their Enemies the Field of Battle: However, they retired in ſo good Order, that they carried off with them ſome Colours, Standards, Kettle-Drums and Cannon, which they had taken from the Enemy at the Beginning, and theſe were ſent in great Triumph to *Madrid*; though the Conſequences, which I am now to give an Account of, plainly ſhewed, they had no great Reaſon to ſing *Te Deum*, and accordingly it

was

was made a Jeſt of at *Rome*, by dreſſing up *Paſquin* with a large Bandbox under his Arm, and a Label ſignifying, that he was going Poſt to *Madrid*, with the Trophies of the late Victory at *Campo-Santo*.

By this Battle the *Spaniſh* Soldiers were ſo diſheartened, that Multitudes of them, and even ſome of the Officers, deſerted to the Enemy, and for their better Encouragement Count *Traun* formed a *Spaniſh* Regiment, the Command whereof he gave to a *Catalonian* Gentleman that had been long in the *Auſtrian* Service; and as Count *Gages* ſaw that it would be impoſſible for him to ſtand his Ground at *Bologna*, repeated Solicitations were made at the *Sicilian* Court for prevailing with his *Sicilian* Majeſty to ſend a Part of his Army to join the *Spaniards*, but the Terror of a Viſit from the *Britiſh* Squadron prevented any Succeſs; ſo that at laſt Count *Gages* found it abſolutely neceſſary to retire from *Bologna*, which he did on the 27th of *March*, with as much Secrecy as poſſible, his Army being then reduced to leſs than 12000 effective Men. A great Part of the *Auſtrian* Army had by this Time paſſed the *Panaro*, and Count *Traun* would perhaps have marched ſooner, to have diſlodged the *Spaniards* from *Bologna*, but the *Piedmonteſe* Troops could not march along with him, becauſe they did not know how ſoon they might be obliged to march back to the Aſſiſtance of their King, in caſe the *Spaniards* from *France* ſhould ſucceed in forcing their Paſſage into *Piedmont*. However, as the *Auſtrian* Troops were very near, and had received ſeveral Reinforcements from *Germany*, Count *Gages* thought it neceſſary to conceal as much as poſſible his Retreat from *Bologna*, and after it was begun, he marched with the utmoſt Diſpatch, having for that Purpoſe left all his ſick and wounded at *Bologna* with Surgeons to attend them, whom he recommended, in a Letter, to the Generoſity and Care of Count *Traun*.

The *Spaniſh* Army retreats.

As the *Spaniſh* Army marched without halting till they arrived at *Rimino*, they met with no Diſturbance in their Retreat, except one Attack that was made upon their Rear-Guard, commanded by the Duke *d'Atriſco*, by a ſtrong Party of *Auſtrian* Huſſars, and other Light Horſe, who were repelled with Loſs; and at *Rimino*,

Rimino, as ſoon as they arrived, they began to fortify themſelves in a Camp ſtrong by Nature, which Count *Gages* had pitched on as a Place where he thought he might ſecure himſelf againſt any ſudden Attack. Here they remained without any Thing remarkable happening till the 9th of *May*, when the Duke of *Modena* arrived in the Army, and took upon him the chief Command, which he was nominally inveſted with by the Court of *Spain*, but probably with a ſecret Condition not to undertake any Thing without the Advice and Conſent of Count *Gages*, who had the chief Command under him. Upon his Highneſs's Arrival in the Army he publiſhed a Manifeſto, ſetting forth, that he had from the Beginning reſolved to obſerve an exact Neutrality in the War, and had communicated this his Reſolution to the Courts of *France*, *Spain*, *Turin*, and particularly *Vienna*; but that the laſt had rejected his Neutrality, taken Poſſeſſion of his Dutchy, and obliged him to fly for Refuge into the *Venetian* Territories. That thereupon he had renewed his Inſtances for a Neutrality, but without Succeſs; and therefore he had thought himſelf at Liberty to accept of the Troops offered him by the King of *Spain*, for recovering his Dominions. This Manifeſto induced ſome of the *Modeneſe* to fly to and enter themſelves in the *Spaniſh* Army; but it ſerved for no other Purpoſe except that of making the *Auſtrians* diſarm all the *Modeneſe* that remained in the Country, and treat them more rigorouſly than they had done before; and at the ſame Time it intitled them to convert the whole Revenue of that Dutchy to their own Uſe; whereas, otherwiſe, they muſt have allowed the Duke a conſiderable Part of it for his Subſiſtence.

A publick Miniſter made Priſoner by Count *Gages*.

Whilſt the *Spaniſh* Army lay encamped at *Rimino*, the Count *de Gages* cauſed arreſt the Count *Pieroni*, the Queen of *Hungary*'s Conſul at *Ancona*; for no other known Reaſon, but becauſe he had been born a Subject of the Crown of *Spain*. He was conducted to *Rimino*, and impriſoned in the *Franciſcans* Convent; but as the Queen of *Hungary*'s Miniſter at *Rome* complained of the Pope's allowing this to be done in his Territories, that Court thought itſelf obliged to interpoſe, and at their Inſtances Count *Pieroni* was ſet at Liberty.

Another

Another Accident had like to have drawn upon the Court of *Rome* the Reſentment of the *Britiſh* Squadron: About the Beginning of *Auguſt*, ſome *Spaniſh* Veſſels, with Artillery and Ammunition for Count *Gages's* Army, arrived at *Civita Vecchia*, and demanded Leave to land their Cargo: Upon this an Expreſs was ſent to *Rome*, where a Reſolution was taken to order them to leave the Coaſts of the Eccleſiaſtical State; but before theſe Orders arrived, they had ſet their Cargo on Shore, at a Creek in the Neighbourhood, and a Party from the *Spaniſh* Army conducted it to *Civita Caſtellana*. However, before the Veſſels departed, five or ſix *Britiſh* Men of War, attended by ſome Bombketches, came before the Port, and threatened to bombard the Town, if the *Spaniſh* Ships, Artillery and Ammunition were not immediately delivered up to them; whereupon a Courier was ſent to *Rome* for Inſtructions, and while that Court was in the utmoſt Perplexity how to behave, the *Spaniſh* Veſſels took the Opportunity of a fair Wind and a dark Night to make their Eſcape. This increaſed the Reſentment of the *Britiſh* Ships; but juſt as they were preparing to turn that City into a Heap of Rubbiſh, an Advice Boat from Admiral *Mathews* brought Orders for them to retire, which Orders had been granted at the Solicitation of the King of *Sardinia*, who had undertaken to procure Satisfaction from the Court of *Rome* for this Breach of their Neutrality.

Stores landed for him at *Civita Vecchia*.

In all this Time, that is to ſay from the 27th of *March*, to the 12th of *September*, the *Auſtrian* Army under Marſhal Count *Traun* never attempted to follow the *Spaniards*, nor to enter the *Bologneſe*, but remained quiet in the *Modeneze*. What was the Reaſon of this ſurprizing Inaction is not known; but in the mean Time Count *Traun* grew weary of his Command, and deſired Leave to reſign, which was granted him, and the Command given to Prince *Lobkowitz*, who arrived in the Army on the ſaid 12th of *September*; and Count *Traun* reſigned to him the Command, and ſet out on his Return to *Vienna*. Before his leaving *Italy*, the King of *Sardinia* not only ſent him ſeveral rich Preſents, but wrote him the following Letter, *viz.*

Prince *Lobkowitz* takes the Command of the *Auſtrian* Army.

My Couſin,

'The Sentiments of Eſteem and Conſideration 'which we have for you, founded upon the repeated 'Proofs that you have given us of your conſtant and 'indefatigable Zeal for the Intereſts of the Queen 'your Sovereign, as well as for thoſe of the common 'Cauſe in *Italy*; and on the Knowledge we have, and 'from which we are perfectly convinced of your great 'Talents, and conſummate Experience in the Art of 'War, occaſioned our receiving, with real Concern, 'the firſt Advice that we had of your being recalled 'to *Germany*, as the Marquis *de Ormea*, by our Or-'der, informed you ſome Time ago; and this could 'not but be extremely augmented, when we find that 'you are at preſent on the very Eve of your Departure. 'We could not avoid giving you, ourſelves, to un-'derſtand as much by theſe Preſents; at the ſame 'Time aſſuring you, that it is with the utmoſt Plea-'ſure that we ſhall, during our Lives, preſerve an a-'greeable Remembrance of your Perſon, and lay hold 'of all Occaſions that may offer themſelves, for us 'to render Juſtice to your diſtinguiſhed Merit; de-'ſiring, in the Situation we are in, that wherever you 'go, you might be always thoroughly perſuaded of 'theſe our Sentiments, we have thought fit to give 'you this Teſtimony of them; which, however weak 'in itſelf, is yet very proper to keep them always in 'your Remembrance. In fine, we aſſure you, that 'our moſt ſincere Inclinations, and moſt favourable 'Diſpoſitions, ſhall never be wanting with Reſpect to 'you; and thereupon we pray God, my Couſin, that 'he will have you in his holy and worthy Keeping.'

Charles Emanuel.

Turin, Sept. 4, 1743. And lower,
Ormea.

He marches to attack Count *Gages.*

Prince *Lobkowitz* having reviewed his Army, and made all the neceſſary Preparations for a March, he decamped from *Carpi*, early on the 2d of *October*, and next Day entered the *Bologneſe*. Upon his Arrival at *Bologna*, he declared that his Army was to take up their Winter Quarters in the Neighbourhood of that

that City, and every Thing was concerted for that Purpoſe, as if this had been his real Intention; but all of a ſudden he decamped from that Neighbourhood, and on the 24th arrived at *Forli*, a Party of his Huſſars having the ſame Day puſhed on as far as *Savignano*, where they ſurpriſed ſome of the *Spaniſh* Out-Poſts; and upon the Prince's Approach, a Party of the *Spaniards*, poſted to defend their Bridge at *Forli* over the *Ronco*, abandoned that Poſt with Precipitation, and in their Retreat had 7 or 800 Men of the Party cut to Pieces by the *Auſtrian* Huſſars. Though the *Spaniſh* Army had hitherto ſeemed reſolved to abide the Attack, yet the ſame Day they retired from *Rimino*, and next Day, being the 25th, Prince *Lobkowitz* entered that City. The *Spaniſh* Army retreated without halting till they came to *Fano*, where they again encamped, and ſeemed reſolved to wait there for the Enemy, becauſe of it's being ſo cloſe a Country, that the *Auſtrians* could make but little Uſe of their Horſe, in which they were now greatly ſuperior to the *Spaniards*; but as Prince *Lobkowitz* made a full Stop at *Rimino*, the *Spaniards* took Poſſeſſion again of *Peſaro*, and began to fortify all the Paſſes of the *Foglia*, in order to diſpute the Paſſage of that River with the *Auſtrians*. Whilſt the two Armies were in this Situation, ſeveral Skirmiſhes happened, but none worth giving a particular Account of; and in this Situation both continued during the reſt of this Year, though the *Spaniards* could bring no Proviſions to their Camp by Sea, becauſe of ſome *Britiſh* Men of War, which, at the *Auſtrian* General's Requeſt, Admiral *Mathews* ſent to cruize in the Gulph of *Venice*.

Full Account of the *Spaniards* entering *Savoy* the ſecond Time.

As to the War in *Savoy*, or upon the Borders of *Piedmont*, the Reader may remember, that my laſt Year's *Annals* left Don *Philip* with his Army entering *Savoy* for the ſecond Time, and the King of *Sardinia* retiring; I ſhall now begin with the following particular Account we had of this ſurpriſing Event.

Montmelian, *Dec.* 28, 1742. We were informed on the 18th Inſtant at Midnight, by an Eſtafette from Marquis *d'Ormea*, to the *Engliſh* and *Hungarian* Miniſters, of the King of *Sardinia*'s having received moſt

certain Advices, that the next Morning, being his Catholick Majeſty's Birth-day, the Marquis *de la Mina* intended to advance with the Army under his Command, in order to attack us in ſome one of our Poſts. Theſe Advices proved but too true, and the Face of our Affairs in theſe Parts is now very unfortunately altered. On the 19th, in the Morning, our Army was early under Arms, and in order of Battle, expecting every Hour, and with the utmoſt Eagerneſs and Impatience, to ſee the *Spaniards* approach, which, it was thought, they could not poſſibly do, without paſſing through the high Road that leads from the *Barreaux* to *Chamberry:* But as the *Spaniſh* General had ſeen that this would be attended with ſuch Difficulties as were almoſt inſuperable, and might expoſe his whole Army to periſh, he laid his Scheme differently, and indeed in ſuch a Manner, and with ſo much Art, as ſhews him to be an able and experienced Officer. Of our three eſſential Poſts, the Caſtle of the *Marches*, our *Lady of Mians*, and the Caſtle of *Apremont*, the two former could not be approached without their being diſcovered from afar off, and his Troops being expoſed to the Fire of our Artillery, and taken in Flank by our Musket Shot when they drew nearer, therefore he left the main Body of his Army in his Camp, and only ordered a Detachment of 4000 Men, with his Miquelets, to advance by a Road in the Mountains of *Dauphine*, where they could not be perceived, and marched on *French* Ground till they came almoſt upon the Mountain that commands the Caſtle of *Apremont*, and within a ſmall Cannon Shot of it; there they began their Attack two Hours before Noon, and made a continual and terrible Fire of Musket-ſhot and ſmall Cannon, for near Forty-four Hours. The little Gariſon within made a very brave and vigorous Reſiſtance, and would not ſurrender till the Walls were tumbling about their Ears, and they ſaw the Petard was fixed to the Gate, with two ſmall Batteries in the Flanks. The King of *Sardinia* on his Side, and by the Mountains behind *Chamberry*, ſent a Detachment to drive the *Spaniards*, if poſſible, from their Poſt, and reſcue the Caſtle. Theſe Detachments, at firſt, did Wonders, and could they have been ſupported and relieved

relieved by freſh Men now and then, might have ſucceeded. The greateſt Misfortune of our Situation came from the Impoſſibility of knowing the Motions of our Enemies till it was too late to prevent them, by their being covered in the Mountains of *France*. As long as this was the Caſe, and the Main of the *Spaniſh* Army continued at *Barreaux*, the King of *Sardinia* could not divide his Forces, and ſend large Detachments to *Apremont*, as they muſt have gone a great Way about; and before he could have recalled them, the Body of his Army might have been attacked by M. *la Mina*, who lay in wait to take that Advantage. During this State of Uncertainty, which laſted three Days, the King of *Sardinia*'s Troops continued under Arms, and paſſed three whole Nights without their Tents. As ſoon as the Caſtle of *Apremont* was ſurrendered, the whole *Spaniſh* Army marched thither; which when we were apprized of, our Camp was likewiſe removed nearer to our *Lady of Mians*, in Hopes the *Spaniards* would have come down into the Plain, with a View of advancing towards *Chamberry*, and thereby have given us an Opportunity of attacking them, which it is impoſſible to do, where they now are poſted; but they have not hitherto attempted it, and, in the mean while, our Troops ſuffer beyond Expreſſion, and thin every Day by the Numbers that fall ſick. The neceſſary Subſiſtences, particularly for our Cavalry and our Equipages, begin to fail, and we muſt ſoon, if we continue in this Situation, be reduced to nothing; while, on the other hand, we are informed the *Spaniards* expect, about the Beginning of next Month, a Reinforcement of 4000 Men, in ſix Battalions of Foot, and two Regiments of Dragoons, which muſt give them a very great Superiority. The Diſorders and Exceſſes that have been committed by the Miquelets, *&c.* are not to be expreſſed; for theſe eight Days paſt, we have heard of nothing elſe but Sacrilege, burning of Houſes and Churches, robbing of the conſecrated Vaſes, Rapes, Aſſaſſination in cold Blood, flaying Women and Children alive, and the like Barbarities, which have cauſed a general Deſolation in ſeveral of the Villages and Cottages about *Chamberry*. We are now in hourly Expectation of

their taking Poſſeſſion of that City, which will haſten our Retreat into *Piedmont*, it being impoſſible for the Army to remain any longer encamped in this ſevere Climate, and in this rigorous Seaſon, when our Communication with the Capital is cut off. We have this Minute received Advice from the Camp, that the Army has received the Orders for commencing immediately it's March towards *Piedmont*, and it is known that this Reſolution, as well as every other that has been taken in the preſent Change of our Affairs, has been previouſly concerted and ſettled by his *Sardinian* Majeſty with M. *Villettes* and Count *Kaunitz*, the *Britiſh* and *Hungarian* Miniſters reſiding here.

Upon this extraordinary Emergency, his *Sardinian* Majeſty thought it neceſſary to publiſh a Manifeſto, in which he gave a full and ſatisfactory Account of all that had happened in *Savoy*, ſhewing very plainly, that what had fallen out was entirely owing to it's being an open Country; to the *Spaniards* receiving plentiful Supplies of Proviſions from the *French* Provinces, while he was forced to draw Subſiſtence for his Army from a ruined Country; and to the vaſt Reinforcements the Infant Don *Philip*'s Army received at laſt, which rendered it much ſuperior to that of his Majeſty; and he concluded with the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances to his Allies, that he would never depart from his Engagements.

The Infant in Danger of being burnt.

After this Retreat, there was no other Action in *Savoy* during the Winter, but the Infant Don *Philip* was very near being burnt in his Bed by an accidental Fire which happened in the Night between the 27th and 28th of *February* in the Caſtle of *Chamberry*, where he was lodged, by which that Caſtle was entirely conſumed, and the Prince himſelf had been conſumed along with it, if a Soldier of his Guard had not broke open his Chamber-Door, and pulled him out of Bed; for the Floor of his Bed-Chamber ſunk down in half a Quarter of an Hour after he was removed. For this Piece of Service the Soldier who ſaved him was rewarded with a Company of Horſe, and the Infant gave him 100 *Piſtoles*, to furniſh himſelf with a ſuitable Equipage.

It

It was not at all ſurprizing to ſee the *Spaniſh* Troops reſt quiet in their Quarters during the Winter, but what ſurpriſed every Body was, their doing ſo during almoſt the whole Summer. It was generally from thence ſuppoſed, that there was a Negotiation carrying on, by the Intervention of the Court of *Verſailles*, between the Courts of *Madrid* and *Turin*, and ſuch a Negotiation was ſeveral Times hinted at in our News-Papers. Nay, it is very probable, that both the Courts of *Verſailles* and *Madrid* were amuſed with ſome ſuch Hopes, till they heard of the Concluſion of the before-mentioned Treaty of *Worms*; for till then no *French* Troops were ordered to join the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*, nor did the latter make any Attempt upon *Piedmont*. But as the two Courts had probably ſome Intimation of the Negotiation, the *Spaniſh* Army began to move from *Chamberry* on the 22d of *Auguſt*, and Don *Philip* departed from thence the 29th, to join the Army, which was upon it's March through *Dauphiny* towards *Brianſon*: They were not, however, joined by any of the *French* Troops, then cantoned in *Dauphiny*, till towards the End of *September*, when they were joined by a large Body of *French*, who were to be under the Command of the Infant Don *Philip*, and conſequently the *Spaniſh* Generals. By them it was reſolved, to make an Attempt upon the *Piedmonteſe* Lines near *Chateau Dauphin*, notwithſtanding the Lateneſs of the Seaſon, becauſe they knew, that nothing would pleaſe their Queen but Don *Quixotiſms*; and the following Accounts will inform us how they came off: The firſt was from a *French* Officer dated from a Cottage near *Chenal*, *October* the 9th, as follows:

Spaniards and French attack the Frontier of Piedmont.

'Nothing would ſerve the wiſe *Spaniſh* Dons but 'attempting a Paſſage into *Piedmont* at a Seaſon of the 'Year, when no Body, that had not run from the Gal-'lows, would have gone thither in Time of Peace. 'Our Troops were under their Command, and moſt 'excellent Uſe they have made of them. Upon the '5th we attacked a little Fort about three Miles from 'hence, which we carried after a mighty ſlight Reſiſ-'tance; and ſoon after a Horn Work at the Head of 'a Bridge. The Barbets behaved a little better here, 'but did not come up to the Character we had of

'them. We paſs'd the Rivulet, and then we had 'the Enemy's Lines in View. The *Spaniſh* Generals 'thought of nothing but forcing them, and on the 6th 'and 7th Diſpoſitions were made for that Purpoſe. 'On the 8th we attacked them, the Infant Don *Philip* 'commanding in Perſon. It was, however, a mighty idle Affair; 500 Men in their Works, and with 'their Artillery, might have ſtopped us for half a Campaign; and there were 5000 *Piedmonteſe* Foot, who, 'after they had torn us ſufficiently with their Cannon, 'thought fit to ſpring a Mine, which deſtroyed a Part 'of their Works; upon which the *Spaniards* concluded their Buſineſs done, and began to croud after the retiring Enemy, who ſuddenly faced about, 'and flanking us at the ſame Time with 17 Pieces of 'heavy Artillery, ſoon broke the *Spaniards*, overturned a Brigade of our Foot, and effectually cured us 'of the Paſſion of going any farther. The Marquis '*de la Foſſe* is dangerouſly wounded, and I have received a Shot in the Thigh, which I hope will prove 'only a Fleſh Wound. We have two Lieutenant-Colonels killed, about 13 Field Officers wounded, 'and about 6 or 700 Men. As to the Loſs of the '*Spaniards*, I can ſay nothing to it. They are now 'in a Hurry to get back to *Savoy*, and we are to take 'Quarters in *Dauphiny*.' It began to ſnow laſt 'Night, and it is already ten Inches thick, ſo you 'may judge of our Condition, *&c.*'

And the other was from *Chateau Dauphin*, *October* the 10th, as follows: On the 2d of *October* M. *de la Mina* having drawn together his whole Army at *Molina*, a *French* Village at the Bottom of the *Col de l'Agnel*, the *French* remaining at the Bottom of the *Col de St. Veran* on the Right, the ſaid General ſent a Detachment of about 200 Miquelets, who being advanced to about 100 Paces of the Height of the *Col*, that is to ſay, to the Confines of the *French* and *Piedmonteſe* Dominions, retired, upon obſerving that our *Vaudois* kept a Poſt upon our Territory, and were reſolved to defend it. The ſame Evening two Officers, who had been ordered to look out, and ſome Subalterns commanding another Band of *Vaudois* mounted up the *Col*, and having next Morning obſerved a large Body of Miquelets,

Miquelets, ſupported by ſome Companies of Grenadiers, retreated ſlowly, firing very briskly, purſuant to their Orders; being poſted there only to look out, and to give Notice to the Army. The Enemy came no farther that Evening than half Way of the Deſcent, and our *Vaudois* drew on towards *La Chenal*, a Village at the Bottom of the *Col*, which gives the Name to that Valley. On the Morning this ſmall Body retired to *Pont*, a Village which is nearly in our Centre. We ſaw afterwards, on the 6th, their Army extending itſelf in the Valley; the *Spaniards* deſcending the *Col de l'Agnel*, and the *French* that of St. *Veran*, keeping with their Left to the Mountain *de la Corbiere*, which riſes from the Bottom of *l'Agnel* up to our Camp; from which it is ſeparated by a deep Valley which encompaſſes that Mountain, returns to *l'Agnel* along the Bottom of Mount *Viſo*, and is interſected by the *Col de Riſtolaz*, which is on the *French* Territory. Some Miquelets mounting by the Wood of *Patagons*, and keeping along the Mountain of *La Corbiere*, got by the Eminences, as far as over-againſt our Camp above the Village of *Pont*. We had not thought fit to take Poſſeſſion of that Mountain, and to defend it, becauſe the Poſts we were poſſeſſed of on this Side, are ſurer, and nearer at Hand for our Subſiſtence. This Troop, armed lightly, but with good Carabines, made that Day a pretty brisk Fire upon the Village of *Pont*, which lay open to them from above; but, however, to no great Purpoſe. The ſame Day M. *de la Mina*, attended by about 15 Officers, came on the Right of the Valley under the Mountain of *Bellin*, to view our Situation, and at the ſame Time gave Orders for the Army to march at Break of Day; which accordingly was done on the 7th, they entering the Valley in two Columns, as far as the back Part of the Village of *l'Egliſe*, at half a Cannon Shot of *Pont*. One of the Columns marched at the Bottom of the Point of St. *Veran*, at the Right of the Valley, along the Valley of *Fiontrouge*; it repaſſed the Brook of *Rareyta*, formed itſelf into about eight Lines of a Battalion in Front, and was followed the ſame Day by the reſt of the *Spaniards*. The *French* followed on their Left, extending their own Left to *La Corbiere*, a little more backwards than the

the Front of the *Spaniards*. In this Order the Army was for two Hours under Arms. About 11 o'Clock M. *de la Mina* detached from his Right a Body of about 2000 Men, moſt of them Grenadiers and Miquelets, to attack the Heights of *Bellin*. His Orders were executed with Reſolution; the *Spaniards* aſcended with great Bravery that ſteep Mountain, till they were received by a Detachment of the Brigade of *Guibert*, ſent thither to defend the Eminences and the Deſcents. After a very lively Encounter, and a very brisk Fire, our Troops repulſed them to the Bottom of the Mountain, where they paſſed the Night under the Shelter of the great Woods that hid them from us. At the ſame Time 12 Battering Pieces, placed three and three together, were deſtroying ſome Works of Defence, raiſed in Haſte in the Village of *Pont*, which we abandoned in the Night, as well as the Rock, where there were only 60 Men, whom we did not think fit to ſacrifice, a bare Parapet of Faſcines not being able to protect them againſt the leaſt vigorous Attack; we quitted that wretched Poſt with ſo much more Indifference, as it was never intended to defend it any longer than for one Day; and becauſe, by our Situation, the Enemy hazarded his All, having penetrated as far as our Centre, whilſt we kept the Eminences both on our Right and Left; accordingly M. *de la Mina* did not dare to attempt it. On the next Day, the ſame Detachment which had attacked the Mountain of *Bellin*, having been reinforced with about 1000 Men, returned to the Charge again, but were received with the ſame Firmneſs by our Men, who chaſed them farther down than the Day before, notwithſtanding they held a much briſker and longer Fire. According to the Report of their Deſerters, and by what we can judge, theſe two Attacks have coſt them upwards of 500 of their beſt Troops. Their main Army was under Arms, formed, as the Day before, in two deep Columns, expecting only a favourable Moment for attacking our Centre; making a continual Fire of their Artillery, and Carabineers, from the Rock of *Pont*, upon our advanced Batteries, and our Camp on the Left. Whilſt our chief Attention was fixed upon taking Care of our Left and Centre thus at-

tack'd, we ſaw, on the Right, the Brigade of *Anjou*, conſiſting of five Battalions, 1000 *Spaniards*, and 200 *Miquelets*, deſcending from *Riſtolaz*, who ranged themſelves in Order of Battle oppoſite to our Intrenchments, ready to attack them, for above two Hours. This Project, if vigorouſly executed, might have been advantageous to them; becauſe our Right being thus kept in Awe, we durſt not weaken it by ſuccouring the Centre, if it had been attacked. We were greatly aſtoniſhed when we ſaw this whole Corps turning about on a ſudden along the Highway at the Bottom of the Valley, between *La Corbiere* and our Camp; an extraordinary Step, that had no Deſign in it, but coſt them four or 5000 Men, and part of their Equipages; for as ſoon as we ſaw them entring the ſaid Valley, all the Grenadiers, and the Piquets of the Battalions intrenched on the Eminences of our Right and Centre, reſolutely leaped out of their Intrenchments, and preſented themſelves within a little Musket-ſhot, firing briskly and continually upon this Column; which, in a manner run the Gantlet as far as *Pont*, where it was afreſh expoſed to a ſtill briſker Fire from our Artillery, and from our lower Intrenchments on the Left, and ſaved itſelf only by the Help of a Body of Grenadiers and Carabineers, and of their Artillery, which advanced to protect this precipitate Retreat. We loſt, during thoſe Days, but two or three Officers killed, four or five wounded, and about 100 private Men killed or wounded.

The King, who had carefully viſited the remoteſt Poſts of the Right and Left, notwithſtanding a violent Swelling in his Face, and the Coldneſs of the Weather, kept in the Centre, as the moſt important Poſt, where he was neareſt at hand to give his Orders every-where; his Preſence augmented the Confidence of the Troops, who being uſed to ſee him at their Head, ſhewed an incredible Ardour and Bravery. On the 9th, the Day paſſed without any Thing material, the Enemy being taken up with ſecuring their Cannon with Gabions, and to prepare Roads on their Right, as if they intended to carry Artillery that Way, to play upon our Centre, where the King was: But this Morning, being the 10th, we had Reaſon to judge they were preparing for their Retreat, their Deſerters aſſuring us, that upon the very

firſt

firſt Fire of our Artillery, they were thrown into great Diſorder, and loſt many of their Men; that they burnt the Hut, which the 60 Men upon the Rock at *Pont* had raiſed to ſhelter themſelves, as alſo ſome Straw which they had brought together for the Uſe of the Camp they intended to form; that they faced about with a Deſign, as was conjectured, of forming themſelves ſo as to let the Artillery paſs, and make a Rear-Guard. Accordingly we learn, that after Midnight they carried off their Artillery, having, without doubt, had Advice of our having received Yeſterday 20 Field Pieces, and ſeveral Battalions, which, beſides the real Loſſes they have ſuſtained, probably determined them to retreat ſooner than we expected; for every Thing was well diſpoſed on our Side for their Reception this Morning. We have ſome Priſoners, and above 600 Deſerters, beſides thoſe who are continually arriving. Our advanced Troops have alſo taken ſome Horſes and Equipages. This Moment we learn from our Spies, and ſome Parties we have ſent out to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy, that they are paſſing the *Aguel*; ſeveral Cheſts of Ammunition, and ſome Equipages of Officers, left in their Camps, confirm all theſe Advices. We ſee their Rear, conſiſting of 20 or 30 Battalions, ſtill behind *La Chenal*, the laſt Village in the King's Dominions, and there is Reaſon to believe, that To-morrow they will all have paſſed the *Col*.

By the *Spaniſh* Account of this Affair, the Loſs on both Sides was ſaid to be equal, which is not poſſible to believe, conſidering the different Situation of the two Armies; and by their Account, a lucky Order arrived from the Court of *Spain*, juſt when they were going to make a general Attack upon the Left of the Enemy, by which they were enjoined to put off the Enterpriſe till next Spring; whereupon they gave over their Deſign, and retired next Day to their Camp at *La Chenal*, without being in the leaſt haraſſed by the Enemy; but what follows will ſhew the Falſhood of this Relation.

Turin, *October* 15. His Majeſty is returned hither from the Army, and the 13th cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſung for the ſignal Advantage obtained over the *Spaniards*. The *Vaudois*, who purſued them after their Defeat,

Defeat, have taken 12 Pieces of Cannon, all the Furniture belonging to the Infant *Don Philip*'s Chapel, and 400 Mules, laden with very rich Baggage. It is thought they ſuffered more by this unlucky Accident, than they did in the Action, our People having cut off abundance of Men.

And *Turin*, *Octob.* 17. It would be difficult to give an exact Account of the Slain and Wounded on the Enemy's Side in the late Actions, becauſe they were extremely careful to conceal the Number of them. But one may fairly, and without any Exaggeration, compute them at about 1200. And we know for certain, that the greateſt Part of their Wounded are ſince dead; for as they tranſported them over the Mountains in very ſevere Weather, a great many died on the Road, and were found ſcattered up and down by our Detachments. At the Village of *Chenal* we met with twenty of them in a dying Condition, and left naked by their own People, as likewiſe ſeveral Cheſts of Ammunition, and ſome Equipages. The Sight of thoſe poor Objects raiſed great Compaſſion, and his Majeſty ordered them to be immediately removed from thence, and the ſame Care to be taken of them as of his own Soldiers.

The Enemy has ſuffered extremely by Deſertion. Without reckoning about 2000 Men, whom they had loſt upon their leaving *Savoy* to march towards *Briançon*, it is computed, that from their quitting that Place, to their repaſſing the *Agnel*, between 4 and 5000 have deſerted from them; and we hear that they ſtill continue to do ſo as much as ever.

The whole Loſs on our Side conſiſts of 203 Men killed and wounded, including ſeven Officers killed and two wounded, as has been exactly verified ſince the Actions. As to Deſertion, we have hardly had any at all, the whole Number we have loſt that Way, from the Time the Army was aſſembled to oppoſe the Enemy's Paſſage, not exceeding thirty.

And to confirm theſe Accounts, the 12 Pieces of Braſs Cannon, all marked with three Flower de Luces in a Triangle, arrived at *Turin* on the 24th, having been all ſpiked, but with ſuch common Nails that it would be very eaſy to render them fit for Service again; and

and by Accounts from *Geneva* as well as *Turin* it was reckoned, that in this Expedition the *Spaniards* loſt 8000, and the *French* 3000 Men, including what were loſt by Sickneſs and Deſertion, as well as thoſe that were killed, or died of Hunger and Cold in the Mountains.

Armies go into Winter Quarters.

From this fruitleſs Attack the *Spaniards* marched back to take up their Winter Quarters in *Savoy*, and the *French* Troops marched into the Winter Quarters aſſigned them in *Dauphiny* and *Provence*, which ended the Campaign for this Year.

Fray between the *Engliſh* Sailors and the *French* Garriſon at *Hieres*.

As it was not known, but that the *Spaniards* and *French* from *Toulon* might make ſome Attempt upon *Piedmont* by Sea, Admiral *Mathews* kept all this Summer pretty cloſe with his Squadron in the Bay of *Hieres*, ſo that no Ship could ſail out of *Toulon* unobſerved by him. Being in this Station in the Month of *April*, and a great Number of his Sailors having had Leave to go on Shore for Refreſhment, ſome of them had a Mind to enter the little *French* Town of *Hieres*, but the Guard at the Gate refuſed them Admittance; and as they attempted to force their Paſſage, a Scuffle enſued, wherein ſome of the *Engliſh* were killed. Upon this the Seamen flock'd in great Numbers to the Aſſiſtance of their Companions, and a very ſtrong Reinforcement was ſent to the Guard, which, inſtead of putting an End to, increaſed the Miſchief, ſo that before they could be parted (according to Accounts from *Leghorn*) 150 Sailors and 30 *French* were killed. The Governor of *Provence* was no ſooner informed of this unlucky Affair, than he ſent a Reinforcement of 600 regular Troops to *Hieres*, and at the ſame Time diſpatched a Courier with the beſt Accounts that could be had of the Particulars to his Court; and ſoon after he ſent a Meſſage to Admiral *Mathews*, to acquaint him, that as he knew all imaginable Care was taken by the Officers to prevent ſuch unlucky Accidents, he had repreſented this in ſuch a Manner to his Court, as that, he hoped, it would have no bad Conſequence.

Engliſh Troops and Artillery landed at *Villa Franca*.

When the *Spaniſh* Army moved out of *Savoy*, and it was known, that they were to be joined by a Body of *French* Troops; Admiral *Mathews* landed ſome Troops and a great Number of Cannon from on Board his

his Squadron, to guard and fortify the Paſſes about *Villa Franca*, leſt any Detachment from the *Spaniſh* Army ſhould march on to make an Attack upon that Place.

This Year a moſt dreadful Plague broke out at *Meſſina* in *Sicily*, the following Account of which we had from *Palermo*, dated *June* 21ſt. A true Diſcovery has been made from whence the Plague was brought to *Meſſina*. A *Genoeſe* Tartan arrived there in *March* laſt, under *Neapolitan* Colours, from the *Levant*, loaded with Wool that had been bought at *Miſſilongi*, where the Maſter was furniſhed with a clean Patent, but afterwards went to *Patraſſo*, where the Infection was, to purchaſe Contraband Goods. The Crew oppoſed this, but on his Menaces they were obliged to land, and bought up Tobacco, and ſome Caſes of Cotton Stuffs, and without having his Bill of Health renewed, but with the clean one from *Miſſilongi*, proceeded to *Meſſina*. Before their Arrival, a Sailor, who had touched the ſaid Caſes, died of the Plague, and was thrown over-board, on which Account the other Sailors avoided going near the Cabin where thoſe Caſes were. On their Arrival at *Meſſina*, they took an Oath that they were not infected, and that the Sailor wanting was dead of a Fever, and had been thrown over-board when they were diſtant from the Land. Whilſt they were under Quarentine, the Maſter having agreed it with the Guard, landed, in the Night-time, the Tobacco and Cotton Stuffs; the Sailors, out of Fear, did not diſcover it, but as the Maſter died three Days afterwards, and other Sailors fell ſick and died of the Plague, the reſt of them diſcovered what had happened; upon which the Veſſel was burnt, and the Sailors were ſtripp'd naked, and put into the *Lazaretto*, none of whom to this Time have died. The Magiſtrates of Health of *Meſſina* omitted to make Search for the Contraband Goods which were concealed, and as the ſaid Sailors were all in Health, towards the 15th of *May*, the People who had received the Goods began to ſell them, immediately on which a malignant Fever broke out in that Quarter of the Town only. The Senate took no Precautions to prevent the Sickneſs ſpreading, but as by the 22d of *May* it increaſed, and the Number of People who

Plague at *Meſſina*.

who died was conſiderable, a Conſultation of the Phyſicians was held, who concluded that it was an Epidemical Fever, which Account was written to *Palermo*. Two Phyſicians only ſaid it was the Plague, and thoſe two were reprimanded and chaſtiſed, for Fear of Prejudice to the Commerce of that City. Towards the 25th of *May* there died upwards of 100 Perſons of a Day. To the 31ſt of the ſaid Month the Dead amounted to above 600, beſides thoſe that were ſick; yet the Phyſicians perſiſted in ſaying it was a malignant Fever only, and not the Plague, becauſe it was not catching. Finally, it has been obſerved, that to the 8th of this Month the Dead amounted to 3000 in the City, and 3000 in the Hoſpital. There are Letters now at *Palermo*, that to the 12th of this Month, call the Number of the Deceaſed 9000; and the Senate there write, that they cannot hold out any longer for want of a ſufficient Number of People, therefore one of the three Vicars General, who were ſent to make a Barricade from *Melazzo* to *Taormina*, has cauſed ſeveral Ovens to be built at the latter Place, and continually ſends Bread and Eatables to *Meſſina*. A Sum of 40,000 Crowns has been ſent to him, to diſpoſe as he ſhall find it convenient. They write alſo from *Meſſina*, that all the Children whoſe Parents are dead, have been put into Magazines, where they are nouriſhed by Goats Milk. Two Gallies are expected from *Naples* to guard theſe Coaſts, and the King has ſent a large Sum of Money to ſuccour the Poor of that Place. The Infection has not yet extended itſelf beyond the City.

According to two Letters which the Duke *de Montalegre*, his *Sicilian* Majeſty's Secretary of State, has received from the Vice Roy of *Sicily*, and the Governor of *Meſſina*, both dated *June* the 19th, N.S. it was reckoned that the Plague had already ſwept away above 12,000 Souls in that City; five Pariſh Prieſts, upwards of 40 other Prieſts, and a great Number of Monks and Friars, that attended the Sick, have met with the ſame Fate; all the Galley-Slaves and Gravediggers, who were employed in burying the Dead, are likewiſe carried off by the Diſtemper; ſo that the dead

Bodies lie now in Heaps in the Streets; nor were the Carts deſtined for carrying them off, ſufficient for the Number daily laid at the Doors of the infected Houſes. No more Phyſicians, Surgeons, nor Apothecaries, are to be found in the City, nor indeed any other Sort of People able to give any Relief to the Sick; for beſides the Ravage made by the Contagion, a great many have died of Hunger and Fatigue. The Diſtemper has alſo ſpread to the Caſtles that defend the Town and Harbour, and made prodigious Havock among the Soldiers: All the Nobility and Officers that did not run away at firſt, have ſince left the City, and it is now in ſuch a deplorable Condition, as no Tongue or Pen can deſcribe; in fine, there is nothing left in it but dead Carcaſſes, and Houſes full of Sick.

And before this pernicious Contagion ceaſed, which was not till the cold Weather and Want of Perſons to infect put an End to it, the Perſons who died of it in that City amounted to 46,825, and there were but 26,233 left alive; but by the great Care that was taken, it was prevented from ſpreading into any other Part of *Sicily*. However, by the following Accident it got over to *Calabria:* There was a Broker, it ſeems, at *Reggio*, who formed a Project of getting Wealth in an Inſtant, and his wiſe Scheme was this: He underſtood, that all Sorts of rich Furniture, after the City grew ſickly, ſold at a very low Price at *Meſſina*; and having therefore agreed with the Guards to ſuffer it to paſs, he next got over in a ſmall Boat to *Sicily*, purchaſed as much as he could poſſibly bring over, and inſtantly received the Reward of his Avarice, dying of the Plague almoſt as ſoon as he had open'd his Bale.

As ſoon as the Court at *Naples* had an Account of its Appearance in *Calabria*, they ſent for Count *Maboni*, an *Iriſh* Gentleman, and Lieutenant General in his *Sicilian* Majeſty's Armies, to whom they gave Orders for throwing up a Line to cut off all Communication with that Province, for which Purpoſe he was furniſhed with an unlimited Commiſſion, and with 6000 Foot and 2000 Horſe, beſides a great Number of armed Veſſels, for putting his Orders in Execution. By theſe Methods it was prevented from ſpreading into any other Part of the Kingdom of *Naples*; and even

in *Calabria* the chief Towns took ſuch Care of themſelves, that they prevented its Entrance, ſo that only a ſmall Number of Perſons died in the Villages where it began firſt to appear.

Jews baniſhed out of *Naples*.

His *Sicilian* Majeſty, for ſecuring the Commerce of his Subjects, has this Year concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Republick of *Tunis*; and for increaſing their Commerce he has concluded a Treaty of Commerce with *Sweden*; but the Enthuſiaſm of the Populace againſt the *Jews* has at laſt got the better of the Court, and in *September* his Majeſty was obliged to publiſh an Edict by which the *Jews* were ordered to quit his Kingdom within the Space of two Months, except ſuch of them as ſhould renounce *Judaiſm* and embrace *Chriſtianity*.

Sicilian Princeſs born.

April 30. Her *Sicilian* Majeſty was ſafely brought to Bed of a Princeſs, who was baptiſed on the 8th of *June*, by Cardinal *Spinelli*, Archbiſhop of *Naples*, and named *Mary Elizabeth*; her Sponſors being the King and Queen of *Spain*, repreſented by Cardinal *Aquaviva*, and the Princeſs *Colubrano*.

A great Promotion of Cardinals.

Eight or nine Cardinals having died this Year, before the Beginning of *September*, by which no leſs than 28 Hats became vacant in that College, a much greater Number than was ever known to be vacant at one Time, his Holineſs upon the 9th of that Month held a double Conſiſtory, in which he made the greateſt Promotion that ever yet was heard of. In the firſt Conſiſtory he promoted only one, whoſe Name remained ſo abſolute a Secret, that all the Letters from *Rome* declared it impenetrable. His Holineſs then did ſome conſiſtorial Acts, in order to diſtinguiſh that Promotion from thoſe which were to follow it; after which he beſtowed twenty-four of the vacant Hats on the following Perſons, *viz.*

1. M. *Almenara Porto-Carero*, a *Spaniard*, Patriarch of *Antioch*.

2. M. *Lanti*, a *Roman*, Preſident of the Dutchy of *Urbino*.

3. M. *Monti*, a *Boloneſe*, Secretary to the Congregation *de propaganda Fide*.

4. M. *Landi*, of *Placentia*, Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*.

5. M.

5. M. *Girolami*, a *Florentine*, Secretary to the Congregation of Biſhops and Regulars.

6. M. *Pozzo-Bonelli*, a *Milaneſe*, lately promoted to the Archbiſhoprick of *Milan*.

7. M. *Calcagnini*, a *Ferrareſe*, Dean of the Tribunal of the *Rota*.

8. M. *Cavalchini*, a *Milaneſe*, Secretary to the Congregation of the Council.

9. M. *Ruffo*, a *Neapolitan*, Auditor of the Apoſtolick Chamber.

10. The Abbe Prince *Doria*, a *Genoeſe*, Nuncio Extraordinary from the Pope to the Emperor, and Princes of *Germany*.

11. M. *Creſcenzi*, a *Roman*, Archbiſhop of *Nazianca*, Nuncio at the Court of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

12. M. *Tanara*, a *Boloneſe*, Auditor of the *Rota*.

13. M. *Bolognetti*, a *Roman*, Treaſurer of the Apoſtolick Chamber.

14. M. *Paulucci-Merlini*, of *Forli*, Nuncio to the Court of *Vienna*.

15. M. *Baron*, of *Lodi*, Nuncio to the Court of *Spain*.

16. M. *Oddi*, of *Perouſa*, Nuncio to the Court of *Portugal*.

17. M. *Colonna*, a *Roman*, Major Domo to the Pope.

18. M. *Colonna-Schiarra*, a *Roman*, Maſter of the Chamber to his Holineſs.

19. M. *Bardi*, a Florentine, Secretary of the Chamber *de la Conſulta*.

20. M. *Ricci*, a *Roman*, Governor of the City of *Rome*.

21. Father *Luccini*, a *Milaneſe*, a *Dominican* Monk, Commiſſary of the Tribunal of the Holy Office.

22. Father *Tamburini*, a *Modeneſe*, Abbot of St. *Paul* of Mount *Caſſin*, of the Order of St. *Benedict*.

23. Father *Biſocci*, a *Milaneſe*, of the Order of the *Ciſtertians*, Abbot of the Holy Croſs of *Jeruſalem*.

24. The Abbe Duke *de Gravina-Orſini*, Nephew to the late Pope *Benedict* XIII. who embraced the Eccleſiaſtical State after the Death of his Spouſe, the Princeſs *Ruſpoli*.

His Holineſs declared likewiſe three other Cardinals, but reſerved their Names in *Petto*; and their Names were not ſo much as gueſs'd at.

Electreſs Dowager Palatine, &c. dies.

We had from *Florence* the following Account of the Death of *Maria-Anna-Louiſa*, Electreſs Dowager *Palatine*, Siſter to the late Grand Duke, and the laſt of that Family, in the 76th Year of her Age. *February* 23. The Electreſs Dowager *Palatine* relapſed on the 17th; ſhe was blooded on the 18th, but without receiving any Relief; ſoon after ſhe ſent for a Notary, and added a Codicil to the Will ſhe made three Years ago. She then received the Sacraments of the Church, and died in the Evening. The Count de *Richecourt*, as ſoon as ſhe expired, produced the Grand Duke's full Powers to take upon him the Execution of the Will of the ſaid Princeſs. At Night the Council of Regency aſſembled, and the Teſtament of her Serene Highneſs, with the ſubſcribing Witneſſes, and the Notary before whom it was taken being brought before them, it was, after the neceſſary Forms were over, opened and read. The Contents of this Will were, that her Serene Highneſs appointed the reigning Grand Duke the univerſal Heir of ſuch Eſtates and Money as ſhe ſhould leave at the Time of her Deceaſe; and her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*, his Conſort, ſole Heireſs of her *Jewels*, Plate, *&c.* The whole of this Succeſſion is computed at 10,000,000 of Crowns. The deceaſed Princeſs left ſeveral Legacies, particularly 130,000 Crowns to the Family of *Medici* of *Vialarga*; and failing of Heirs in that Family, to the Bailly of *Medici*. She likewiſe left 150,000 Crowns to be diſtributed amongſt her Domeſticks, which Sum ſhe depoſited in the Monaſtery of St. *Mary*, with an Inſtrument declaring the manner in which ſhe would have them diſtributed.

And by Letters of the ſame Date from *Leghorn*, we had an Account, that on the 17th died there Prince *Octavian de Medicis*, who had formed Pretenſions on the Succeſſion of *Tuſcany*, ſo that the Families of *Auſtria* and *Spain* are now the only Pretenders to the Succeſſion, as to the allodial Effects of the Family of *Medicis*; for as to the Dutchy of *Tuſcany*, and other Fiefs belonging to that Family, it has already been yielded to the Duke of *Lorrain*, now Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*.

By ſubſequent Accounts from the ſame Place, we heard that the Electreſs had left by her Will two Strings of Oriental Pearl, worth 60,000 Crowns, to Prince *Octavio de Medici*, and 100,000 Crowns in Money, beſides ſome rich Effects, to Signior *Nicolo de Medici*: A Jewel, worth 100,000 Crowns, to the King of *Spain*, and another of like Value to the King of the *Two Sicilies*; all the Silver Plate mark'd with the Arms of the Family, and a certain Quantity of Jewels, amounting in the whole to 200,000 Crowns, to the Elector *Palatine*.

As to the Accounts of theſe Legacies, we cannot ſo certainly depend upon the Truth of them; but by all Accounts it appeared, that ſhe died poſſeſſed of immenſe Treaſures, beſides ſeveral Eſtates in Land, particularly in *Naples*; but theſe laſt, the King of the *Two Sicilies* keeps Poſſeſſion of till the Diſpute about the allodial Effects of that Family be decided.

New Commotions in *Corſica*.

The Republick of *Genoa* was this Year thrown again into a Conſternation by King *Theodore* of *Corſica*, and the Appearance of new Troubles in that Iſland. About the Beginning of *February* a Manifeſto of that Myſtical King, dated at *Balagna* in *Corſica*, was publiſhed in that Iſland, and in ſeveral Parts of *Italy*. By this Manifeſto he granted a general Pardon to all his Subjects, with ſome Exceptions, upon Condition of their returning to his Obedience, within a Time limited; but as to thoſe in the Service of the Duke of *Lorrain*, Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, he gave them Leave to continue in that Service, at the ſame Time declaring himſelf reſolved to aſſiſt and ſupport the juſt Rights of the Queen of *Hungary*, &c.

This Manifeſto, however, had very little Effect, for his pretended Majeſty was obliged again to leave *Corſica*, becauſe he had brought no Artillery with him, which was neceſſary for reducing the Sea Ports and other fortified Places in Poſſeſſion of the *Genoeſe*; and becauſe he could not make it appear, that he was to be aſſiſted, as he pretended, by any Potentate in *Europe*; the Iſland might therefore, very probably, have remained in Quiet, had it not been for the following Piece of Miſconduct in one of the *Genoeſe* Officers: Towards the End of laſt Year, Major *Franchesi* was

detached with ſome Troops to oblige the Inhabitants of ſeveral Places of the Iſland to ſubmit to the new Regulations made by the Government, and for this Purpoſe he marched to *Ampagnani*, but the Inhabitants refuſed to open their Gates to him, on Pretence that theſe Regulations were not agreeable to the Terms that had been granted them. The Major, inſtead of uſing any ſoft Methods to perſuade them to ſubmit, which is always neceſſary with a People whoſe Spirit has not been ſubdued by long Servitude, immediately began to plunder and ſet Fire to the Houſes of ſome of the Citizens in the adjacent Country, in order to terrify them into a Submiſſion; but this had a quite contrary Effect upon that brave People; for the Inhabitants of that City, as well as of all the Country round, took to Arms, rung their Alarm Bells, and lighted up Fires upon all the Eminences, to call their Neighbours to their Aſſiſtance; ſo that almoſt in an Inſtant the whole Iſland was in Arms, and the Major with his Troops was glad to fly for Refuge to *Roſtino*. M. *de Spinola*, the then Commiſſary General of the Iſland for the Republick, very much diſapproved of the Major's Conduct, and endeavoured to pacify the People, in which he might perhaps have ſucceeded as he was a native *Corſican*, and related to many of the chief Families of the Iſland; but he died ſoon after, and the Iſland continued in Confuſion till the Arrival of M. *Juſtiniani*, the new Commiſſary General appointed by the Republick, which was not till the Month of *June*. Upon his Arrival, the *Corſicans* declared themſelves willing to return to the Obedience of the *Genoeſe* upon certain Conditions, and the Commiſſary ſeemed willing to agree to their Terms; but as nothing was finally agreed on at the End of this Year, I ſhall not ſpare Room for the Propoſitions that were made of either Side.

As King *Theodore*, when he landed in *Corſica*, inſinuated that he was ſupported by *England*, the Republick ordered M. *Guaſtaldi*, their Miniſter at the *Britiſh* Court, to preſent to his *Britannick* Majeſty the following Memorial.

SIR,

SIR,

THE Sentiments with which my Republick has all along endeavoured to preſerve a ſolid Correſpondence with the Crown of *Great Britain*, and ſtudied to deſerve always the Good-will of your Majeſty and the Kings your Predeceſſors, are well known to your Majeſty, your Miniſters, and the whole *Britiſh* Nation; upon all Occaſions my Republick has had the Happineſs to be informed, by her Envoys and Miniſters at your Court, of your Kindneſs to her, and that her Behaviour towards you was agreeable to your Majeſty.

The Emperor *Charles* the Sixth, Father to her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*, did grant Auxiliary Troops to the Republick, in order to reduce the Kingdom of *Corſica* to the Obedience of its lawful Sovereigns; but after the Departure of thoſe Troops, the Rebellion having broke out again, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was pleaſed to offer the Republick freſh Succours, with a View to bring back the *Corſicans* to their Duty, and reſtore the Tranquility of the Iſland.

The Republick communicated that Treaty to your Majeſty, and beſeech'd you to enter into Engagements ſo juſt, by granting her the Guaranty of *Corſica*, in the ſame Manner as had been done in concert by the late Emperor and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Though your Majeſty did not think fit at that Juncture to accede to that Treaty, yet you were ſo good as to make Anſwer to the Republick's Miniſter, that you were pleaſed with this Mark of her Regard and Attention; that you looked upon the Succours offered by *France* as the beſt and only Means to put an End to the Rebellion; that the Republick might be aſſured of your Majeſty's favourable Intentions, who had given her Proofs thereof before any other Prince did, in expreſly forbidding all Officers of Ships under *Engliſh* Colours to tranſport to *Corſica* Arms and warlike Stores, or to hold any manner of Correſpondence with the Rebels.

After ſuch ſignal Proofs of your Majeſty's Regard for the Republick, and the recent Aſſurances thereof, which ſhe has received on Account of what was lately

done by Vice-Admiral *Mathews*'s Squadron, we have Advices from divers Parts, that *Theodore de Neuhoff*, known in the World to be the Author of the Troubles of the Kingdom of *Corſica*, was in the *Britiſh* Seas, and intended to ſet Sail for the *Mediterranean*. We have ſince learned that he appeared on the Coaſt of *Portugal*, on Board an *Engliſh* Man of War commanded by Captain *George Barcloy*; and that it was currently reported at *Lisbon*, that he was going to *Corſica* with Arms and Ammunition.

Afterwards we had Advice that he touched at *Villa franca* in the ſaid Ship, and at laſt, that he put into *Leghorn* about the Middle of *February*: That he received there on Board his Ship ſeveral of the principal of the exiled and ſeditious Chiefs of the *Corſicans*, who had been diſperſed in ſeveral Towns in *Tuſcany*: That he had a private Conference of ſeveral Hours with General *Breitewitz*, who came from *Florence* to *Leghorn*, and went on Board the *Engliſh* Ship in Company with the *Britiſh* Conſul. In fine, we heard that the ſaid *Theodore* departed from thence with thoſe Chiefs of the Rebels, all embarked in the ſame Ship, in the Night of the 30th of laſt *January*, N.S. ſteering towards *Corſica*, in Company with another *Engliſh* Man of War called the *Salisbury*, commanded by Captain *Peter Horſtorn*: That a few Days before, the ſaid *Theodore* had diſpatched an Emiſſary to *Corſica*, one *Vinceſi* by Name, in another *Engliſh* Man of War, and had cauſed a ſeditious Edict to be diſperſed, dated in the 7th Year of his Reign; in which Edict he diſcovers his Views and Intentions againſt the Tranquility of *Corſica*, even in Expreſſions ſo unguarded as the Powers of *Europe* might juſtly be offended at.

The Republick has received freſher Intelligence from her Commiſſary-General, and Commandants of the Towns in *Corſica*, *viz.* That the abovementioned Emiſſary of *Theodore* had landed in that Iſland; that he was ſpiriting up the People to a new Rebellion; that he promiſed them the Arrival of *Theodore*, with ſeveral *Engliſh* Men of War, Land-Forces, and a great Quantity of Arms and Ammunition. The ſaid Commiſſary-General and Commandants alſo write, that the *Revenge*

and

and the *Salisbury* had appeared on the Coaſt of *Corſica*, and landed Gunpowder and other warlike Stores at a Place called the *Iſola-Roſſa*; that theſe Ships cruiſed in that Sea in order to intercept, as it is ſaid, the Succours that might be ſent from *Genoa* to the Places in the Iſland; and in the mean Time they actually ſtopp'd, with their Long-Boats, all the coaſting ſmall Craft under *Genoeſe* Colours, taking out their Cargoes, and detaining the Sailors on Board their Veſſels ſome Time; that *Theodore*, being ſtill in the *Revenge*, had ſummoned the Commanding Officers, of ſome little Forts, to ſurrender, otherwiſe they ſhould be treated with the utmoſt Severity of War.

The Republick being perſuaded of your Majeſty's magnanimous Sentiments, and of the Wiſdom of your Miniſtry, who are a Pattern to other Nations in regard to Equity and Juſtice, the moſt conſtant Maxim of which has always been, That all Princes be maintained in their Rights and Dominions; the Republick, I ſay, cannot expreſs the Surprize and Confuſion which ſo poſitive and circumſtantial Accounts have cauſed her: She cannot form any Conjecture well enough grounded about the Cauſe of ſo unforeſeen an Event. She cannot imagine that the Commanders and Captains of the *Engliſh* Ships can, in their own Names, and through ſelfiſh Views, be guilty of ſuch Attempts. Beſides, ſhe is very well aſſured, that if falſe Reports could have prejudiced your Majeſty, you would not have failed to communicate your Sentiments to the Republick's Miniſter, to the End that ſhe might juſtify herſelf in a proper Manner, until your Majeſty was thoroughly ſatisfied.

I am charged, by Orders of my Republick, which have been diſpatchd to me by an Expreſs, to repreſent moſt humbly to your Majeſty all the above Things, and at the ſame Time to beſeech you to cauſe the neceſſary Ecclairciſſements to be given to the Republick, to the End that, in her Anxiety as well as in the Steps ſhe may take, ſhe may behave ſo as to deſerve the juſt Approbation of the *Britiſh* Crown.

To this Memorial, we were told, the Duke of *Newcaſtle* anſwered, That the King was no way privy to

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the Schemes of Baron *Neuhoff*; that if the Baron boaſted of the Protection of *England*, it was upon very ill Grounds, and probably in order to procure himſelf more Credit amongſt the *Corſicans*; that as to the reſt, it was not in one of his Majeſty's Ships that he ſailed to *Lisbon* in his Way to *Corſica*, and therefore it muſt be a Merchantman that carried him thither; that the King would not be concerned in any Thing relating to Baron *Neuhoff*, and that his Majeſty was ever ready to give the Republick of *Genoa* Proofs of his Friendſhip.

Genoeſe alarmed by the Treaty of *Worms*.

When the *Genoeſe* firſt heard of the Treaty of *Worms*, eſpecially that Article relating to *Final*, which they purchaſed from the late Emperor in 1713 for 1,200,000 *Pieces of Eight*, it threw them into the utmoſt Conſternation; for though they were to be repaid that Sum of Money, they were informed, that the reſtoring of the Citadel and Fortifications (which they had deſtroyed) to the ſame Condition they were in when delivered up to them, would be inſiſted on as the Condition of that Repayment. This, they foreſaw, would coſt more than they were to receive, beſides the Inconvenience of having ſuch a ſtrong Fortreſs, and ſo near adjacent to their Capital, in the Hands of a Family, whoſe Deſigns they have always had Reaſon to be jealous of. Theſe Conſiderations, it ſeems, made them reſolve not to part with it by any peaceable Means, and at a Grand Council held the 4th of *December*, their Government was impowered to borrow *Nine Millions* of *Livres* for ſupplying the preſent Exigencies of the State.

Swiſs alarmed by the near Neighbourhood of the *Spaniſh* Army.

The near Neighbourhood of the *Spaniſh* Army, and their being in Poſſeſſion of *Savoy*, gave this Year a good deal of Uneaſineſs to the *Swiſs*, eſpecially the City of *Geneva*, and the Inhabitants of the *Valais*; the former, leſt ſome Attempt ſhould be made to ſurpriſe that City, and the latter, leſt the *Spaniards* ſhould attempt to paſs through their Country into *Italy*. To guard againſt any Surpriſe, the City of *Geneva* deſired from the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* a Body of 1200 Men to keep Guard in their City, which was readily granted; and they inſiſted upon a Promiſe from Don *Philip*, that he would obſerve the Treaty of St. *Julian*, con-

concluded in 1603 between that Republick and the Duke of *Savoy*, for which Purpoſe they at laſt obtained ſome Sort of Convention. This, however, did not interrupt their Preparations for a vigorous Defence, in Caſe of an Attack; and as their ordinary Revenue was not ſufficient for the Expence, the Aſſembly of the People voted *Nem. Con.* an extraordinary Tax to be raiſed upon the richeſt Citizens, by which thoſe that were taxed at more than 20 *Shillings* a Year, were to pay ſeven times as much as they did before, inſomuch that ſome who were before taxed, according to their Eſtate, at 25 *l. per Annum*, were now to pay 175; but as to thoſe who were before taxed at 20 *s.* or under, they were only invited to contribute what additional Sum they thought fit towards the Neceſſities of the Publick; and yet ſuch a prudent Compaſſion have the Rich Men of this wiſe Republick for the Poor, that this Regulation paſſed without a contradictory Vote: To which I may add, that they ſhewed a prudent Regard to their Poſterity as well as to the Poor, by chuſing to ſubject themſelves to this heavy Tax, rather than to borrow Money from Uſurers, and thereby ſubject themſelves and Poſterity to the Payment of a heavy annual Intereſt, as well as the Principal at laſt.

As to the Inhabitants of the *Valais*, the *Spaniards* firſt tried by Bribery to get Permiſſion to paſs through their Country, and actually gained or purchaſed the Conſent of the Biſhop of *Sion*, and ſome of the other Chief Men of that Country; but the People being well armed, as well as honeſt, reſolved to controll the mercenary Deſigns of their Rulers, and the Cantons of *Bern*, *Zurich*, *Friburgh*, and *Lucern*, promiſed to furniſh them with 12000 Men, or a much greater Number, in Caſe of Need; ſome Part of which were actually marched into that Country. Beſides which, the Cantons forbid the *Swiſs* Officers and Soldiers in the *Spaniſh* Service to aſſiſt in any Attack upon their Country, under the Pain of Forfeiture, and being hung up in Effigy.

Upon theſe and ſome other Occaſions there was formed in the *Swiſs* Diet two different Parties, one of which was called the *Engliſh*, and the other the *French* Party; Diſputes in the *Swiſs* Aſſemblies.

Party; the former of which generally had a Majority in all Queſtions relating to the Defence of their Country, and preventing the *Spaniards* to paſs through it; but both joined in reſolving to prevent the *Auſtrians* from paſſing through their Country, when Prince *Charles* marched up the *Rhine*; and the Canton of *Zurich* ordered a Body of 6000 Men to remain encamped on their Frontiers, to prevent any *Auſtrian* Parties from entering their Territories.

There was this Year another warm Diſpute among the *Swiſs*, occaſioned by an Edict of the *French* King's, of the 22d of *September*, whereby he ordered all the *Swiſs* Regiments in his Service to be augmented with four new Companies. This edict ſome of the Cantons looked on as an Incroachment upon their Independency, which it certainly was, and the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* abſolutely refuſed to allow any Men to be raiſed for this Purpoſe within their Juriſdictions; but ſome other of the Cantons granted the Permiſſion deſired without much Heſitation.

CHAP. IV.

An Account of the moſt important Occurrences in Germany.

Prague Army returned to *France*.

AS the War in *Germany* was during the Beginning of this Year, and till after the Battle of *Dettingen*, carried on in two Places very remote from each other, I ſhall divide my Hiſtory of that War in two Parts, the firſt to end with the Battle of *Dettingen*, and the other to contain the Operations after that Battle. And as the Armies in *Bavaria* came firſt to Action, I ſhall begin with the War upon that Side. My laſt *Annals* left the *French* Army eſcaped from *Prague*, taking a little Repoſe at *Egra*, till they ſhould receive freſh Orders from their Court; Prince *Lobkowitz*, with the Army under his Command, juſt entered into the City of *Prague*; and the other Armies in their Winter Quarters in *Bavaria*, *Paſſau*, and *Upper Auſtria*. The Army eſcaped from *Prague*, after having reſted a few Days at *Egra*, marched and took up their Quarters upon the *Naab* in the *Upper Palatinate*; and

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to ſecure them againſt any Attack from the Side of *Bohemia*; the Count *de Saxe*, with the *French* Body of Reſerve, moved from *Deckendorff*, where he was quartered, and took Poſt at *Gravenau* upon the Confines of *Bohemia*; and likewiſe a large Detachment of *French* Cavalry was ſent from the *French* Army in *Bavaria*, to take Poſt at *Chamb* and *Neubourg*. But as it was neceſſary, that theſe Regiments, which had ſuffered ſo much in *Prague*, ſhould return to *France*, in order to be recruited, and provided with new Clothes, *&c.* they ſtaid but a very ſhort while in their Quarters upon the *Naab*, before they began their March to return to their own Country, where, to their great Joy, they arrived about the End of *February*.

Egra relieved by the *French*.

As ſoon as this Body of Troops had quitted *Egra*, it was ſurrounded and blocked up by a Detachment from Prince *Lobkewitz*'s Army; and as it was but ill provided with Proviſions, and the Gariſon very much reduced, the *French* reſolved to relieve it. For this Purpoſe, Marſhal *Broglio* made a Journey to *Amberg*, and having as privately and quickly as poſſible made his Preparations, he ſent a Supply of all Sorts of Proviſions from thence on the 15th of *April*, which was eſcorted by a Body of 10 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of the Marquis *du Chayla*, a Lieutenant General. The Marquis met with very little Oppoſition or Diſturbance in his March, and upon his Approach the *Auſtrian* Troops retired with ſome Precipitation from before *Egra*, which the Marquis entered upon the 19th. Here he left his Proviſions, and having ordered the Battalions that were there to be ready to march next Day, he left five freſh Battalions in their Room, and then returned with his Detachment to *Amberg*, without having met with any more Obſtruction in his Return, than he did in his going thither. Upon his Return M. *Broglio*, who in the mean Time had ſtaid at *Amberg* to ſee the Iſſue of this Expedition, ſet out on his Return to *Straubingen*, in order to prepare for opening the Campaign.

Battle near *Branau*.

The Succeſs of this Expedition gave great Joy to the *French* and *Bavarians*, but their Joy ſoon met with a Damp, from a Misfortune in *Bavaria*, which they could never recover; for *April* the 13th Prince *Charles*

Charles ſet out Poſt from *Vienna*, between two and three in the Morning, for the Army in *Bavaria*, which aſſembled on the 25th, and the ſame Day threw three Bridges over the *Inn*, having before ſent ſome Parties into the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltzburgh*; whereupon the *Heſſian* and *Palatine* Troops that had Quarters in that Archbiſhoprick, abandoned them immediately, and retired towards the Army of Veldt Marſhal *Seckendorff* with great Precipitation. As the *Auſtrian* Armies do not aſſemble to look at the Enemy, they ſoon entered upon Action, and obtained a ſignal Victory; of which the following is the beſt, and certainly the moſt authentick Account.

Relation ſent by his Highneſs Prince Charles *of* Lorrain *to the Queen of* Hungary. *Dated at the Head Quarters of the* Auſtrian *Army at* Lehendorff, May 10, *N. S.*

YOUR Majeſty will have ſeen by my former Diſpatches, that I was making all poſſible Diſpoſitions, not only for annoying the Enemy, but for giving Battle to their whole Force, whether united or in ſeparate Corps. In Conſequence thereof the following Event has been brought about by Divine Providence, after I had taken the Meaſures, which I ſhall now give your Majeſty an Account of, for entering upon Action. I gave Orders for the Army, which remained in Winter Quarters to the Beginning of this Month, to march on the 6th Inſtant into the new Camp of *Grieſbach*, which was executed ſooner than was expected. I left near *Altheim*, on the other Side of the *Inn*, a Body of Obſervation under the Command of the General of Horſe Count *de Hohenembs*. The Camp being formed, I ſent a Detachment under Lieutenant General *Bernclau* and Count *Nadaſti*, to *Pfarkirchen*, with Orders to ſurprize and bring off the Partiſan *La Croix* with all his People, which they happily executed, he, and his whole Party, conſiſting of about 300 Men, having been either killed or made Priſoners, after ſome Reſiſtance. Thereupon the *French*, who were in Gariſon at *Eggenfelden*, abandoned that Place, leaving behind them ſome Magazines of Hay and Straw, and 50 Sick.

Sick. Two *French* Regiments of Horſe, who were at *Thaun*, followed thoſe of *Eggenfelden*, having retreated, as I underſtand, towards *Garghoffen* and *Dinkelfind* upon the *Iſer*.

After this favourable Beginning I turned towards *Braunau*, in the Neighbourhood of which, near *Limbach*, there lay a Body of *Bavarians*. To rout theſe alſo I determined to march thither on the 8th, with the whole Force I had aſſembled, and I came the ſame Evening to *Ahring*, from whence the Army marched the next Morning towards *Braunau*, after having continued all Night under Arms. The Van-Guard, conſiſting of 2000 Horſe and 19 Companies of Grenadiers, were under the Command of Lieutenant General *Berlichingen*, Major General *Plaz*, Col. *Tirrheim*, a Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors. I had given them Orders to attack the Church of *Erlach*, which was defended by a double Paliſado and *Chevaux de Frize*, and to carry it if poſſible by Aſſault. General *Berlichingen* had begun to put theſe Orders in Execution, having for that Purpoſe placed his Horſe on the Right of the Church, and his Foot on the Left. But as it was found ſo ſtrongly intrenched, and the Approaches to it embarraſſed with hewn Trees, and as the Enemy had ſtill a Communication with it behind from their Camp, and the Town of *Braunau*, from whence they continually ſent freſh Men, having increaſed the Number of the Gariſon from 100, which it was at firſt, to 300, ſo that it could not be ſtormed without a conſiderable Loſs, it was neceſſary to bring up four Field-Pieces, which played upon the Church with good Succeſs, whilſt the Grenadiers were making themſelves Maſters of the neighbouring Houſes. Then the Cavalry being ordered to the Right, not only to cut off the Communication with the Enemy, but to attack them too, I ſummoned the Gariſon to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War, which they did to the Number of 280 Men; and their Officers ſay that they had above 30 killed. At the ſame Time I was making Diſpoſitions for attacking the Enemy's Camp near *Limbach*, which lay behind a large and deep Ditch, through which there run a Rivulet, which made the Ground marſhy about it, and which could not be paſſ-

ed without a Bridge: Beſides that, their Camp itſelf was in other Reſpects ſo well ſituated, that all the General Officers agreed they had never ſeen ſo ſtrong an one, it being beſides the Ditch abovementioned, ſecured by Ravelins, and the Avenues to it that Way made impaſſable. However, an Attempt was made to attack the Enemy in Front, and the Cavalry expoſed themſelves for that Purpoſe ſome Time to the Fire of their Artillery. But having found the Undertaking impoſſible, I reſolved to ſend General *Berlichingen* round about to poſſeſs the Eminences on the Right, which coſt ſo much Time and Labour, that I had hardly any Hopes left of coming at the Enemy for that Day. The Poſition of their Horſe and Foot varied according to the Ground, and to the Motions made on our Side. General *Minuzzi*, who commanded them in Chief, having ſhewed his Skill in taking all Advantages, I was obliged to think of new Meaſures for facilitating our Attack.

Accordingly, after taking the Church, as above, I detached General *Berlichingen* with 2000 Horſe, and Count *Plaz* with nine Companies of Grenadiers, a great Way round by the Mountains, to endeavour to get over the deep Ditch which went far into the Country, and I placed in a Mill on the Left Colonel *Tierheim*, with ſix Companies of Grenadiers and 150 *Croates*: I likewiſe poſted Major-General St. *Ignon* with a Body of Horſe and two Companies of Grenadiers on the ſame Side with General *Berlichingen*. The *Huſſars* under General *Nadaſti* (who came back very luckily at that Time from the Expedition abovementioned) I divided into two Bodies, and poſted the firſt towards the two Cannon of General St. *Ignon*'s Corps, that they might paſs the Ditch, which was in that Part not ſo ſteep, and the other more to the Left. In the mean while Count *Berlichingen* appeared upon the Hills, and Count *Nadaſti* having paſſed the Ditch with great Labour, and the Enemy preparing to repulſe him, *Berlichingen* advanced, and *Nadaſti* fell upon the Enemy in Front and Flank, which put them to Flight, both their Horſe and Foot being overthrown. General *Berlichingen* purſued them, and the Generals *Luchoſe* and *Secbellony* ſhewed great Valour upon this Occaſion.

Occaſion. By this Time three more of our Regiments of Foot had paſſed the Ditch, and joined in the Purſuit of the Enemy, whoſe Infantry was very much galled by the Fire which Colonel Count *Tierheim* made upon them by his Musketeers from the Mill. While this was doing, your Majeſty's whole Infantry paſſed the Ditch, and formed itſelf in half an Hour's Time on the other Side. Colonel *Tierheim* purſued the Enemy to the Bridge of *Braunau*, where the Gariſon fearing our Men would enter together with their own, ſhut up the great Gate, and left only the Wicket open. But your Majeſty's Troops had ſurrounded the Enemy from the Eminences to the Bridge, and kill'd, wounded, or taken Priſoners, a good Number of Officers and Soldiers. However, a conſiderable Part of their Horſe, as well as Foot, got into the Town at the Beginning of the Action, but after the ſhutting up of the great Gate, and our Men being ſo near it, General *Berlichingen* drove a great many into the *Inn*, which ſome ſwam over, others endeavoured to paſs, by laying hold of the Tails of the Horſes, but few eſcaped that Way, and a great Number of their Troopers periſhed miſerably in the River. General *Nadaſti* continued the Purſuit towards *Markel* till late at Night. Your Majeſty's Troops have taken Priſoners in this Action, Count *Minuzzi*, General of the Artillery, and the Enemy's Commander in Chief, the Generals *Preiſing* and *Gabrieli*, which laſt has a very bad Wound in the Face, many other Field-Officers, and a good Number of Soldiers, of which I ſhall ſend a Liſt when they are all brought in. It is impoſſible as yet to know the exact Number of the Slain; a great Quantity have been already found, without reckoning the drowned. We have taken ſome Standards, and the Enemy's Cannon.

In a Word, the Victory is compleat. The King of *Sweden*'s Regiment, and that of *Gabrieli*'s Dragoons, came up but at Five in the Evening to the Aſſiſtance of the others: The Colonel of the former is taken Priſoner, and owns that his Regiment is entirely ruined. Your Majeſty's Army is now encamped upon the ſame Ground where the Enemy was encamped before, and have ſuſtained but very ſmall Loſs, the Dead and

Wounded together not exceeding 100 Men; among which are, two Cornets, two Lieutenants, and an Enſign.

All the General-Officers, (amongſt whom Major-General Count *Konigſegg* had a Horſe ſhot under him, and received a ſlight Wound by the Fall) Officers and Soldiers ſhewed extraordinary Zeal and Bravery, and the new Recruits behaved with Reſolution.

Major-General *Bretbatch* attacked by my Order a Caſtle called *Stubenberg*, where was a Gariſon of the Enemy, which made an obſtinate Defence, but were obliged to ſurrender Priſoners of War upon the coming up of General *Bernclau*, who was returning from his Expedition to *Pfarkirchen*.

I had ordered General *Hohenembs* to advance with his Body of Obſervation, in Proportion as I ſhould draw near to *Braunau*. He executed his Orders, and I ſent him immediate Advice of our Succeſs, with Directions to advance towards *Braunau*, in order to intercept thoſe that fled that Way. For that Purpoſe he detached General *Barangay* in the Night, with 800 *Huſſars*, and as many *Croats*, who made themſelves Maſters of the Convent of *Ranzhoffen*; but this could not be done till after Midnight, as the Meſſenger I had ſent was obliged to go a good Way about to paſs the *Inn*, ſo that the Enemy's Cavalry having again left *Braunau*, paſſed at Eleven at Night by *Ranzhoffen* towards *Burghauſen*: The Remainder of their Troops continues ſtill ſhut up in *Braunau*.

Upon Occaſion of ſinging the *Te Deum* to Day for this Victory, I made a full Diſcharge of our Artillery towards the Town, and we continue throwing Bombs into it. The Priſoners I have ſent into *Upper Auſtria*, till your Majeſty's further Commands, being the beſt Officers belonging to the Enemy. I ſend the Count *de Lucheſe* with this Relation, who will have the Honour of giving your Majeſty a farther Account of all the Particulars by Word of Mouth.

Note of the Priſoners already brought in the 9th of May, *the Day of Action.*

Generals, *Minuzzi*, *Preiſing*, and *Gabrieli*.

Colonel

Colonel *Weiſſenberg*, and two other *Heſſian* Colonels.
Colonel *Meiners*.
1200 Soldiers.

The preceding and following Day.

At *Stubenberg*, —— 150 by *Bernclau*.
At *Neudern*, —— 200 by *Nadaſti*.
At *Ranzhoffen*, —— 150 by *Hohenembs*.
At *Eberndoff*, —— 180 by *Nadaſti*.
At *Pfarkirchen*, —— 292
Amongſt which laſt is the Partiſan *La Croix*.

This Account is confirmed by the following Letter from M. *Seckendorff* to his Imperial Majeſty, dated *New-Oeting*, *May* the 10th.

Sire,

'Your Imperial Majeſty will receive by Count *Rampalti*, an Account of the unlucky Affair that happened Yeſterday. I rode Poſt hither to Day by Noon, to prevent, as far as in me lay, the fatal Conſequences of that Affair. Thanks be to God, upon my Arrival I found General *Newrs* with upwards of 1200 Horſe, who eſcaped that fatal Defeat. It was between ſix and ſeven in the Morning, Yeſterday, that the Attack began. The Enemy took our People in Flank and Rear. I ſhall be able to give your Majeſty a very particular Account, as ſoon as I have the Returns from the ſeveral Officers, how many of their reſpective Regiments have ſuffered. For, in the whole, the Loſs amounts to about 1000 Horſe. As to the Infantry, I am able to ſay nothing; but I hope to be able to ſend ſome Intelligence to the Prince of *Saxe-Hildberghauſen*. I remain here, in order to draw together ſuch as are flying; and as ſoon as I have done this, I ſhall apply myſelf to remedy, as far as I can, the Effects of this Miſchief. If the *French* would paſs the *Iſer* with 30, or 35 Battalions, and 40, or 45 Squadrons, we ſhould ſoon ſtop the Progreſs of the Enemy; but this muſt be done without Loſs of Time, and they muſt advance as far as the *Wiltz*; for I have already paſſed the *Inn*, in order to join them. I ſhall ſend to Mor-

'row Morning another Courier, with all the Intelli-
'gence I can; at preſent, I hear nothing with Cer-
'tainty of the Enemy, except that they have been ſeen
'partly on the Heights of *Braunau*, and partly on the
'other Side, towards *Kainſhoven*.'

Auſtrian Troops from Tyrol enter Bavaria.

About the Time this Battle was fought, a Body of *Auſtrians* made an Irruption into *Bavaria* from *Tirol*, and gained ſeveral Advantages, of which we had an Account in a Letter from Baron *Stentz* to Count *Kevenhuller*, as follows, *viz.*

'On the 4th of this Month, at Break of Day, Ba-
'ron *de Litwitz*, whom I had detached with 3000
'*Croats*, in order to penetrate into *Bavaria*, had the
'good Luck to make himſelf Maſter of the Poſt of
'*Roſenhaim*, on the other Side the *Inn*, after having
'forced the Intrenchments which covered that Poſt,
'Sword in Hand, and obliged the Enemy, after a vi-
'gorous Defence, to abandon the Magazine they had
'there. The ſame Day Lieutenant-Colonel *Raphael*,
'at the Head of 800 *Croats*, entered the Bailiwick
'of *Averbourg*, forced the Retrenchments of *Kein-
'ſtein*, and obliged the regular Troops and Militia,
'poſted for their Defence, to retire. He afterwards
'ſent to me for Artillery, in order to force the Caſtle
'of *Averbourg*, into which thoſe Troops had retired,
'and which I accordingly ſent him. Laſtly, Baron
'*Iſchenk*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of old
'*Konigſegg*, is entered into *Bavaria* on the 5th,
'through the Frontier of *Saltzbourg*, and has made
'himſelf Maſter of the Caſtle and Bailiwick of *Mar-
'quartſtain*. The Number of the Priſoners taken in
'theſe three Places may amount to about 500 Men,
'*&c.*'

French avoid coming to a general Battle.

What Orders M. *Broglio* had from his Court, or what could prevent his gathering his Forces together, joining Count *Seckendorff*, and venturing a general Battle, no one knows, but it is certain, he would not, though he was preſſed to do ſo both by the Emperor and his General *Seckendorff*, and though his Army had been fully recruited by the Arrival of 22000 Men, ſent from *France* for that Purpoſe. By this Means, the *Auſtrians* had Time to aſſemble their whole Force, and to poſſeſs themſelves of all the Places on their

Side the *Iſer*, *Braunau* only excepted, which being well fortified, they contented themſelves with only blockading; for as to all the other Places, as high as *Landſhut*, the *French* abandoned them as ſoon as the *Auſtrians* approached, or made but a faint Reſiſtance, except at *Dingelfingen*, where there were about 6000 of them who ſtood their Ground till the Town was on Fire about their Ears, and then, indeed, they were obliged to abandon their Poſt, which they did in ſome Sort of Order, but with conſiderable Loſs; for even the *French Gazettes* acknowledged the Loſs of 1200 Men, among whom were 137 Officers.

When Marſhal *Seckendorff* found the *French* would not join him at *New-Oeting*, nor hazard coming to a general Battle, he had nothing left for it but to retreat if he could, becauſe he was not able, with his *Bavarians* alone, to ſtand againſt the *Auſtrian* Army under Prince *Charles*; therefore, on the 12th of *May*, he decamped as privately as he could, and marched Night and Day till he arrived at *Landſhut*. By this quick March he prevented his being attacked by the Body of the *Auſtrian* Army; but though he broke down all the Bridges behind him as faſt as he had paſſed them, yet he had always the *Auſtrian Huſſars* in his Rear, who did his Army a deal of Miſchief. At *Landſhut* he again encamped, and fortified himſelf as well as he could, in order to guard *Munich*; for if he had gone to join the *French*, whoſe main Body lay encamped at *Pladling* behind the *Iſer*, the *Auſtrian Huſſars* might have marched without Oppoſition to *Munich*, where the Emperor then was; and indeed this ſeems to have been the Conteſt between the *Bavarian* and *French* Generals: The former were for guarding their Country, and eſpecially their Capital; whereas the latter were for keeping cloſe by the Banks of the *Danube*, where they could depend upon being ſupplied with Proviſions, and had a ſafe Retreat by Means of *Strawbingen*, *Ingolſtadt*, and *Donawert*, which were all well fortified, in Caſe of their meeting with a Defeat. Theſe were, it is true, conſiderable Advantages, and would have been of great Weight had the *French* marched into *Germany* only to defend; but they marched thither to attack, and therefore it was their Buſineſs to keep

their Strength collected, and bring the Enemy to a general Battle as often as they could.

Succeſs of the *Auſtrians* in the *Upper Palatinate*.

In the mean Time Prince *Lobkowitz*, who had marched with his Army from *Bohemia*, was at Work in the *Upper Palatinate*, and driving the *French* by Degrees from all the Poſts they poſſeſſed in that Country, Count *Saxe* having upon his Approach retired towards *Ratiſbon*. Of his Succeſs we had an Account in a Letter from himſelf as follows: 'I open my Diſpatch again, in order to inform you, that the Left 'Wing, which is compoſed of *Lycanians*, have already given the Enemy ſufficient Notice of their 'Arrival, by attacking all the Poſts in the Neighbourhood of *Deckendorff*, and driving their Troops into 'the Town. They made themſelves Maſters of the 'Fort the *French* had built on the Hill, as well as 'two other Places which they had ſtrengthened with 'Intrenchments. All the *French* Troops that were 'there they put to the Sword, except a very few, 'whom they made Priſoners. Three Kettle Drums, '120 Fuzils, and about 25 Officers Horſes, rewarded 'our *Lycanions* for all their Trouble. It is the Count 'de *Clermont* who commands at *Deckendorff*, but, in 'all Probability, we ſhall ſoon make him weary of 'his Quarters.'

And on the Side of *Tirol*.

And the *Auſtrian* Troops from *Tirol* had not only made themſelves Maſters of *Averbourg*, after defeating a Party that came to relieve it, but of all the Paſſes into *Bavaria*; ſo that the Emperor ſaw himſelf in imminent Danger of loſing again his whole Country, unleſs he could perſuade M. *Broglio* to join all their Forces together and venture a general Engagement. For this Purpoſe he went from *Munich* on the 16th to *Wolnſach*, attended by M. *Seckendorff*, Count *Thoring* and others, where he was met by M. *Broglio* and ſome of the other *French* Generals, to conſult what was moſt proper to be done; but not being able, it ſeems, to perſuade the *French* to riſk a general Engagement, his Imperial Majeſty returned to *Munich*, and as it ſoon became dangerous for him to ſtay any longer there, he ſet out with his whole Court on the 6th of *June* for *Augsbourg* where he arrived the 8th.

As

As Prince *Lobkowitz* would have been in Danger of being overpowered, had Prince *Charles* followed the Imperial Army to *Landshut*, therefore he reſolved to diſlodge the *French* from *Pladling*, or bring them to a Battel. For this Purpoſe he made himſelf Maſter of *Dingelfingen* as before mentioned, and afterwards of *Landau* upon the *Iſer*, but finding he could not eaſily force the *French* Camp at *Pladling*, he turned to the Right, and ſuddenly on the 6th of *June* attacked and made himſelf Maſter of the Bridge over the *Danube* at *Deckendorff*, and afterwards took the Town by Storm, moſt of the *French* Gariſon that were in it retiring with Precipitation, and with the Loſs of 350 Men taken Priſoners, and near as many killed. Here his Highneſs made himſelf likewiſe Maſter of a floating Bridge on the *Danube*, which the *French* had begun but had not Time to deſtroy, and upon that he repaſſed the *Rhine* at *Welenberg*; by which Motion M. *Broglio* ſaw, himſelf in Danger of being cut off from all Communication with the Upper as well as the Lower *Danube*, therefore he abandoned his ſtrong Camp at *Pladling*, and in the utmoſt Hurry marched to *Ratisbon*, without reſting but four Hours in that long March of at leaſt fifteen *French* Leagues.

French retire from *Pladling*.

The ſame Day that Prince *Charles* made himſelf Maſter of *Deckendorff*, Count *Kevenhuller* marched with a Body of Troops that had been left under his Command, from *Dingelfingen* towards *Landshut*, whereupon Count *Seckendorff* with the Imperial Army under his Command, abandoned that Place, directing his March towards *Ingolſtadt*; and the *Iſer* being thus cleared of all the *Bavarian* Troops, a Detachment of *Auſtrians* marched to *Munich*, and on the 8th put their Miſtreſs again in Poſſeſſion of that capital City.

Auſtrians retake Poſſeſſion of *Munich*.

As during all this Time, Prince *Lobkowitz* had been very buſy with the *French*, and had cut off ſeveral ſmall Parties of them in the Upper *Palatinate*, Count *Saxe* had deſerted *Amberg*, and all the other Places they poſſeſſed in that Country, and had collected all his Forces together at *Stadtamhoff*, which the *French* had been at great Pains to fortify, as if they intended to have made there a vigorous Defence; but upon M. *Broglio*'s retiring to *Ratisbon*, where he ſtaid but one Night, *Stadt-*

French and *Bavarian* Armies retire to *Ingolſtadt*.

amhoff and all their other Poſts upon the *Danube* above, or near *Ratisbon*, except *Straubingen*, were deſerted, and both Armies retreated towards *Kelhaim*, and from thence without ſtopping at *Ingolſtadt*, near to which Place, the Imperial Army under Count *Seckendorff* arrived about the ſame Time, that is to ſay, upon the 11th or 12th of *June*; and upon the 15th of *June* Prince *Charles* arrived with his Army at *Geiſſenfeldt*, upon the South Side of the *Danube*, and Prince *Lobkowitz* at *Foring* upon the other Side of that River, ſo that both were within three Leagues of the *French* and Imperial Armies, and had a Communication between them by Bridges over the *Danube*.

Extraordinary Pannick in their Armies.

In all theſe Retreats, both of the *French* and Imperial Armies, the *Auſtrian Huſſars* and Irregular Troops were continually at their Heels: Many Skirmiſhes happened, ſometimes whole Regiments were cut off, or made Priſoners, and moſt of the Baggage, both of the Generals and Officers, fell into the Hands of the *Auſtrians*; who, it was reckoned, got to the Value of upwards of *a Million of Florins*; and even their common *Huſſars* grew at laſt ſo proud, that they would not be at the Pains to carry off any Thing but Plate, Money, Watches, and Jewels, leaving every Thing elſe to be carried off by the Country People. On one Side there was nothing but Terror, Diſmay, and Confuſion: on the other all Joy, Alacrity, and Courage; ſo that as often as they came to Blows, they gained an eaſy Victory, and ſome Things of this Kind hardly credible were told: Among others it was ſaid, that Prince *Eſterhaſi*, with his ſingle Regiment, came up unawares with 11000 of the Enemy, not knowing their Numbers till he was cloſe upon them; however, inſtead of retreating, he directly attacked them, and their Pannick preventing them from diſcovering the Smalneſs of his Number of Troops, or perhaps increaſing them to ten times the Number they really were, they fled with ſuch Precipitation, that all their Baggage was left a Prey for his *Huſſars*. Some Letters from the *Auſtrian* Army obſerved, that in their Purſuit of the Enemy, they met with no Obſtructions but Regiments and Companies on their Knees, with their Arms upon the Ground, begging for Quarter; and what increaſed their Confuſion

Was

was the Hatred of the Country People, which the *French* had gained by burning and plundering ſo many of their Towns and Villages, and by every where talking in a moſt contemptuous Manner of the *Bavarians*, in which M. *Broglio* himſelf was as fooliſhly guilty as the meaneſt of his Officers. This produced ſuch an Alteration in the Behaviour of the People of *Bavaria*, that whereas, the Year before, the *Auſtrians* could hardly find a Spy in the whole Country, they were this Year aſſiſted by the Country People with Intelligence, and with every Thing elſe they had in their Power.

Broglio's Meſſage to the Emperor.

When M. *Broglio* was upon his Retreat from *Pladling*, it is ſaid he ſent his Imperial Majeſty a Meſſage to this Purpoſe: 'That the moſt Chriſtian King, not 'ſeeing any End likely to be put to the preſent War in 'Germany, at the Rate it was now carried on, had no 'Objection to his making Peace with the Queen of 'Hungary, on the beſt Terms he could obtain; not-'withſtanding which he would at all Times, and in all 'Reſpects, ſhew himſelf a faithful Ally and moſt ſin-'cere Friend to his Imperial Majeſty.' This Intimation was received with the Contempt it deſerved; and the Emperor himſelf was pleaſed to ſay 'That He 'would never take Inſtructions for making Peace, 'from thoſe who knew ſo little how to make War.'

He retires homeward with his Army.

Whilſt the Armies lay encamped, as before mentioned, the Generals *Palſy* and *Bernclau* attacked and took the Town of *Fridberg*, the Gariſon, which conſiſted of two Battalions of the Emperor's Regiment of Guards, and 120 *French*, having capitulated, to march out with the Honours of War, and retire to *Ingolſtadt*, but upon Condition not to ſerve for a whole Year againſt the Queen of *Hungary* or her Allies. From hence M. *Bernclau* marched and reduced *Landſperg*, and then went to join Prince *Charles* near *Ingolſtadt*, where both Sides had aſſembled all their Forces, and a general Battle was expected; but inſtead thereof M. *Broglio* marched privately from thence to *Donawert* to join the Count *de Ségur*, with a Reinforcement of 12000 Men from the Army of Marſhal *Noailles*; and here again it was expected a general Battel would have been fought, but ſoon after he had joined this Reinforcement, they both retreated together towards *Hailbron*,

bron, with the *Auſtrian* Huſſars always at their Heels, who made ſure of all the Stragglers, and ſometimes fell in upon their Rear, ſo that they loſt a great many Men even in this Retreat, notwithſtanding their having left the main Body of the *Auſtrian* Army at a great Diſtance.

Suſpenſion of Arms between the Emperor and Queen of *Hungary*.

Whilſt the Emperor was at *Augsbourg*, and before the Retreat of the *French* from *Donawert*, M. *Seckendorff* was ſent for to a Council of War which was held on the 23d of *June*, wherein it was reſolved to make ſome Demands upon M. *Broglio*, which, it ſeems, he could not comply with; for in a very reſpectful Letter, by way of Anſwer to the Emperor, he ſignified, that he had expreſs Orders to march his Forces with all imaginable Diligence towards the *Rhine*, and that therefore it was impoſſible for him to comply with his Imperial Majeſty's Demand. Upon this a Council of State was held, in which the Emperor took a final Reſolution, as to the quitting of *Augsbourg*, and returning to *Frankfort*, which he executed on the 26th. As for M. *Seckendorff*, he returned to the Imperial Army on the 24th, and ſoon after ſent to inform Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, that he had his Imperial Majeſty's Commands, not to act offenſively againſt the Queen of *Hungary*, and that he would ſpeedily put his Army into Quarters of Refreſhment in *Swabia* and *Franconia*.

Upon the Emperor's taking this Reſolution, he wrote the following Letter, *viz.*

CHARLES the VIIth.

To the Directors of the Circle of Suabia.

WE having taken the Reſolution to ſeparate our Imperial Army from the *French*, hitherto our Auxiliaries, and to declare at the ſame Time our ſaid Army to be a true Imperial Army of the Empire; and with this View to order them to enter into the Territories of the Empire, which, purſuant to the Orders given to our Commanding General, is to remain there without any farther offenſive Operations of War, (and which we hope will be entirely laid aſide by the Party hitherto engaged in War againſt us) and conſequently without

without the leaſt Inconvenience or Moleſtation to any Perſon whatſoever.

We therefore would loſe no Time in acquainting you with this our Reſolution, and to deſire you at the ſame Time, not only to ſuffer our ſaid Imperial Troops to enter into the Territories of your Circle, but to allow them a Safe Reſidence, to furniſh them with neceſſary Proviſions and Forage, and to ſhew them your farther good Will and Diſpoſition to aſſiſt them, which will be moſt agreeable to us, and gratefully acknowledged. And we remain, *&c. &c.* Dated at *Augsburg*, *June* 25, 1743. CARL.

July 26th. M. *Seckendorff* ſent to the *Auſtrian* Army, and deſired an Interview with M. *Kevenhuller*, which being granted, they met next Day at the Convent of Lower *Sconfeld*, near *Rain*, where a Treaty of Neutrality was agreed on, of which, we were told, the following was the Subſtance:

Art. I. The Emperor ſhall remain Neuter as long as the preſent War laſts.

II. His Imperial Majeſty's Troops engage themſelves not to ſerve againſt the Queen of *Hungary*, nor againſt her Allies.

III. Until a Peace be concluded, they ſhall take up their Quarters in the Circle of *Franconia*.

IV. *Bavaria* is to remain in the Queen's Hands until that Time.

V. *Braunau* and *Straubingen* ſhall be delivered up to the *Auſtrian* Troops, and the *French* and *Bavarian* Troops actually therein, ſhall have Liberty to withdraw.

VI. The ſame Liberty is granted to the *French* Gariſon at *Ingolſtadt*, which Place ſhall be gariſoned by *Bavarian* Troops; but the Bridge, and that Part of the Town which is ſeparated from the Caſtle, ſhall be at the Diſpoſal of the *Auſtrians* as often as Occaſion may require.

VII. All the Artillery, Magazines, and Warlike Stores belonging to the *French*, in the aforeſaid Towns, ſhall be delivered up to the *Auſtrian* Generals.

Braunau and *Straubingen* were accordingly delivered up to the *Auſtrians*, but as *Ingolſtadt* and *Egra* were gariſoned

Ingolſtadt, *Egra*, *&c.* ſurrendered to the *Auſtrians*.

garisoned by *French* Troops under the Command of a *French* Officer, the Commandants refused to deliver them up, and therefore they remained block'd up, the former till the first of *September*, when the Garison capitulated to surrender the Place upon the first of *October*, if not relieved before that Time, and accordingly surrendered upon that Day, the Garison having according to the Capitulation marched out with the Honours of War, but left all the Artillery, Magazines, *&c.* which were very considerable, to the Queen of *Hungary*; and the latter remained blocked up till the 6th of *September*, when the Garison, for Want of Provisions, were obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners of War, but upon Condition that they should not be sent to *Hungary*.

Having thus put an End to the War in the remote Parts of *Germany*, I now come to that which was this Year carried on upon the *Rhine*.

British Troops, *&c.* march to the *Rhine*.

Towards the End of last Year, a Resolution seemed to have been taken to march the Army from *Flanders* into *Germany*, but that Design being then laid aside *, the Troops continued in their Quarters till the Beginning of *February*, when the Design was resumed, and the *Austrian* and *British* Troops began to prepare for a March; but as to the *Hessians*, they then seemed designed to remain in *Flanders*, because they were marched into *Mons*, *Charleroi*, and *Aeth*, in order to relieve the *Austrian* Troops that were there in Garison. As for the *British* and *Austrian* Troops, most of them began their March for *Germany*, in the Month of *February*, the first Division of the *British* having marched from *Brussels* on the 18th of that Month, from which Time they continued to march off in Divisions, and the Earl of *Stair* set out from the same Place on the 24th in his Way to *Aix la Chapelle*; but some of the *British* Cavalry were left behind, because of the Scarcity of Forage, as I suppose, *viz.* the Life-Guards, the Regiment of Blue Guards, and *Ligonier*'s and *Pembroke*'s Regiments, who marched from *Brussels* under the Command of General *Honeywood*, and the Earl of *Albemarle*, and passed by *Aix la Chapelle May* the 15th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. As for the *Hanoverian* Troops,

* See last Year's *Annals*, p. 520.

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their Winter Quarters lay in the Way, from whence they marched out and joined the others as they passed; and as nothing remarkable happened upon the March, I shall only take Notice, that while they were upon their March, the Design with Regard to the *Hessians* was altered *, and they likewise began their March from *Flanders* for *Germany*, about the End of *April*, being replaced in the Garisons by some *Dutch* Troops, and they were joined upon their March by a Body of 6000 *Hanoverian* Troops that marched for that Purpose from *Hanover* soon after the Beginning of *May*.

Earl of *Stairs*'s Letter to the Emperor.

Upon the Approach of the *British* Troops to the *Rhine*, the Earl of *Stair* sent an Officer of Distinction to *Frankfort*, by whom he caused it to be declared to the Emperor, 'That nothing more was intended by 'the March of the *British* Troops into the Empire, 'than to contribute towards re-establishing the Peace 'thereof. That his *Britannick* Majesty upon appointing him to command them, had expressly charged 'him to avoid every Thing that might in the least injure the Dignity of the Head of the Empire. That 'therefore his Imperial Majesty might assure himself, 'that the March of these Troops would be directed in 'such Manner, as not to disturb the Residence of his 'Imperial Majesty at *Francfort*.'

And towards the End of *April*, his Lordship sent the following Letter to the Magistrates of *Frankfort*:

Gentlemen,

'I take this Opportunity by Brigadier *Bland*, Quarter-Master-General of the *British* Troops, to give 'you the strongest Assurances, and without any equivocating, that you have nothing to fear from the 'Neighbourhood of our Army, neither in respect to 'the Liberty of your City, or in Regard to your Territories. Our Soldiery shall take nothing of you but 'what they shall pay ready Money for. The King 'my Master sends his Army into *Germany* to preserve 'its Liberty, and to shake off the Yoke of a Foreign 'Invasion, under which at present it groans, and has 'already several times been laid waste by the like Invasion made by Troops of the same Nation, and with

* *See* before P. 152.

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'the ſame Views. As the Commerce of our Army 'may be very uſeful to your City, you may make ſuch 'Regulations with Mr. *Bland* relating thereto as ſhall 'be moſt convenient for you, with which I flatter 'myſelf that I ſhall have Reaſon to be ſatisfied. You 'ſhall find me a zealous Partiſan for the *Germannick* 'Liberty, and an Enemy of all Sort of Oppreſſion and 'Perfidiouſneſs. I have the Honour to be, *Gentlemen*, *Your*, *&c.*

E. of *Stair.*'

To which the Magiſtrates returned a very complaiſant Anſwer, thanking his Excellence for the Aſſurances he had given them, and hoping from his Juſtice, which all the World admired, that he would deſire nothing of them inconſiſtent with that exact Neutrality which they had reſolved to obſerve.

Emperor's Journey from and back to *Frankfort.*

Whether or no the Emperor thought he could depend upon the Aſſurances then given him is uncertain, becauſe on the 17th of *April*, and before any *Britiſh* Troops had arrived in the Neighbourhood, he ſet out from thence for *Munich* with the Prince Royal and Electoral his Son, and did not return to *Frankfort* till he had new Aſſurances given him, as I ſhall hereafter mention.

Emperor's Reſcript upon *Noailles's* entering the Empire.

Moſt of the Infantry, and ſome Part of the Cavalry of this Allied Army being arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Frankfort* by the 23d of *May*, they all encamped, above and below the Town of *Hochſt* upon the *Main*, where I ſhall leave them till I gave an Account of what Preparations the *French* were making to oppoſe this Army. As ſoon as the *French* Court heard that the *Britiſh* and *Auſtrian* Forces were marched from *Flanders*, they ordered a great Army to be formed upon the *Rhine* under the Command of Marſhal *Noailles*; and in order to juſtify this Army's entering the Empire, his Imperial Majeſty addreſſed the following Reſcript to the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, *viz.*

'CHARLES VII. by the Grace of God, elected Emperor of the *Romans*, *&c. &c. &c.*

'Moſt Reverend dear Couſin and Elector, It is well 'known to your Dilection, that ſince our coming to

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'the Imperial Throne, we have had nothing more at 'Heart than the Good and Well-being of the Empire, 'and to hinder any Increaſe of its Troubles, either from 'Inteſtine Diſputes, or otherwiſe. The ſeveral Com-'miſſorial Decrees addreſſed to the Dyet, prove, that we 'have puſhed our Zeal for the Re-eſtabliſhment of the 'general Tranquility at the Expence of our proper 'Rights, ſolely to prevent the Fire of War from ſpread-'ing itſelf farther through our dear Country; and in 'Conſequence thereof, and to the End as well to ter-'minate the Differences riſen between us and the Court 'of *Vienna*, on the Subject of the *Auſtrian* Succeſſion, 'as in regard to fixing the Safety of the Empire, and 'conſerving the Publick Tranquility, we have actually 'made the moſt equitable Propoſitions; and, in con-'ſequence of this, we have not heſitated to ſhew our 'Confidence in the Empire, by demanding her Me-'diation.

'But every Body knows the Effects theſe Applica-'tions have produced, and the Warmth with which 'all theſe Propoſitions of Peace have been conſtantly 'rejected. The more we appeared inclined to an Ac-'commodation, the more that Court ſeemed averſe to 'it; ſo that from what the Court of *Vienna* and its 'Allies have hitherto diſcovered of their Intentions, it 'is very doubtful whether they will accept the Me-'diation of the Empire, and its good Offices, or not.

'We thought fit to diſſemble our Senſe of this, while 'only our Hereditary Countries, already abſolutely ex-'hauſted, were under the Rod of our Enemies; but 'when the Court of *Vienna* firmly reſolved to proſecute 'us in the moſt outragious Manner, and to oppreſs us 'without Reſource, did not reſt there, but formed a 'Deſign of employing her Troops, together with 'Strangers and *Germans*, under the Name of Auxi-'liaries, to overturn effectually the Liberty of the Em-'pire, and to ſpread ſtill wider the Flame of War; 'which is manifeſt, ſince, contrary to the *Germanic* 'Laws and Conſtitutions, the Rights, Liberties, and 'Privileges of the States, as if already the Syſtem of 'the Empire was ruined, and the Court of *Vienna* had 'there a deſpotick Authority, ſhe had cauſed her own 'Forces, and thoſe which ſhe calls her Auxiliaries, to

'take Winter Quarters by Force, and moſt unjuſtly, 'in the Dominions of States no way engaged in the 'War, and this, in part, without any previous Requeſt 'made (as appears by the Complaints of the Biſhop of '*Liege*, and the Grievances of our Imperial City of '*Aix*) after which the ſame Forces entered into the 'Electorate of *Cologne*, and the Duchy of *Juliers*, be-'longing to the Elector *Palatine*, without paying for 'any Thing, and even attempted to force that Prince, 'in a manner unheard of, and with manifeſt Violence, 'to Things abſolutely contrary to the Liberty of the 'States of the Empire, which we are firmly reſolved 'to maintain and defend with all our Forces.

'A Proceeding ſo oppoſite to the Laws and Conſti-'tutions, leaves not any Room to doubt, that the De-'ſign of the Court of *Vienna* is to make *Germany* the 'Theatre of War, and to ruin and exhauſt the States 'who have no Share in theſe Diſputes, as they have al-'ready done ours; and, on the other Side, the Empire 'being at preſent in no Condition to defend itſelf, or 'the publick Peace, notwithſtanding our earneſt and 'paternal Solicitations for that Purpoſe, and our pro-'per Forces, which we would moſt willingly employ 'in that Service for the Safety of our dear Country, 'having, alas, but too much Occupation in our Pa-'trimonial Dominions, we could find out no Expedi-'ent more ready, or more efficacious, for diſſipating 'the imminent Danger which menaces the entire Ruin 'of the Liberties of the Empire, than to demand of 'the Crown of *France*, which is a Neighbour of the 'Empire, proviſionally, an Army ſufficient to reſtrain 'the Efforts of that which has undertaken to give Law 'as well to all the States of *Germany*, as to their 'Chief, and already acts as in an Enemy's Country; 'and this no longer than till the Empire ſhall be in a 'Condition to defend itſelf, and maintain, by it's own 'Power, the publick Tranquility.

'The Court of *France* has yielded to our Deſires, 'and has, by this Time, an Army under the Command 'of M. *de Noailles*, ready to maintain the Conſti-'tution of the Empire, and to oppoſe the Troops 'marched from the Netherlands, with an evident Re-'ſolution to attack, without Ceremony, and overturn

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'the Liberties of our Country. This Army will be 'no Charge to any Body, but will pay punctually 'for whatever they have, as all our Auxiliaries have 'hitherto done, and will obſerve the ſtricteſt Diſci-'pline poſſible. But as this Army may be conſtrained 'to enter into the Territories of your Dilection, on 'Account of its being obliged to regulate its Motions 'by that of the other, which it may perhaps be forced 'to follow, but in ſuch a Manner, that if the ſaid Army 'either turns immediately into the Low Countries, or 'the Troops of which it is compoſed retire to their re-'ſpective Countries, this, which has nothing farther in 'View than ſuccouring the Empire, will either not paſs 'the *Rhine*, or repaſs it immediately. This is the Rea-'ſon why we are not able to direct at preſent the Order 'of M. *de Noailles's* March, who has Orders, neverthe-'leſs, to ſend Commiſſaries every where before him, 'to regulate his Route, and to pay for Proviſions to the 'Satisfaction of ſuch as ſhall furniſh them.

'Theſe Cauſes conſidered, we require your Dilection, 'that you will not only have the Goodneſs to grant a free 'Paſſage to this Army, in caſe it ſhould be neceſſary, 'thro' your Dominions, but alſo cauſe them to be fur-'niſhed with Proviſions, Horſes, Waggons, and other 'Neceſſaries.'

Done at *Franckfort*, *March* 17, 1743.

By Way of Anſwer to this Reſcript, the Regency of *Hanover*, by his *Britannick* Majeſty's Order, cauſed to publiſh the following Memorial, *viz.* Anſwered by *Hanover*.

'The Imperial Court has got into a kind of Habit, 'if we may ſo ſpeak, of ſeizing every Opportunity by 'the Forelock, in order to charge, without the leaſt 'Reaſon, the Queen of *Hungary* and her Allies with 'the moſt odious Imputations. This is clearly proved 'by all the Commiſſorial Decrees that have been ſent 'to the Dyet, and, indeed, by every other Paper they 'have publiſhed. But a Letter, which, with reſpect 'to the Foulneſs of the Imputations, as well as the Sin-'gularity remarkable in its Contents, has lately ap-'peared, that ſurpaſſes all the reſt, and may be ac-'counted a Maſter-Piece in this kind of Writing. It 'is that of *March* 17 laſt, which is addreſſed to the

'Princes, Directors of the Circles of the *Rhine*, to demand of them a Paſſage for a new *French* Army.

'According to that Letter, they pretend to know beforehand, at the Imperial Court, that the Queen of *Hungary* will not accept of the Mediation of the Empire; and they already make a Crime of this pretended Refuſal, though the Empire has not charged itſelf with the Mediation, much leſs offered it; and if they had already done both, one Power ought to have Leave as well as another, to judge of theſe Things according to Equity; and either to accept or refuſe it.

'They afterwards charged the Queen of *Hungary* with not being ſatisfied to perſecute and oppreſs his Imperial Majeſty herſelf, but that ſhe has alſo undertaken to employ her Army of Auxiliaries, compoſed partly of Foreign, partly of *German* Troops, to trouble and overturn the Repoſe of the Empire, and to kindle the Fire of War in the very Heart of the Country. They add, that ſhe violates the Laws and Conſtitutions of the Empire, and arrogates to herſelf every-where a Deſpotick Authority. The March of the *Auſtrians* and Auxiliaries from the Low-Countries, is, ſay they, a manifeſtly violent and unheard-of Invaſion; and they lay it down as a Thing certain, and not to be doubted, that their Intention is to oppreſs their Rights and Liberties, to ravage, ſack, and burn their Dominions, and then to give Law to a diſpeopled Empire.

'After drawing this fine Picture, they renew the Complaints they have made on occaſion of this March; and, which is more ſeducing than all the reſt, they aſſure us, that, on the contrary, his Imperial Majeſty has not follicited the March of the *French* Army now advancing under the Command of Marſhal *Noailles*, with any other View than to prevent the Conſequences of the March of an Army, deſtined to overturn the Freedom of the Empire; whereas this has no other View than to preſerve Liberty, and that only till the Empire ſhall feel itſelf ſtrong enough to have no Fears.

'We agree, without Difficulty, that it is not at all amiſs for thoſe who are employed to write for his Imperial

'Majeſty, to exerciſe their Eloquence to the utmoſt, in 'ſetting forth his Pacifick Diſpoſition, and his Paternal 'Sollicitude for the Preſervation of the Publick Tran-'quillity; but, on the one Hand, they ſhould avoid doing 'this at the Expence of a Third, who is at the ſame 'Time an innocent Power; and on the other, they 'would do well to furniſh themſelves with ſome more 'concluſive Proofs than thoſe borrow'd from the laſt-'mentioned Circular Letter, the Commiſſorial De-'crees, and the ſeveral Plans of Peace. But inſtead 'of demonſtrating, how ſhould they ſo much as give 'the Air of Probability to ſuch odious Imputations?

'Behold now, alas! the Second Year that this un-'happy War has laſted. It began in the Empire, and 'the Queen of *Hungary* was not the Power which de-'ſired to make herſelf Miſtreſs of another Prince's 'Dominions, or who drew the Sword with a View to 'ſeize them. But it is notorious, that it was in Re-'gard to her that this Manner of Acting was purſued, 'The *Engliſh* Troops were not the firſt Auxiliaries, 'who, on Account of this War, ſet Foot in the Em-'pire; conſequently it is impoſſible that the Queen 'of *Hungary* ſhould have lighted up this War, or that 'ſhe lights it up now by the March of theſe Troops, 'who cannot poſſibly trouble that Repoſe, which un-'happily for her, *Germany* has ſo long loſt.

'Where are the Laws of the Empire, which permit 'the Electoral Houſe of *Bavaria* to make War upon 'the Queen of *Hungary*, and tie her up from a juſt 'Defence; which permit the former to employ, in 'the Execution of their Deſigns, *French* Auxiliaries, 'and hinder the latter from making Uſe, in her own 'Defence, of the Auxiliary Troops of *England*? How 'can it be laid to her Charge, that ſhe endeavours to 'fix the Scene of the War in the Empire, when no 'Choice was left her in the Attack, but ſhe was bound 'to defend herſelf where they were pleaſed to begin it?

'When, ſome Weeks ago, the *Engliſh* and *Auſtrian* 'Troops in *Flanders* made certain Motions on the 'Frontiers of the Empire, it was very boldly aſſerted 'at *Frankfort*, that they had not demanded Liberty 'of Paſſage, as was requiſite, from any of the *German* 'States: But the World being diſabuſed on that Head,

'in the Circular Letter, the Entry of theſe Troops 'into the Empire, is ſoftened into, *in part without 'previous Requiſitions being made.* The Miniſtry of '*Hanover* have not, indeed, any proper Accounts of 'theſe pretended Grievances, and particularly of the 'Complaints formed by the Elector *Palatine*; ſo that 'theſe regard directly the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, and thoſe of 'the Court of *Vienna*; nor is it to be at all doubted, 'that they will be able to give a ſatisfactory Account 'of this Matter, eſpecially if they think fit to lay open 'all the Circumſtances attending it.

'Beſides all this, as it is evident from all that has been 'ſaid, that the Queen of *Hungary*, in ſtrengthning her-'ſelf with theſe Auxiliary Troops, has not committed 'any Act of Injuſtice, or done any Thing that may 'give juſt Ground to the States of the Empire, to take 'any Thing in ill Part. There needs nothing more, 'than by comparing a few Circumſtances, to prove, 'as fully as it is poſſible, that the Conduct of his *Bri-'tannick* Majeſty is abſolutely free from Reproach.

'The Court of *France*, the Political Maxims of 'which may be ſo eaſily traced, by the Number of 'Provinces ſhe has, at different Times, purloin'd from 'the Empire, has actually ſent ſeveral Armies into '*Germany*, to carry on the War againſt the Queen of '*Hungary*, with no other View than to weaken the '*Germanick* Body. It is publick, to a Degree of No-'toriety, that in acting thus ſhe violated the Engage-'ments ſhe had contracted by her Guaranty of the 'Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which was the Price 'of Two Noble Dukedoms yielded to her, and now 'in her Hands. It is not leſs known, that the Marches 'of the *French* Troops were accompanied with very 'great Inconveniences; however, we heard of no 'Complaints; on the contrary, the *German* Com-'plaiſance was carried ſo far, that no Notice was taken 'of the *French* having a Bridge over the *Rhine* for 'above a Year, near Fort *Lewis*, or of their having 'fortified the Head of that Bridge, though in the 'Territories of the Empire.

'If, on the contrary, *Great Britain*, who at no Time 'ever injured the Empire, finds herſelf under a Neceſ-'ſity of ſending a Body of Troops into *Germany* to

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'aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary*, this is plainly done in 'conſequence of a Guaranty common to her with the 'Empire, and with a View to fulfil the Obligations, 'and to ſuſtain the Rights which ſhe had promiſed '*bona fide* to maintain, without doing which, the ge-'neral Proſperity of Nations could not ſubſiſt; and in 'performing which, ſhe ſeeks to prevent the Ruin of 'the Empire, by preventing that of the Queen of '*Hungary*.

'Though that Crown plainly perceived the Facility 'with which *French* Troops had entered into the Em-'pire, yet her Conduct manifeſtly proves, that inſtead 'of precipitately hurrying on this Deſign, it was much 'againſt her Will, that at laſt ſhe took a Reſolution of 'marching her Troops into the Empire. Her firſt 'Plan had quite another Turn. She was in Hopes 'that her aſſembling an Army in the *Low Countries*, 'on the Frontiers of *France*, would have hindered 'that Crown from marching freſh Troops into *Ger-'many*. Had it not been ſo, the Court of *London* 'would never have ordered the *Hanoverian* and *Heſ-'ſian* Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain*, to make 'ſo troubleſome and inconvenient a March as from 'their own Country into the *Netherlands*.

'If it is then manifeſt, that prodigious Bodies of '*French* Troops have marched into the Empire, and 'are daily recruited there, it is impoſſible to offer any 'plauſible Reaſon why his *Britannick* Majeſty ſhould 'refuſe his Permiſſion to the Queen of *Hungary*, to 'employ where ſhe thinks the greateſt Danger, the 'Auxiliaries lent her for her Defence. It is therefore 'expected from the Equity and Penetration of the States 'of the Empire, that in this Caſe they will have the 'ſame Complaiſance for his *Britannick* Majeſty, as 'heretofore they have ſhewn for *France*; and that 'they will not expreſs any Repugnancy to what Ne-'ceſſity conſtrains, and which is executed, however, 'with all imaginable Tenderneſs and Precaution.

'As to the Imperial Circular Letter, in which the 'Troops of *France* are treated as the Guardian Angels 'of *Germany*, and Auxiliary Troops of the Empire, 'no body of common Senſe but muſt ſee what Con-'ſequence muſt attend it. It is true, this Conſequence

'will not appear ſtrange to thoſe who, from the Beginning of this War, could penetrate the concealed Views of *France*, through all her exterior Profeſſions of Friendſhip; and who apprehended, that, in the End, the Empire would be forced to find a Way to make a proper Acknowledgment for all the generous Succours afforded her by this moſt magnanimous Crown.

'But one could never have believed that his Imperial Majeſty, as Chief of the Empire, would have diſcovered ſo ſoon the Maxims conducive to theſe Views. It is certainly not without Reaſon, that we are ſurprized at this. The States of the Empire will find in this ample Matter for Reflections; and it is to be hoped, that the firſt they make will be ſufficient to convince them, that his *Britannick* Majeſty has done no ill Office to the Empire, by the Pains he has been at, and the Expence he has beſtowed, to prevent ſuch pernicious Conſequences.'

Hanover, *April* 8, 1743.

French Army formed upon the *Rhine*.

The *French* Army, after it was formed, began with ſeizing *Spire*, *Worms*, *Oppenheim*, and all the Places upon the *Rhine* above *Mentz*, as well as *Heydelberg* upon the *Neckar*; and they would likewiſe have made themſelves Maſters of *Hailbron*, but that Place being garriſoned by the Troops of the Circle, they abſolutely refuſed to allow the *French* Troops to enter. The main Body of their Army however continued on this Side of the *Rhine* till after the Beginning of *June*, when they paſſed that River and encamped upon the Eaſt Side, not very far from the *Main*, at which Time they were ſaid to be between 50 and 60,000 ſtrong, though Count *Segur* had before been detached with a large Body of Troops to join Marſhal *Broglio*, as before mentioned.

Lord *Stair* offers them Battel.

As ſoon as the Earl of *Stair* heard of their having paſſed the *Rhine* with their main Body, he reſolved to offer them Battel, though his Army could not then be much above 40,000 Men, the Account of which I ſhall give as we had it publiſhed in our *Gazette*, which was as follows:

Hochſt,

Hochſt, June 13th. Upon *Saturday* laſt the 9th Inſtant, Lord *Stair* having had repeated Advices from ſeveral Quarters, that the *French* Army under the Marſhal *de Noailles* was in full March to attack the Confederate Army, and that they would be far enough advanced to do it upon *Monday* Morning, his Excellency, about nine at Night, gave Orders to the ſeveral Corps to march in the Night to the Field of Battle, and to take Poſſeſſion of the different Poſts aſſigned to the ſeveral Nations. The Field was upon a Plain, a little above the Village of *Kellenbach*, between the Edge of the Foreſt of *D'Armſtadt* and the River *Main*. Accordingly about Break of Day, all the *Britiſh* and *Hanover* Infantry were poſted in two Lines along the Skirts of the Wood, the *Britiſh* in the firſt Line, and the *Hanoverians* in the ſecond; and about ſix o'Clock in the Morning the *Auſtrian* Foot, which had paſſed the *Main* upon the Bridges, to the Number of 18 Battalions, arrived, and were drawn up on the Left, eight Battalions in the firſt Line, and ten in the ſecond; the whole Cavalry and Dragoons were drawn up in a third Line, to ſupport the Foot. In the Opinion of all the Generals that were preſent, the Poſt was reckoned a very ſtrong one, and the Diſpoſition ſuch, that it was impoſſible to be forced in it. The Troops were in the greateſt Order, and had a remarkable Chearfulneſs in their Looks; they continued upon the Ground from the Morning till three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and then, as there was no Appearance of an Enemy, they marched back to their Camp, and the ſame Evening the whole Army repaſſed the *Main*; which Motion was intended for the more commodious Subſiſtence of the Cavalry. The whole *Britiſh* Army, Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons, are now encamped between this Town and *Silingen*, a Village likewiſe upon the *Main*. The *Hanoverians* are all encamped together near *Greiſheim*, about a League or ſomething more above this Place, and the *Auſtrians* are in their old Camps. The laſt Diviſion of the *Hanover* Troops being to paſs the *Rhine* upon the 12th, the two *Britiſh* Battalions, which were left to guard the Bridge at *Neuwied*, will march from thence upon the 14th, to join the Army, and the *Heſſians* will follow very faſt.

He marches to *Aſchaffenbourg.*

As it was neceſſary for the allied Army to preſerve to themſelves the Navigation of the *Upper Main*, in order to get Forage and Proviſions from *Franconia*, and as the Earl of *Stair* heard that the *French* were going to ſeize upon *Aſchaffenbourg*, where there was a Stone Bridge over that River, he reſolved to be beforehand with them; therefore, on the 17th of *June*, he marched with all the Troops under his Command, and having taken Poſſeſſion of *Aſchaffenbourg*, eſtabliſhed there his Head Quarters; but the *Auſtrian* General having refuſed to march his Troops along with the reſt, Lord *Stair*, when he firſt arrived at *Aſchaffenbourg*, could not ſpare Troops to take Poſſeſſion of the other Poſts higher up upon that River, and it was afterwards too late; for the *French*, who had marched at the ſame Time up the other Side of the *Main*, ſent directly and ſeized upon every one of them, by which they prevented it's being poſſible for the allied Army to get any Proviſions brought down that River.

His Majeſty's Arrival in the Army, and it's Retreat from *Aſchaffenbourg.*

June the 16th, his Majeſty having ſet out from *Hanover* for the Army, he arrived there on the 19th, and by that Time the *Auſtrians* had marched and joined it, but it was then too late to think of making themſelves Maſters of the *Upper Main*, and the Boats with Proviſions from below being detained by the Rapidity of the Stream, as well as interrupted by the Enemy's *Huſſars*, the Army was ſoon reduced to great Want, therefore, *June* the 26th, a Retreat to *Hanau* was reſolved on, Orders were given that Night for ſtriking the Tents, and next Morning at Day-break the Troops began to march, but at five o'Clock they were ordered to halt, and continued ſo for four Hours; during which Time they ſaw the *French* Army filing off, and marching down the other Side of the River; but at this Time even our Generals probably knew nothing of the Enemy's having a Deſign to attack them in Front, or of their having made any Preparations for that Purpoſe; for, by all Accounts, our Generals ſeemed then to be apprehenſive of nothing but an Attack upon their Rear, becauſe the *French* had come pouring into *Aſchaffenbourg* ſoon after they left it, and even before his Majeſty was well out of the Town. Their Ignorance in this Reſpect ſeems to be confirmed

ed by the following Letter from the Army, which was wrote ſoon after the Battle, and was as follows:

'Captain *James Haliburton*, of Brigadier *Howard's* Regiment, and Brigade Major to the four *Britiſh* Regiments at *Ghent*, having been ſent thence to the Army, with an Eſcort of 12 Troopers, in order to receive a Route for the March of the Troops from *Ghent*, with the Clothing for the Army, *&c.* and having received his Inſtructions accordingly, was, upon his Return in the Night, between the 26th and 27th of *June*, ſurprized at the Sight of the Vanguard of the *French* coming over the *Main*. He immediately wheeled, in order to alarm the Army; and though he was attacked by a Body of *French Huſſars*, yet, after killing five of them, he reſolutely fought his Way, and arrived at the King's Quarters with the firſt Intelligence of the *French* having begun to paſs the *Main*. His Majeſty having asked him ſeveral Queſtions, thanked him, put the Army in Order, and marched againſt the Enemy.—Captain *Haliburton* has gained immortal Honour by this Step, (and merited well of his Country) whereby it is preſumed the whole *French* Army was prevented coming over the *Main*.' Receives Intelligence of the *French* paſſing the *Main*.

And by others it was ſaid, that the firſt Accounts our Generals had of the *French* paſſing the *Main*, was from an Officer that commanded a Party at *Dettingen*; but be this as it will, the *French* had taken Care to have two Bridges laid over the *Main* at *Seligenſtadt*, and had actually paſſed over near *Thirty Thouſand* Men that Morning. As ſoon as this Body of Troops had paſſed and formed themſelves, which was between eight and nine in the Morning, the *French* Artillery, of which they had great Plenty, began to play upon our Troops, which brought on an Engagement with that Part of the *French* Army that had paſſed the *Main* upon their Bridges, and by a Ford above *Seligenſtadt*. Of this Engagement I ſhall firſt give the Accounts we had publiſhed by Authority, then I ſhall give the beſt *French* Accounts I have ſeen, and to theſe I ſhall add ſome Remarks and Obſervations from the Plans and many private Letters we had publiſhed upon this Occaſion. Battle of *Dettingen*.

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The first Account we had of this Battle was by Authority in a Letter from the Lord *Carteret* to the Duke of *Newcastle* as follows: *Dettingen, June* 16, 1743. O. S. My Lord, his Majesty (God be praised) has this Day gained a very considerable Battle. The *French* passed the *Main* at this Place with about 25000 Men, and have been forced to repass it with considerable Loss. I write this from the Village near the Field of Battle, which the *French* were in Possession of; by which Means we have secured our Conjunction with the *Hessians* and *Hanoverians*, in Number above 12000, which are within two Leagues of us; and to intercept whom, the *French* made this hazardous Attempt, which has failed them. His Majesty was all the Time in the Heat of the Fire; but is in perfect Health. The Duke received a Shot in his Leg, which pierced the Calf of his Leg; but the Bone is not hurt: He is very well, and in high Spirits. I must refer the Particulars of this great Affair till to Morrow, or next Day. General *Clayton* is killed; and we have taken several General Officers Prisoners, and many Officers of the *French* King's Houshold in their fine Clothes. The Army lies all Night under Arms. I am in a Cottage with Marshal *Neiperg*. The *Austrians* behaved themselves with great Gallantry: The Duke *d'Aremberg* is wounded with a Musquet-Shot in the Breast. This is a good Beginning of the Campaign, the Emperor's Auxiliaries having received a very considerable Check; and they were the Aggressors.

I am ever, with the greatest Truth, and Respect,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most humble, and most obedient Servant,

CARTERET.

P. S. The *Hanover* Artillery has had a considerable Share in this Victory. The Battle began at ten in the Morning, and lasted to four; when the Enemy repassed the *Main* with Precipitation.

We

We had ſoon after a fuller Account of this Affair publiſhed by Authority; but the beſt and fulleſt Account was publiſhed in the *Gazette*, *July* 16, and was as follows, *viz.* The King having received certain Advice, that the Marſhal *de Noailles* intended to prevent our Junction with the Body of *Lunebourg* and *Heſſian* Troops, commanded by Prince *George* of *Heſſe*, ſent Orders to the ſaid Prince to halt at *Hanau*, and determined to join him with the whole Army. Accordingly on *Wedneſday* the 26th, upon ſeveral Motions which the *French* Army made to their Left, Orders were given for the Army to ſtrike their Tents at beating of the Tatoe, to remain under Arms till Break of Day, and then to march from the Right in two Columns, the Troops in this March taking the Places aſſigned them in the Line of Battle. But as his Majeſty was perſuaded, that if the Enemy attempted any Thing, it would be on our Rear-Guard, he ordered the Three Battalions of *Engliſh* Guards, and the Four of *Lunebourg*, that covered the Quarters, as alſo all the *Hanover* Cavalry, with ſome Artillery, to bring up the Rear; and his Majeſty choſe to be there in Perſon, as the Place of Action.

We began to march at Break of Day, the *Britiſh* Cavalry in the Front, followed by the *Auſtrian*; then the *Britiſh* Foot followed alſo by the *Auſtrian*. As ſoon as the *French* ſaw us in Motion, they alſo began to march with great Haſte towards our Right, and ſeveral of us that went down to the River Side, reviewed their Troops as they paſſed, and many of their Officers converſed with ours. The *French* left their Camp ſtanding, which perſuaded us, that Marſhal *de Noailles* was to have executed his Scheme that very Morning.

His Majeſty had certain Advice, the Day before, of their making two Bridges upon the *Main*, a little below *Selingenſtadt*, and Colonel *Montagu*, and Colonel *Gee*, who relieved him at *Dettingen*, had both ſent Word, that many of their Squadrons were ſeen on this Side of the *Main*; ſo that we were under ſome Apprehenſion of their intending to cut off our Communication with *Hanau*. We remained in the Poſition we were in, after the Troops taking their Poſts, halting

ing upon the long March, and expecting the King's Orders, till eight of the Clock, the Front of our Horſe not more advanced than between *Klein Oſtein*, and *Dettingen*. About this Time, a Battery of Cannon, which the *French* had placed at a little Chapel on the Right of *Hoechſtat*, began to play upon the *Hanover* Cavalry, and was ſoon anſwered by the *Britiſh* Artillery left in the Rear, which was well ſerved, and did great Execution. This they meant to draw our Attention to that Side.

Whilſt this was paſſing in the Rear, we began to perceive a Line of the Enemy's Foot, and then a Second, extending between the Villages of *Dettingen* and *Welſheim* towards the Mountain, and two Columns of Horſe marching the ſame Way; ſo that our Front, upon the Halt, being to the River, the Enemy's Army, at leſs than a Mile's Diſtance, was upon our Right Flank. The Danger was viſible and preſſing, and his Majeſty arriving that Inſtant, ordered the Generals of the Day to make our Front immediately to the Enemy, by extending the Right towards the Mountain, and the Left to the River, and the two Lines of Horſe were immediately formed. His Majeſty ordered the Foot, that was coming up to the Right, into the Wood, and ſome Battalions poſted to cover that Flank; and as faſt as they arrived, placed the Infantry, *Britiſh* and *Auſtrian*, as alſo four Battalions of *Hanoverians*, who all marched through the Intervals of the Horſe from the Mountain to the *Main* in two Lines, which were ſupported by the Cavalry of the Right Wing, alſo in two Lines. In making this Diſpoſition, which was a very fine one, and which, by Reaſon of the ſlow Motions of the Foot, took up a great deal of Time, the Earl of *Stair*, the Duke *d'Aremberg*, and the Marſhal *Neiperg*, aſſiſted with great Activity and Capacity.

The *French* had paſſed over a great Body of Troops during the Night: Their Horſe, the Houſhold at the Head, paſſed at Fords, or ſwam over: The Foot, which we ſaw marching without Baggage along the River, paſſed over the Bridges, and nothing could be better laid than this Plan of Marſhal *Noailles's*, if he had left the Moraſs that he paſſed, in order to attack us, in his Front; for then the Village of *Dettingen* and

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the *Main* ſecured his Right, the Moraſs his Front, and the Mountains his Left; but probably his Perſuaſion of our Surprize, and that the King could not in ſo little a Time make a Diſpoſition to oppoſe him, made him come into Ground, where he was acceſſible by all his Front.

During the whole Diſpoſition, which laſted from eight to twelve, the *French* Batteries, poſted on the rising Grounds on the other Side of the *Main*, did us a great deal of Harm, flanking us from Left to Right within 200 Paces.

About twelve, every Thing being ready, and the *French* advancing, his Majeſty ordered us to march to meet them: Lieutenant-Generals *Clayton* and *Sommerfeldt*, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, as Major-General, were at the Head of the firſt Line of Foot: The Earl of *Dunmore*, Lieutenant-General, and the Earl of *Rothes*, Major-General, at the Head of the Second. General *Honeywood*, Lieutenant-Generals *Campbell*, *Ligonier*, and Baron *de Courriere*; and Lord *Albemarle* as Major-General, were at the Head of the firſt Line of Horſe: Lieutenant-Generals *Cope* and *Hawley* at the Head of the Second. Our Lines halted half Way to the Enemy, to give the Soldiers Time to breathe; and having given a general Shout or Huzza, marched on to the Enemy with great Alacrity. A large Squadron of Horſe, that happened to be at the Head of the *French* Line of Foot, upon the Left of their Center, having kept that Poſt whilſt we were advancing, provoked Part of our Front Line to fire upon them. This occaſioned all the Line to fire too ſoon. However, this had no ill Conſequence; they loaded again in an Inſtant, and advanced to the Enemy, who was alſo moving towards us: The Fire in a Moment was general upon all the Front, our Line ſtill advancing, and gaining Ground.

Lieutenant-General *Clayton* ſent to deſire ſome Squadrons near the River, where he apprehended the Enemy might flank him: The Lieutenant-General of the Day ſent Brigadier *Bland*'s Dragoons, who in that Poſt ſuffered extremely. The Fire from all the Batteries of the Enemy, and particularly from thoſe in our Flanks, was prodigious, and our Artillery anſwered very briskly, though much inferior in Quality and Numbers.

About

About this Time the Black Muſqueteers detached themſelves from their Line, paſſed between the two Fires of the Foot, and came full Gallop to attack the firſt Squadron on our Right. They were received as ſuch a raſh Action deſerved, were all cut to Pieces, and their Standard taken.

In the mean Time the *Britiſh* and *Auſtrian* Cavalry, paſſing through the Intervals of the Foot, went and attacked the Houſhold Troops of *France*; they found them interlined with Foot, and many of our Regiments were repulſed. However, they ſoon rallied, and returned to the Charge, our Lines of Foot ſtill advancing; and a Brigade or Detachment of Grenadiers poſted in their Front, behind a Curtain, oppoſite to our Right Wing of Horſe, having given Way, all their Front began to do the ſame, till they put the Moraſs before them, and *Dettingen* ſtill on their Right, and then their whole Army retired, with great Precipitation, towards the Wood and Village of *Welſheim*.

Lord *Stair* ordered the Lieutenant-Generals *Campbell* and *Ligonier* to paſs the Moraſs as well as they could, and march with the Horſe ſtraight to *Dettingen*; which having done, and ſent to reconnoitre the Village, they found it abandoned; then they marched to *Welſheim*, where ſome Squadrons ſtill appeared on the Skirts of the Wood, who, at their Approach, flung themſelves into the Woods, and behind the Village; which, though barricaded all round, and Loop-Holes made through all the Walls and Tops of Houſes, we found likewiſe abandoned.

Lord *Stair* not thinking it prudent to venture the Horſe into the Wood, till the Foot could come up, ordered the former to halt; but moſt of the Enemy had, by this Time, repaſſed the River, either over their Bridges, or at Fords; where, in the Hurry, many were drowned. Thus ended this Day, wherein the Bravery of our Troops cannot be too much commended. Our Infantry ſtill gained Ground from the Beginning, till they remained Maſters of the Field. Our Cavalry ſupported, for eight or nine Hours, the moſt ſevere Cannonade that ever was known, and then attacked the Houſhold Troops, who, to do them Juſtice, ſupported the antient Reputation of their Corps with great Bravery.

Bravery. In this Action *Ligonier*'s Regiment of Horſe, and *Bland*'s Dragoons, ſuffered moſt, and gained great Reputation. It is reckoned the Enemy have loſt above 8000 Men, and our Loſs amounts to near 2500. The King continued the whole Day at the Head of the Foot.

The following is the *French* Account of this Affair, *viz.* As there is nothing more common, than for both Sides, after an obſtinate Engagement, to attribute to themſelves the Victory, and to offer various Reaſons in Support of their Aſſertions; and as this is actually the Caſe with reſpect to what happened lately between the Armies of *France* and the Auxiliaries of the Queen of *Hungary*; it may not be amiſs to enter into an ample Relation of that Affair, taking the Matter a little higher than is commonly done. Between the 16th and 17th of laſt Month the Troops of the Allies quitted their Camp at *Hochſt*, which is below *Francfort*, in order to fix themſelves upon the *Upper Main*, which obliged the King's Army to quit it's Camp at *Gerau*, and in three Marches to advance into the Plain of *Aſchaffenbourg*. This Town belongs to the Elector of *Mentz*, is ſeated on the right Bank of the *Main*, and the Allies had already made themſelves Maſters of it, as being on their Side. Their Army was incamped along the River, at the Diſtance of about two Muſket-ſhot. Their Camp had the Mountain behind; it's Right extending as far as the Village of *Klein-Oſtein*, where the *Auſtrians* had their Poſt, and their Left to the Town of *Aſchaffenbourg*, which was the King of *England*'s Head-Quarters; both Places on the Edge of the Mountain, with the River *Main* before them. Our Camp was exactly oppoſite, ſeparated only by the *Main*; our Right ſupported by *Great Olſtein*, and our Left by the Village of *Stockſtadt*, and we had two Brigades over-againſt the Stone-Bridge of *Aſchaffenbourg*; ſuch was preciſely the Situation of the two Armies. The Impoſſibility of paſſing a River above ſixty Yards over, left M. *Noailles* no other Means of diſtreſſing them, ſave that of ſtarving them in their Camp. In order to this, he took Poſſeſſion of the following Poſts on the *Lower Main*, viz. *Welmiſheim*, *Seligenſtadt*, *Steinheim*, and on the *Upper Main*, of *Niederbourg*, *Ober-*

Oberbourg, *Beiberg*, *Wurtz*, *Clingenburg*, and *Miltenberg*. This laſt Town was of the utmoſt Conſequence to us, becauſe it hindered the Communication the Army of the Allies might otherwiſe have had with the Queen of *Hungary*'s Troops in the *Upper Palatinate*. By this Means, all the Subſiſtence they drew from *Mentz* by the *Lower Main*, or from *Franconia*, and the Country of *Wurtzbourg*, by the *Upper Main*, were entirely cut off; ſo that in two Days Time their Bread began to fail, and that to ſuch a Degree, that the Soldiers were reduced to a Pound and a Half a Day.

The Allies being no longer able to ſubſiſt in ſuch a Poſition, were forced to decamp in the Night, between the 26th and 27th. The Marſhal having Notice of this about one in the Morning, immediately mounted, and gave Orders to the Troops to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march. He went in Perſon before, and coaſting along the *Main*, perceived that the Allies were in full March in two Columns towards *Hanau*, not only by the ordinary Road, but alſo by the Paths on the Brow of the Hill, cut through the Wood. The Marſhal having been Eye-witneſs of this, went inſtantly to *Seligenſtadt*, where he had two Bridges over the *Main*; the Moment he arrived, he ordered the three Brigades quartered there to paſs without Delay; theſe Brigades were quickly joined by thoſe of the *French* Guards and of *Noailles*, who had marched on the firſt Orders; he likewiſe cauſed twelve Squadrons of Horſe, eleven of Dragoons, and ſix of *Huſſars*, to paſs two Fords that were in the Neighbourhood.

Marſhal *Noailles* made a proper Diſpoſition of theſe Troops immediately. One Brigade of Foot he poſted in the Village of Little *Welmiſheim*, on the Bank of the *Main*, which terminated our Right; our Left was ſupported by a Wood, and we had our Cavalry in the Centre; by which Diſpoſition, the whole Plain was occupied, and the Marſhal left Orders with the General Officers to draw up the the reſt of the Troops as they marchd over, agreeable to this Diſpoſition. He then repaſſed the *Main* himſelf, in order to obſerve the Motion of the Allies on their Flanks; and ſeeing they began to form, he ſent Orders to occupy the Village of *Dettingen*, which he was informed the Allies had

abandoned. The Marſhal was ſtill on the other Side the River, when he perceived, that inſtead of executing this Order, the Troops were advanced beyond the Village, and a Defile formed by a Rivulet, over which there was but one Bridge. This March was certainly bold, and nothing could have prompted the Officers who gave Orders for it to take ſuch a Step, but a Suppoſition that they ſhould have found the Rear Guard only beyond it, whereas, in Truth, there was the whole Army; and to this we ought to attribute our not having that Succeſs that might otherwiſe have been expected from our firſt Diſpoſition.

M. *Noailles* made Haſte thither, but five Brigades of Infantry, and ſome Cavalry, having already paſſed, there was nothing now to be thought of, but to form as faſt as poſſible, and in the beſt Manner the Ground would permit; it being for many Reaſons thought impracticable to repaſs the Defile. The Allies were already in Order of Battle, and at Hand, the Marſhal, therefore, gave Direction to receive their Fire, and advance upon them. About One the Action began; their Fire was very briſk and well followed; our Troops returned thrice to the Charge, and rallied even under the Fire of the Allies; but as it was impoſſible to force them, as they were drawn up in ſeveral Lines, ſupported by the *Main*, and a Wood at their Backs, M. *Noailles* was preſs'd, about half an Hour after four, to give the Signal for a Retreat. He yielded to theſe Repreſentations, our Troops repaſſed the Defile in Order without being purſued, drew up again in Battalia, the Infantry repaſſing the *Main* over our Bridges, and the Cavalry thro' the Fords,

The Allies admit that they had 1700 Men kill'd on the Spot, a great Part of them by our Artillery, and as many more wounded. On our Side there are not above 600 killed, and at the Outſide 1200 wounded; a fourth Part of theſe have only Fleſh Wounds, ſince 350 of our Soldiers are marched to the Hoſpitals that lay behind us. We have loſt four Standards, thoſe who bore them being killed, together with their Horſes, and we have taken of theirs three. The Allies retired in the Night, and that with ſuch Precipitation, that they left behind two Pieces of Cannon, with a great Number of their

Wounded, of whom we have actually upwards of 600, whom M. *Noailles* cauſed to be carried from the Field of Battle, or from the neighbouring Villages, to our Hoſpitals, where the ſame Care is taken of them as there is of our own Men.

To this I ſhall add the following Letter from an Officer of the *French* Army, *viz.*

SIR,

WE might, without ever ſtriking a Blow, have ruined our Enemies entirely, made them lay down their Arms, or elſe have totally deſtroyed them. We had more than one aſſured Way for it, yet found Means to loſe the Battle. The 27th of laſt Month will for ever be remember'd on this Account, but always to our Shame; and the fatal Conſequence of it will hardly be believed. Hitherto our Conduct was tolerably good, ſeeing we arrived in right Time, at *Aſchaffenbourg*, to hinder the Enemy from encamping on this Side the *Main*. We had occupy'd all along that River ſuch important Poſts as would effectually have hindered them from annoying our Army on the *Danube*, in caſe they had deſigned it; and we had eſtabliſhed at *Selingenſtat* ſuch ſtrong Poſts as would have cut off their Subſiſtence and ſtarved them in their Camp, or elſe have forced them to retire with great Hazard and Precipitation. In this Situation they determined to retreat, having no other Way left them but that. About two in the Morning we perceived that they were ſtriking their Tents, whereupon we formed the Deſign to cut off their Retreat, and accordingly our Army began to move towards our Bridges at *Selingenſtat*, where all our Infantry paſſed over, whilſt our Cavalry were wading through it, leaving over-againſt *Aſchoffenbourg* ſeveral Brigades, and as many *Iriſh* ones in *Aſchaffenbourg*, which Place the *Engliſh* had abandoned: Thus far Things went pretty well. We had nothing to do but to poſt ourſelves along the *Beck* (or River) of *Dettingen*, our Right Wing facing the Village and our Left the Mountains, by another Village near it, placing our Cannon before every Brigade, and ordering our Forces at *Aſchoffenbourg* to be continually moving, in order to diſtreſs the Enemy in the Rear.

Rear. In this Caſe, pray what would have become of them? They muſt of Neceſſity have laid down their Arms, or have taken their Flight through the Mountains; in ſhort, they were without Reſource. I was very much ſurpriſed to ſee our Men paſs the *Beck*, which mightily diſordered our Ranks: The Enemy had Time enough to range themſelves in Order of Battle; for at the firſt Motion of our Troops they had recalled their Avant Guard, and formed themſelves in ſeveral Lines to ſtay for us. Their Left Wing was towards the *Main*, their Right Wing was towards the Woods, near the Mountains: It was eaſy to judge, from the Diſorder we were in after croſſing the *Beck*, that Things would not turn out to our Advantage, there not being one ſingle General Officer that knew how to place the Brigades. As they advanced, it was eaſy enough to comprehend that the General himſelf had not even formed in his Head any Order of Battle; therefore every Body took his Poſt as he thought fitting. We had both our Flanks, Right and Left, open; nor had we either firſt or ſecond Line formed: In this Condition we began to charge. The King's Houſhold, after ſeveral ſucceſſive Attacks, began to give Way; our Cavalry, indeed, gave the Enemy a ſmart Puſh, but a diſmal and continual Fire put them into great Diſorder, and obliged them to fly; our Infantry behaved but ill, and all our Right Wing gave Way, the Regiment of Guards running with great Precipitation into the *Main*, where near as many were drowned as were killed in Fighting.

All theſe Tranſactions were but of two Hours Continuance; we had fifteen Battalions expoſed to a Battery of Cannon, charged with Cartridge-Shot, which killed many of our Men, and all this without Fighting, though near one another. The Doubts and Uncertainties Monſ. *de Montal* laboured under was the main Cauſe of our Inaction, which, however, ſaved our Army, by Reaſon that our ſeemingly reſolute Countenances kept the Enemy's Right Wing quiet; inſomuch that, after our Right Wing had given Way, and we had reſolved upon Retreating, we made of all our Forces an Arriere Guard, whereby we deceived our Enemies by a ſlow Retreat. In fine, we loſt the

Field of Battle, where the Enemy paſs'd that Night. But Oh! my Friend, what an Opportunity was here loſt! What was expected would have raiſed the Glory of our Nation, re-eſtabliſhed our Affairs, and probably given us the Advantage of this War, produces a quite contrary Effect; the Enemy's Courage is hereby elevated, and ours ſunk; there were Faults without doubt committed by the Troops, but more by the Generals. Monſ. *de Noailles* might well be aſhamed and ſhed Tears of Blood for the Miſmanagement of this Day, though he is pleaſed to ſay that the Duke *de Grammont* had paſſed the River, and attack'd the Enemy without Orders. The King and Kingdom are certainly much to be pitied, there not being one in the Nation fit to take on him the Command of an Army; the Troops are undiſciplined, the late Cardinal having enervated them by his repeated Reforms and Avarice. The Day after the Battle the Enemy went to poſt themſelves towards *Hanau*, having loſt many Men the Day before, and we treble their Number.

I am, &c.

To theſe I ſhall add the two following Letters, the firſt in Relation to the Conduct of the Blue Guards, and the other relates to a very brave Action performed by a private Dragoon.

A Letter from an Officer in the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue.

Hanau Camp, *July* 23, N. S.

WE have been very much alarmed here, by a Report ſpread at *London* to the Diſadvantage of our Regiment; which, though we well know to be falſe, yet to ſuch of our Friends as can only judge from what they hear, needs an Explanation. It is ſaid, that the *Blues* refuſed to advance to the Charge notwithſtanding the Orders of my Lord *Stair*, who put himſelf at their Head for that Purpoſe. This is abſolutely falſe in every Circumſtance, and I am therefore obliged to give you a more particular Account of the Regiment's Behaviour, than otherwiſe I ſhould have done, as I had, and ſtill think it ſo, the Honour to ſerve in it. The

Guards

Guards and *Blues* forming the Left of the *Engliſh* Cavalry, were drawn up on the *Main* Side to cover the Foot, while they formed the Line of Battle; this Poſt they maintained with great Conſtancy, with cold inactive Death before their Eyes, upwards of two Hours, though raked by one Point-blank, and two caſual Side Batteries all the Time; nor quitted their Poſt till ordered off by the proper Officer. Thus far then, the *Blues* behaved well; now let me tell you ingenuouſly wherein they were defective. When they were led on to the Charge by General *Honywood*, inſtead of advancing only a gentle Trot, which would have kept them cloſe, and by that Means preſerved the ſuperior Weight of their Horſe; they advanced full Gallop, with ſuch Impetuoſity, that one of their Squadrons were got in beyond the firſt Line of the *French* Foot, and directly oppoſite to the whole Body of their Cavalry; nor halted till ordered by the General himſelf, when he went off with Intent, I ſuppoſe, to order other Squadrons to our Support. This Action of the *Blues* may betray Want of Experience, but I think argues no Want of Courage. During this Halt, as many Squadrons of *Honywood*'s Regiment, who had followed the Steps of our Indiſcretion, notwithſtanding our Halt, advanced near Musket-Shot beyond us, almoſt to the Noſes of the *French*; who by this Time had doubled their Front, lined their Intervals with Foot, and were advancing to the Charge. So ſmall a Force being thus oppoſed to ſo large a Body, ſo well appointed, you may imagine the neceſſary Conſequence was Rout; in ſhort, *Honywood*'s preſently wheeled to the Right, ran in upon our two Squadrons, before we had even an Opportunity to charge, broke us, and we were all obliged to retreat behind the firſt Line of Foot, where we formed again. I can't help obſerving, that this Repulſe was lucky in its Conſequence, and not a little inſtrumental in gaining the Victory, for the *French* Houſhold Troops flush'd with their Succeſs, run in directly upon the Line of our Infantry, who flank'd them, gave them their whole Fire, and almoſt tore them all to Pieces. My Lord *Stair* has given his Word to ſend immediately a true Account of this Affair to *England*, in order to wipe away any falſe diſhonourable

Aſperſion on the *Blues*. The above Account I give under my Hand, and am ready to maintain as Matter of Fact; ſo that you now have it in your Power to clear up the Reputation of our Regiment, already I fear too ſenſibly injured, and, as the moſt inconſiderable amongſt them, that of

Yours, &c.

The other Letter was as follows:

To the Author of the Daily Poſt.

SIR,

WE have had ſo many pretending Heroes for the Retaking of the famous Standard at *Dettingen*, that moſt People began to look on the Thing as a Fiction, calculated merely to ſerve private Purpoſes; but as it has ſince turned out a Reality, and the Publick will doubtleſs be glad to ſee the Affair ſet in a true Light, you are deſired to publiſh the following authentick Account of it.

This truly memorable Action was atchieved by *Thomas Browne*, a Native of *Kirkleatham* in the *North Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a tall, raw-boned young Fellow of about 28 Years of Age, and late a private Dragoon in Brigadier *Bland*'s Regiment. He had two Horſes killed under him as they were forming themſelves into the firſt Line, before they engaged the Gen d'Arms Sword in Hand. Juſt as he was going to diſmount to take up the Standard, which had been dropp'd by the Cornet, who received a Wound in his Wriſt, he had two Fingers of the Bridle Hand chop'd off, at which Time his Horſe took Fright, and ran away with him quite to the Rear of the Enemy before he could ſtop him. In the mean Time the Houſhold Troops were diſputing the Standard with us, and had formed a Circle in order to take it, which they ſoon ſucceeded in, they being nine deep to our three: As the Gen d'Arm in Poſſeſſion of it was riding to ſecure it in their Rear, our brave Dragoon immediately formed a Deſign of retaking it, and for that Purpoſe made a Feint as if he was retreating towards his Regiment, at about 80 Yards Diſtance, with his Piſtol hanging to his Wriſt,

Wriſt, when on a ſudden he made furiouſly towards the Gen d'Arm, and preſenting his Piſtol, ſhot him through the Head. The Standard happened to fall into his Arms, otherwiſe he would not have had Time to diſmount for it; upon which he rode as faſt as he could through the Ranks of the Enemy, in doing which he received five Wounds in the Face, Head and Neck, two Balls in his Back, three went through his Hat, and rejoined his Regiment in a very weak Condition, as may be imagined, who gave him three Huzzas on his Arrival.

Extract of his Paſſport from General Honeywood, *dated the 24th of* September, *N. S. from the Head Quarters at* Spires.

——— " And we order all thoſe under our Com-
" mand to let paſs freely *Thomas Browne*, late a Dra-
" goon in Brigadier General *Bland*'s Regiment, he
" having been dangerouſly wounded in the Battle of
" *Dettingen*, in defending the Standard of the Regi-
" ment, and afterwards retaking it; as a Reward for
" which, *&c.*

He was about ſix Weeks ill of his Wounds; and came over in the *Mary* Yatcht from *Rotterdam*, which brought his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and does Duty in the Horſe-Guards till his Majeſty comes to *England* to provide for him in a more ſuitable Manner.

And I ſhall conclude my Accounts of this Engagement with the following Liſts, *viz.*

Liſt of the killed and wounded of Note in the French *Army.*

Prince de Dombes, wounded in the Thigh.

Duke of Boufflers, wounded in the Neck.

M. de Sabran, Colonel of the Regiment of Conde, his Thigh ſhot off, and killed.

M. de Boufflers, jun. his Thigh ſhot off.

Duke of Rochecouart, Colonel of a Regiment; the Major and the Captain of the Grenadiers of the ſame Regiment, killed.

Duke of Harcourt, M. du Chatel, mortally wounded.

Three Major Generals loſt.

Meſſ de Mongiboulr, Chatenmaville, de Chauvigny, and de Chatelet, all Colonels, killed.

M. de Lambilly, Captain in the Regiment of French Foot-Guards, mortally wounded, and his Brother, Second Major, killed.

M. de Roſting, Firſt Captain of Grenadiers in the French King's own Regiment, his two Thighs ſhot off.

M. de Cuſtine, Colonel of the Regiment of Hainaut, wounded in the Jaw-bone.

M. de Cabot, likewiſe wounded in the Jaw-bone.

Count d'Eu, ſlightly wounded.

M. de Taubecourt, Colonel of the Regiment of Dauphine, wounded in the Hand.

Duke d'Ayen, a Ball through his Belly.

M. du Chaila, two Shots through his Body.

M. de Beuvron, a Major-General, wounded.

And many others of Diſtinction, as well as ſeveral Officers and others of the French King's Houſhold, either killed, wounded, or loſt.

A Liſt of the Priſoners of the French *King's Houſhold, at the Camp of* Dettingen, June 28, *N. S.* 1743.

M. de Montgibaut, Major General, Commander of the Troop of Harcourt.

M. de la Sale, Adjutant of the King's Muſqueteers, and Colonel of Horſe.

M. de Chavoiſy, a Quarter Maſter of the King's Muſqueteers, and Colonel of Horſe

M. de Theſy, a Quarter Maſter of the Muſqueteers, and Colonel of Horſe.

M. de Bouillant, M. de Fou, Sub-Brigadeers of the Muſqueteers.

M. de la Pauperdiere, a Muſqueteer, Black.

M. d'Orville, Sub Brigadier of the Muſqueteers, Grey.

M. de Veſi, M. de Girardole de Malaſſy, M. de Girardole la Sale, M. de Greſſy, M. de Queſnay, M. de la Fouchas, M. du Pleſſis, M. d'Oleau, M. de Varenne, M. de la Gravene, M. Chevalier de Serteuil, M. Chevalier le Blanc, M. d'Alberti, M. Chevalier de Fenelon, M. de Prunelle, M. de Gaſcoen, M. de Grave, M. de Bailli, M. de St. Aubin, M. de St. Cyre, M. d'Erard, M. de Ternay, M. de Suze, M. de Redon, a Drummer of the Muſqueteers.

Prince

Prince of Montbelliard.

M. de Mouboyon, M. Chevalier de Reville, Gens d'Armes.

M. de Paniot, a Brigadier of the Light Horſe.

M. de la Veille Ferte, an Adjutant of the Light Horſe.

And nine Gentlemen of the Light Horſe.

M. du Lyon, a Brigadier of the Life Guards.

M. de Voine, M. Ythier, Exempts of the Life Guards.

M. de l'Encloſs, M. de Chavagnac, Brigadiers of the Life Guards.

Marquis of Merinville, Guidon of the Body-Grenadier-Guards.

M. de Montaigne, Captain of Horſe.

M. de Combes, Colonel of Horſe; and Lieutenant of the Horſe Grenadiers.

And Nineteen Gentlemen of the Life Guards.

(L. S.) *Montgibaut.*

M. de Veſan, Adjutant in Chief of the Troop of the Body-Light-Horſemen.

M. de Meſmay, Captain in the Regiment of Foot of Rohan.

Chevalier des Fountaines, Adjutant of the Light Horſe. Taken by the Auſtrians.

The Marquis of Marignan, Major-General of the Light Horſe.

Marquis of la Vieuxville, Captain in the Regiment of Noailles.

M. de Corcocal, M. de Guiſlain, Light Horſemen.

Chevalier de Vuiller, Chevalier Dorias, Muſqueteers.

M. de Marival, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regiment of Horſe of Noailles.

M. Dumont, Brigadier of the Lieutenant-Colonel's.

M. de Fricamp, a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mortemar.

A Liſt of the French *Standards taken.*

1. A White Standard finely embroidered with Gold and Silver, a Thunderbolt in the Middle, upon a blue and white Ground.

Motto. *Sensère Gigantes.*

N. B. Both Sides the ſame.

2. A Red Standard, two Hands with a Sword, and a Laurel Wreath and Imperial Crown at Top.

Motto,

Motto. *Incorrupta Fides & avita Virtus.*

On the other Side, the Sun.

Motto. *Nec Pluribus impar.*

3. A Yellow Standard, embroidered with Gold and Silver. The Sun in the Middle.

No Motto.

4. A Green ditto, in the ſame Way.

5. The Maſt of another tore off; but appears to have been Red.

6. A White Standard, embroider'd with Gold and Silver. In the Middle, a Bunch of nine Arrows tied with a Wreath all ſtained with Blood; the Launce broke; the Cornet killed without falling, being buckled behind to his Horſe, and his Standard buckled to him.

Motto. *Alterius Jovis altera Tela.*

This Standard belonged to the Mouſquetaires *Noirs*, and was taken by a Serjeant of Lieutenant-General *Howley*'s, of the Right Squadron of the whole Line.

An Abſtract of the Return of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh *Forces in the late Action near* Dettingen, June 16, *O. S.* 1743.

HORSE and DRAGOONS.

Colonels, none killed or wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonels, two wounded.

Majors, three wounded.

Captains, one killed, ſix wounded.

Lieutenants, three killed, ſix wounded.

Cornets, two killed, ſix wounded.

Quarter-Maſters, one killed, ſeven wounded.

Serjeants, three killed, nine wounded.

Kettle-drums, Trumpets, and Drummers, three killed, five wounded.

Rank and File, eighty-eight killed, one hundred eighty-two wounded.

Horſes, three hundred twenty-ſeven killed, one hundred fifty-five wounded.

Total of Men, 101 killed, 226 wounded.

Total of Horſes, 327 killed, 155 wounded.

FOOT.

Colonels, none killed, two wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonels, none killed, one wounded.

Majors,

Majors, none killed, two wounded.
Captains, two killed, three wounded.
Lieutenants, five killed, three wounded.
Enſigns, none killed, four wounded.
Serjeants, four killed, ſeven wounded.
Drummers, one killed, five wounded.
Rank and File, 149 killed, 297 wounded.
Artillery, five killed, eight wounded.
Total, 162 killed, 332 wounded.

Total	Horſe and Dragoons killed and wounded	327
	Foot and Artillery ditto	494
	In all	821

Names of the Britiſh *Officers killed and wounded.*

Killed. Lieutenant-General Clayton, Major Collin Campbel his Aid du Camp.

Wounded. His Royal Highneſs the Duke, Brigadier Huske.

HORSE. Third Troop of Horſe-Guards. Wounded. Lieut. Col. Lameloniere, Major Johnſton, Captain Wills.

Second Troop of Grenadier Guards. Wounded. Lieutenant Elliot.

Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards. Wounded. Cornet Davies.

The King's Regiment. Killed. Captain Meriden, Lieutenant Draper, Cornet Aldcroft. *Wounded.* Major Carr, Captain Saurin, Captain Smith, Lieutenant Wallis.

Lieutenant-General Ligonier's. Wounded. Lieut. Col. Ligonier, Captain Stuart, Captain Robinſon, Lieut. Cholmondeley, Cornet Richardſon.

DRAGOONS. Royal North Britiſh Dragoons. Wounded. Lieut. Preſton.

The King's Regiment. Wounded. Major Honywood, Captain Brown, Lieut. Robinſon, Cornet Monteath, Cornet Dawſon, Cornet O'Carrol.

The Queen's Regiment. Killed. Lieutenant Falconer, Cornet Hobey. *Wounded.* Lieutenant Frazer, Cornet St. Leger.

FOOT.

FOOT. Brigadier Onſlow's. Wounded. Lieut. Col. Keightley, Major Barry died July 7, O. S. in the Evening, Lieutenant Robinſon.

Colonel Sowle's. Wounded. Major Greenwood, Captain Lee.

Colonel Dureure's. Killed. Captain Philips, Lieut. Monro. *Wounded.* Captain Campbel, Lieutenant Williams, Enſign Townſhend.

Brigadier Pulteney's. Wounded. Enſign Oglebie, Enſign Gray.

North Britiſh Fuziliers. Killed. Lieutenant Yonge. *Wounded.* Lieutenant Levingſton.

Royal Welch Fuziliers. Wounded. Colonel Peers, Lieutenant Price.

Colonel Johnſon's. Killed. Captain George Campbel, Lieutenant Strangeways, Lieutenant Maxwell, Lieutenant Fletcher.

Brigadier Ponſonby. Wounded. Captain Dehays.

A Liſt of the Hanoverians *killed and wounded as ſent to* Hanover.

Amongſt the former are Major *Tallard*, the Captains *Bebrens* and *Herteld*; Captain-Lieutenant *Lucius*, Lieutenant *Hademſtoff*, Enſigns *Cronhelm* and *Stafforſt*, ſeven Staff Officers, and 151 Soldiers. Among thoſe who are dangerouſly wounded, are Major-General *de Monroi*, Captains, *Lubbers*, *Bleſſe*, and *Muttersbach*; Lieutenants, *Goldacker*, *la Chevaller*, *Witzendorff*, *Brieſſen*, and *Monroi*; Enſign *du Plat*, and Adjutant *Greve*; 12 Staff Officers, and 161 Soldiers. Lieutenant-Colonel *Hugo*; Captains, *Ritter*, *Eſtorff*, and *Schulembourg*; three Lieutenants, an Adjutant, ſix Staff-Officers, and 127 Soldiers, are ſlightly wounded.

N. B. General *Monroy* died of his Wounds at *Hanau* on the 29th of *July*.

An Abſtract of the Britiſh, Hanoverian, *and* Auſtrian *Forces, kill'd, wounded, and loſt, in the Action near* Dettingen.

	Kill'd.	Wounded.	Loſt.	Total.
Britiſh Horſe and Dragoons	101	226	—	327
Foot ——	162	332	—	494

Hano-

Hanover	Horſe	6	10	4	20
	Foot	171	335	27	533
Auſtrian	Dragoons	31	22	12	65
	Foot	282	167	241	690
	Artillery	2	—	—	2
		755	1092	284	2131

From theſe Accounts it is evident, the allied Army had the beſt of it in this Engagement; however, that very Night, for want of Subſiſtence, they were obliged to march off towards *Hanau*, leaving their killed and wounded to the Care of the Enemy; whereupon the Earl of *Stair* ſent to acquaint Marſhal *Noailles* by a Trumpet, 'That his *Britannick* Majeſty thought 'proper to cauſe his Army to march towards *Hanau*: 'That an independent Company was left in the Field 'of Battle to take Care of the wounded and the ſlain: 'That the ſaid Company was ſtrictly forbid to com-'mit the leaſt Hoſtility: That the Marſhal might ſend 'a Detachment to bury thoſe of his Men who were 'dead; and that he did not doubt but that all proper 'Care would be taken of the wounded, who, through 'Neceſſity, they were obliged to leave behind them.'

Some Remarks on the Battle.

Before any Remarks can be made, I muſt give the beſt Deſcription I can of the Field of Battle, or Country between *Aſchaffenbourg* and *Dettingen*, which I ſhall do from a Plan of that Battle publiſhed at *Frankfort*, and much more exact than any we had publiſhed here. The Diſtance between theſe two Places is about four Leagues, or 12 *Engliſh* Miles of 1000 Paces each. The Country along the *Main* on the North Side, on which theſe two Places lye, and our Army was encamped, is low and pretty level for about a League, or a little more up from the River, where it begins to be mountainous and woody, ſo that the only Way our Army could march conveniently back from *Aſchaffenbourg* to *Hanau* was along the *Main*, and very near cloſe by the North Bank of that River; for towards *Dettingen*, even the level Part of the Country was full of Wood and Moraſs, till within leſs than a League of the River. This March muſt therefore neceſſarily be within View of the *French* Army, which

was encamped on the other Side, and within Reach of their Batteries of Cannon, which they had planted all along their Side of the *Main*, from over-againſt *Klein Oſtheim*, about half Way between *Aſchaffenbourg* and *Dettingen*, to *Meinſtingen*, directly over-againſt *Dettingen*, and which were the more dangerous becauſe the South Bank of the River was higher than the North Bank along which our Army was to march, ſo that it was eaſy for them to cover their Batteries againſt any our Army could erect, and impoſſible to cover our Army from theirs. The Country between *Aſchaffenbourg* and *Dettingen* is interſected by the River *Aſchaff*, which comes from the Mountains and runs into the *Main* about a Mile below *Aſchaffenbourg*; and by a little Rivulet, or deep Water Courſe, which runs from the Mountains, and falls into the *Main*, cloſe above *Dettingen*. This Rivulet or Water Courſe it was abſolutely neceſſary for our whole Army to paſs, in their March towards *Hanau*; and as we were in abſolute Want of Proviſions, and had taken no Care to fortify *Dettingen*, ſo as to be able to hold it, this furniſhed the *French* Generals with a Scheme for deſtroying our Army. For this Purpoſe they paſſed over the *Main*, with the greateſt Part of their Army, by two Bridges and a Ford, about four Miles below *Dettingen*, and with the other Part they took Poſſeſſion of *Aſchaffenbourg* and the River *Aſchaff*, as ſoon as our Troops had left them. The firſt Part they intended to have drawn up in two Lines along their Side, that is along the Weſt Side of *Dettingen* Rivulet, leaving that Rivulet with ſeveral Batteries of Cannon in their Front, the Village of *Dettingen*, which our Troops had abandoned, upon their Right, and Mountains and Moraſſes upon their Left. If they had got into and kept this Poſition, and had fortified the Rivulet as well as Time would permit, it would have been extremely difficult, if not impracticable for our Army to have paſſed it, and defeated the Troops that were poſſeſſed of the oppoſite Bank; yet this they muſt have done before they could have continued their March to *Hanau*; and it would have been as impoſſible for them to retreat to *Aſchaffenbourg*, becauſe the *French* were in Poſſeſſion of the Town, and of the River *A-*

ſchaff; nor could they have remained between the River *Aſchaff* and *Dettingen* Rivulet, not only for want of Subſiſtence, but becauſe they were expoſed to the *French* Batteries on the other Side of the *Main*, which began to play upon our Army as ſoon as the *French* had ranged themſelves in order of Battle upon the Weſt Side of *Dettingen* Rivulet as beforementioned.

This of courſe threw our Army into great Confuſion upon their March, which was perceived by the Generals who commanded the *French* Army drawn up on *Dettingen* Rivulet, the Marſhal *Noailles* being then gone to the other Side of the *Main* to bring over ſome more Troops, and to view the Diſpoſitions our Army were making: As theſe Generals were not, it ſeems, acquainted with *Noailles*'s Scheme, and as they thought the Confuſion our Army was in afforded them an Opportunity for attacking, which ought not to be neglected, inſtead of keeping the advantageous Situation *Noailles* had deſigned for them, they paſſed over the Rivulet with ſuch a large Body of Troops, before *Noailles* heard what they were about, that there was no retreating to their former Situation. When he heard of it, private Letters told us, that he threw his Hat upon the Ground in a great Paſſion, and ſwore they had ruined his whole Scheme; and even before they paſſed, the General of the *French* Artillery begged of them not to paſs, nor to think of attacking, becauſe, without expoſing themſelves, he would aſſure them of Victory by Means of the Artillery alone; but he could not prevail. The young *French* Generals were ſo fond of ſhewing their Courage by attacking, that no Conſideration could prevent it; ſo that when Marſhal *Noailles* returned, he was obliged to follow, and to paſs that Rivulet with the reſt of the Troops, and the whole Army drew up on the Eaſt Side of that Rivulet, by which Means our Troops had an Opportunity to engage them on fair Ground, but I cannot ſay on equal Terms; for during the whole Time of their drawing up, as well as during the Engagement, the Left of our Army, which was the only Part that could be properly ſaid to be engaged, were pelted in Front, Flank and Rear, by the *French* Batteries on the other Side of the *Main*, notwithſtanding which they not only

only ſuſtained the Attack of the *French*, but after repulſing them attacked in their Turn, and put them to Flight, as has been before deſcribed.

As the *French* took Poſſeſſion of *Aſchaffenbourg* immediately upon our leaving it, a Report prevailed in our Army, that they deſigned to attack us in the Rear upon our March from thence; and as the *French* ſent but a Part of their Army over the *Main* below *Dettingen*, the ſame Report prevailed in their Army, and that they engaged our whole Army when they expected to have engaged only the Rear-Guard. This occaſioned Miſtakes in moſt of the Letters from both Armies; but the Generals of both certainly knew better; for the Generals of our Army knew that the *French* had paſſed the *Main* below *Dettingen* with a large Body of Troops, therefore could not but expect to be attacked in Front; and as our Army marched along the *Main* in Sight of the *French*, the Generals of the latter could not but know, that no Part of our Army had paſſed *Dettingen*, when they formed their Troops upon that Rivulet, in order to have prevented our Army's paſſing it; and conſequently they certainly expected to meet with our whole Army.

M. *Noailles's* Army repaſs the *Rhine.*

The allied Army being joined at *Hanau* by the 6000 *Heſſians*, and the 6000 *Hanoverians*, that had marched from *Flanders* and *Hanover* as before mentioned, and having received ſome other Reinforcements, together with their Artillery, they were now equal at leaſt to M. *Noailles's* Army, and it was thought, they would have paſſed the *Main* and attacked him, or cut off his Retreat to the *Rhine*, which was propoſed by the Earl of *Stair*; but inſtead of this they continued quiet in their Camp, though the *French* Army came and encamped at *Offenbach* on the other Side of the *Main*, and almoſt directly over againſt the Camp of the Allies. In theſe oppoſite Camps the two Armies continued till the 12th of *July*, when the Approach of the *Auſtrian* Army under Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, made the *French* Marſhal think of retiring to a Place of more Safety; therefore that Night he marched off without Beat of Drum, after burning his Magazines, and without any Interruption, except from ſome independent Companies belonging to the Allies, who got

ſome

ſome Booty, and made Priſoners of ſome Stragglers; and he marched with ſuch Diligence, that by the 16th, his whole Army had paſſed the *Rhine*, between *Worms* and *Oppenheim*.

The allied Army ſtill continued in their peaceable Camp at *Hanau*, and *July* the 27th they had a Viſit from Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, accompanied by Marſhal *Kevenhuller*, who dined that Day with the Duke *D'Aremberg*, next Day with his *Britannick* Majeſty, and on the 29th he ſet out again for his own Army. While he was in the allied Army there were two grand Councils of War held, at which he and Marſhal *Kevenhuller* aſſiſted, and at theſe two Councils the future Operations of the Campaign were ſuppoſed to be ſettled. In Purſuance of theſe, the allied Army began to march for the *Rhine* on the 4th of *Auguſt*, and before the 27th, they had all paſſed that River without any Oppoſition, on which Day they began their March towards *Worms*, where they arrived the 30th, and his Majeſty took up his Quarters in the Epiſcopal Palace, being guarded by that City's Regiment of Horſe Militia, who received him upon their Confines, and conducted him to the Palace.

Allied Army paſs the *Rhine* and march to *Worms*.

Soon after this Army's March from *Hanau*, and before they paſſed the *Rhine*, they were joined by the famous M. *Mentzell*, with a large Body of his *Pandours*, who paſſed the *Rhine* along with them, and marched directly into *Lorrain*, where he raiſed large Contributions, collected great Quantities of Forage, and luckily met with ſeven Mules loaded with Gold and Silver for paying the *French* Army in *Alſace*, which he carried off, after defeating the Party that eſcorted them. At the ſame Time he diſperſed among the Inhabitants a Manifeſto to the following Purpoſe:

Manifeſto diſperſed by M. *Mentzell* in *Lorrain*.

'That the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, having by the Bleſſing of God, and the Aſſiſtance of 'her Allies, cleared her Dominions of the Armies 'which had invaded her, and forced them to repaſs 'the *Rhine*, ſhe has reſolved to improve this Favour 'of the Almighty, and therefore ordered him (Baron '*Mentzell*) to penetrate into the Territories and Countries of the Crown of *France* that formerly belonged 'to the Empire: That he ſignifies, in particular, to

'the Inhabitants of the Provinces of *Alſace*, *Burgundy*, and *Franche* County, to thoſe of the Dutchies 'of *Lorrain* and *Bar*, and the Biſhopricks of *Metz*, 'Toul, and *Verdun*, as alſo to the Inhabitants of the 'Diſtrict that has been diſmembered from the Dutchy 'of *Luxembourg*, that her *Hungarian* Majeſty's In'tention is not to exerciſe Repriſals on them, but to 'extricate them out of a Condition that ſo often ex'poſes their Country to become the Seat of War: 'Wherefore he gives Notice to the Nobility, Gen'try, and Clergy of thoſe Provinces, as well as to all 'the Inhabitants in general, that if they keep quiet at 'Home, and do not take up Arms, if they carefully 'pay the Contributions, and punctually furniſh the 'Proviſions and Forage that ſhall be demanded of 'them, and if they abſtain from alienating their Eſtates 'or Effects, and do not quit their Habitations, they 'may then depend entirely on the Queen's Clemency, 'and be aſſured that ſhe will treat them with Juſtice 'and Lenity: That her Majeſty, who never had, nor 'has yet any other View but that of ſecuring the 'Tranquillity of the Empire, propoſes to compaſs it 'by labouring in Concert with her Allies to ſhut up 'the Crown of *France* within it's ancient Limits, *&c.*'

Inactivity of the allied Army.

At *Worms* the Allied Army continued encamped till *September* the 25th, when they began to march towards *Spire*, and the *Dutch* Auxiliaries, ſaid to be 20000, who had juſt before arrived upon the other Side of the *Rhine* over-againſt *Worms*, paſſed the River that Day, and followed the reſt of the Army. On the 27th in the Morning, his Majeſty arrived at *Spire*, where he was received and guarded by the City Militia, in the ſame Manner he had been at *Worms*, and the Army entered into a Camp mark'd out for it near that City, where it was joined by the *Dutch* Auxiliaries that Evening, who encamped by themſelves at a little Diſtance from the reſt of the Army. Upon his Majeſty's Arrival at *Spire*, he was ſurpriſed with the News, that M. *Noailles* had, upon the 22d, quitted with Precipitation his ſtrong Lines upon the *Queich*, and alſo his Lines upon the *Lauter*, and had retired with his Army to Upper *Alſace*. Upon this News being confirmed by ſome General Officers, who were ſent out with a

Party to reconnoitre, as well as by the *Huſſars*, who had paſſed the Lines and plundered ſome Villages, as ſoon as the *French* left them, the Army marched to *Germerſheim*, which was taken Poſſeſſion of upon the 6th of *October* by a Detachment from the *Dutch*, and next Day they began to raiſe ſome new Works, and to draw a Line before the Camp, another Party being employed to demoliſh the *French* Lines upon the *Queich*, which they had effectually done by the 7th in the Evening; but upon Advice that Marſhal *Noailles* was come back to the *Lauter*, with almoſt the whole *French* Army, and was preparing to come and attack them, the Allies thought proper to retire to their old Camp at *Spire*, and even there they made but a ſhort Halt, for on the Eleventh they began their March back towards *Mentz*, from whence they were to march to their Winter Quarters; ſo that after the Battel of *Dettingen*, the Regular Troops of the Allied Army never undertook any Thing, nor had any one Skirmiſh with the Enemy, ſome of their Generals perhaps imagining, that at that Battel they had ſpilt Blood enough, not only for that Day, but for that whole Campaign.

Activity and Succeſs of the *Auſtrian Huſſars*.

But as to the *Auſtrian* irregular Troops that attended them, they were continually out upon ſome Enterpriſe or other, and in theſe they had many Rencounters with the Enemy. I ſhall give an Account only of one of theſe Rencounters, for ſhewing the Spirit and Nature of the People, with this general Obſervation, that they were always victorious, unleſs greatly overmatched. The Rencounter I am to mention, we had the following Account of from *Worms*, dated *September* 19th. Lieutenant General Count *de Baronai*, Colonel of *Huſſars*, ſent to our Camp Yeſterday 80 *French* Priſoners, including ſix Officers, who were taken in the late Affair which happened on the 15th at *Spittalhoff*, near *Kirweiller*, about ſeven Miles from *Landau*, between a Detachment of *Auſtrian Huſſars*, commanded by Col. *Beleſnay*, and a great *French* Detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *De la Broſſe*, of the Regiment of *Nivernois*, and M. *Romberg*, Governor of *Kirweiller*. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that M. *Beleſnay*, *jun.* commanded this Party, which was ſent to traverſe the Enemy's Deſign of foraging in the Neigh-

bourhood of *Neuſtadt*; but the Father of this young Gentleman, who is 80 Years of Age, deſired Leave to ſerve, upon this Occaſion, as a Volunteer under his Son, in order to inſtruct him, either to conquer, or die. The *French* Detachment conſiſted of 100 Dragoons of the Regiment of *Beaufremont*, two Captains, two Lieutenants and three Quarter-Maſters; a Detachment of ſeveral hundred Foot, with a Captain to command every 50 Men; and alſo 50 *Huſſars*, with the Captain, and other Officers of the *French* Independent Company of *Romberg*, with 70 of their *Huſſars* and Dragoons, ſo that the Detachment was compoſed of between 4 and 500 Men. Our *Huſſars* might be about 400 ſtrong, Officers included. M. *Douglaſs*, Aid de Camp to his *Britannick* Majeſty, who was preſent in this Action, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an extraordinary Manner. An hundred *French* Foot having intrenched themſelves in a Vineyard, General *Beleſnay* gave Orders for 100 of his *Huſſars* to diſmount, which they did, and forced the Enemy in their Works; he, at the ſame Time, detach'd another 100 by three different Ways, to obſerve the Enemy, who, in ſpite of their Superiority, were entirely defeated. A Spy we had at *Kirveiller*, and who returned from thence this Morning, reports that only 40 Men eſcaped of this Detachment, and almoſt all of them wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel *La Broſſe*, who was killed upon the Spot, is much regretted by the *French*. Since this Affair, the Horſes belonging to their Artillery are no longer ſent to graze; and, to do Juſtice to the *Huſſars*, they did not mind their own Intereſt upon this Occaſion, ſince they preſerved only 91 Horſes, and theſe have been ſent to the Head Quarters, in order to be expoſed to Sale.

And a ſubſequent Account ſays thus: The Inhabitants of this City ſaw the Action from the adjacent Hill; it laſted from Noon till about five o'Clock, and they purſued the *French* to the very Gates of *Landau*. On their Return, they obliged the Peaſants to help them to ſtrip the Dead; and to make ſome Amends for their Trouble, they made them a Preſent of all the Linen the poor People had on. After this was over, covered as they were with Blood, Brains, and Sweat, they gave the Peaſants ready Money for Bread, Mutton, Beef, Wine,

Wine, Brandy, and other Refreſhments; and continued feaſting and dancing upon the Field of Battle the beſt Part of the Night.

The famous General *Mentzel*, in an Attempt to burn ſome of the Out-Magazines of *Landau*, the Night between the 25th and 26th of *September*, had his Leg broke by his Horſe falling with him into a Ditch, which prevented his going upon any new Expedition for ſome Time; but this did not diſhearten his Troops, for while he lay confined, they made an Incurſion into *Lorrain*, 15 Leagues beyond *Metz*, under the Command of Captain *Wegely*, and brought off a great Booty in Horſes, Cattel, Proviſions and Money.

I ſhall now return to the *Auſtrian* Army under Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, which I left in Purſuit of M. *Broglio* and Count *Segur*, in their Retreat from *Donawert*. Though theſe two Generals loſt a great many of their Men in this Retreat by the *Auſtrian Huſſars*, who likewiſe diſencumbered them of ſome Part of their Luggage, yet as the main Body of the *Auſtrian* Army could not immediately follow them for want of Proviſions, they got ſafe at laſt over the *Rhine* into *Alſace*; and Prince *Charles*, as ſoon as he had made the neceſſary Preparations for ſubſiſting his Army upon its Rout, marched from *Rain* to the Country between *Heydelberg* and *Durlach*, where it was when he went to pay a Viſit to his *Britannick* Majeſty at *Hanau*. At this Viſit, it is ſuppoſed, the Scheme was laid for Prince *Charles*'s endeavouring to paſs the *Rhine* directly into *Alſace*; for upon his Return to his Army, inſtead of turning to the Right, and paſſing the *Neckar*, to join the Allied Army, it turned to the Left and marched into the *Briſgaw*. If Prince *Charles* had marched to join the Allied Army, that they might have paſſed the *Rhine* together, the *French* would probably have oppoſed their Paſſage; for after Marſhal *Noailles* had repaſſed the *Rhine*, and marched into *Alſace*, he returned to *Spire* on the 5th of *Auguſt*, and the *French* Troops repoſſeſſed themſelves of all the Poſts upon the *Rhine* as far as *Oppenheim*; but theſe they quitted again as ſoon as they found that Prince *Charles* had marched up the *Rhine*; and then they collected their whole Strength into *Alſace*, in order to oppoſe Prince *Charles*,

The *Auſtrian* Army march up the *Rhine*.

whoſe Paſſage they ſeemed to apprehend much more than they did that of the Allies. This furniſhed the *French* Court with the Pretence which they took Care to make the moſt of, that their Troops had entirely evacuated *Germany*, and that therefore they were now upon the defenſive only; whereas, if Prince *Charles* had joined the Allied Army, in order to paſs the *Rhine* together about *Mentz*, the *French* muſt have kept Poſſeſſion of a Part of *Germany*, otherwiſe they could not have oppoſed that Paſſage; and as they muſt then have drawn all their Troops out of *Alſace*, that Province would have been quite ruined by the Inroads of the *Auſtrian Huſſars*, who in that Caſe would eaſily, at any Time or Place, have made their Way over the *Rhine*.

They fail in an Attempt to paſs that River.

But upon Prince *Charles*'s marching up the *Rhine*, the *French* not only collected their whole Strength into *Alſace*, but they raiſed Redoubts all along the *Rhine*, and fortified every Place where there was any Danger, beſides arming all the Peaſants, and placing them upon the Watch, ſo that it was impoſſible for Prince *Charles* to paſs by Surpriſe; however, he was once very near effecting it, the Account of which I ſhall give, as it was ſent by himſelf to the Queen of *Hungary*, dated from the Camp at *Hochſtet* near *Old Briſac*, on the 5th of *September*.

Your Majeſty will already have been informed by my laſt, of the Preparations I have all along cauſed to be made for paſſing the *Rhine*, eſpecially by aſſembling Veſſels provided with all Neceſſaries, drawing the Artillery out of *Fribourg*, and putting it in the neceſſary Condition for acting. Every Thing being in Readineſs, I drew up Directions, diſtributed them to the Generals, and in the Night between the 3d and 4th Inſtant, I proceeded to the Execution of my Deſign. I had already, on the third at eight in the Evening, ſent the *Pandours* and *Croats* I had with me over the *Rhine* in Pontoons and ſmall Craft, with ſo good Succeſs, that they attacked the firſt Redoubts of the Enemy, made themſelves Maſters of them, and put all thoſe that were in them to the Sword: They were followed by the Grenadier Companies, who likewiſe got over with Succeſs. At eleven at Night a Beginning was made of laying

laying the Bridge, during which the Infantry was tranſported, ſo that 12 Battalions were ſucceſſively landed. The *Huſſars*, *Carabineers*, and Horſe Grenadier Companies were intended alſo to be tranſported; but for want of Floats, Rafts, and other proper Bottoms, it was neceſſary to defer it till the finiſhing of the Bridge. This it was hoped would be ready in four Hours Time, but it took up unfortunately fourteen inſtead of four; which Delay was occaſioned, firſt, by the ſorting and joining together proper Materials, which required more Labour than was thought of; ſecondly, there were no Anchors of a proper Size and Weight at Hand; but laſt of all, the greateſt Obſtacle proceeded from the Bottom of the River being full of Rocks, ſo that the Anchors could not ſoon lay hold, or be fixed, and there were even 10 of them loſt on this Occaſion. Theſe Delays gave Time to the Enemy to draw together from all Parts, to poſt themſelves behind the Moraſs called *Griſi Waſſer*, and to reinforce the Head of their Bridge there; they alſo got the Advantage of a Piece of Ground, upon which the Cavalry could not form itſelf and act, it being ſurrounded with Buſhes, in which were Moraſſes, Holes, and Ditches. All this would not have hindered the Paſſing a ſufficient Number of Cavalry over the Bridge, the attacking the Enemy and the Head of their Bridge, and diſlodging them; but I was obliged to lay this Scheme aſide, upon receiving Advice from Prince *Waldeck*, who was to have paſſed the *Rhine* at the ſame Time near *Rheinweiler*, that though the firſt Tranſports of Soldiers had ſucceeded very well, and the Enemies Redoubts been taken, yet a thick Fog ariſing obſtructed the Sight ſo, that the Men who were already got on the other Side of the *Rhine*, could not be ſeconded by our Batteries on this Side; thus the Enemy being ſuperior in Number, retook their Redoubts; and the Reinforcements could not land at the proper Places by Reaſon of the Fog, but fell in with the Enemy's Poſt, which occaſioned briſk Skirmiſhes; the Enemy fired hard upon thoſe that followed, particularly upon the Watermen, many of whom were killed and wounded to about 100 Men; of the regular Forces we had about 100 *Croats*, and 300 others killed, wounded, or otherwiſe

loſt, and among them ſeveral Officers. The Enemy's Loſs was no leſs conſiderable, (for the Soldiers on their Side defended themſelves with great Bravery) but according to Prince *Waldeck*'s Report, amounts to 800 Men. In my Attack and finiſhing the Bridge, I only loſt 16 or 20 *Pandours*, *Croatians*, or Grenadiers, and only one Captain of *Pandours*. In the Redoubts abovementioned taken by the *Pandours*, upwards of 60 Enemies were cut off. Thus the Paſſage attempted by Prince *Waldeck* miſcarried; however I have ſtill Hopes to carry my Point on my Side, by a good Head of a Bridge, which I am actually raiſing.

I ſhall likewiſe give the following private Account of this Affair, which came from one of the few *Engliſh* Gentlemen that were Volunteers in Prince *Charles*'s Army; as follows, *viz.*

The general Opinion being, that the Scene of Action would be at Prince *Charles*'s Army, I made a Tour to it, and arrived but a few Days before that Prince entered upon his Deſign of paſſing the *Rhine*; the particular Account of which I will give you, that you may not be deceived by the falſe Accounts which have been diſperſed in the Publick Gazettes. On the 4th Inſtant we ſet out, a little above *Old Briſac*, at nine o'Clock at Night, in open Boats, with 500 *Pandours*, 1500 *Croats*, and 1500 Grenadiers, or thereabouts; Baron *Trenck* commanding the Irregular Troops, and General *Conniſeg* commanding the whole. The *Pandours*, who were the Advanc'd Guard, ſecured a Redoubt, which the Enemy had thrown up occaſionally, in which was the unfortunate Marquis *de Crevecœur*, four other Officers, and about 150 diſmounted Horſe and Foot. They defended themſelves very briskly, killed eight or nine *Pandours*, and wounded 17; but being out-numbered, they were all put to Death, excepting 10 or 11 Private Perſons, who being firſt wounded, ſaved themſelves under the others, who were cut to Pieces over them. We did what we could to ſave them from the Fury of the People, but a *Pandour* had the Barbarity to ſhoot one of them before our Faces. Having thus got Footing on the other Side of the *Rhine*, and cleared all the Poſts the *French* had for a Mile and half, to a certain Canal, which makes the Ground

Ground we got into a Kind of Iſland, an unhappy Diſpute aroſe between Baron *Trenck* and the General, about the Manner of Attacking a *Tete du Pont*. I believe *Trenck* had a Mind to ſpare his *Pandours*, and the General his Grenadiers; but whilſt theſe Gentlemen were deliberating, the *French* took the Alarm; the Fort *Mortier*, on the Banks of the *Rhine*, and under whoſe Cannon we had paſſed unobſerved, began now to fire at us, and we very plainly heard their Troops on their March from *New Briſac*, about half a Mile from the Canal, their Drums beating, and their Trumpets ſounding. But it ſeems they were afraid of us, for though they marched, they only thought of reinforcing the Redoubt, which ſupported their *Tete du Pont*, and pulling down their Bridge of Communication.

You will eaſily conceive the Importance of this Poſt; had it been taken, we ſhould have had a more ſolid Footing in *Alſace*, commanded the Canal and Villages, which, with the Help of a few Canon, and their natural Strength, had covered us, till the whole Army had paſſed over the Bridge, which was not compleated till five the next Evening. There was another Miſtake; we neglected taking Fort *Mortier*, which has ſince flanked us very briskly, There were in it only a few Gunners and Invalids at the Time we paſſed; it was eaſy to be ſcaled on the Land Side, and had we poſſeſſed it, we might have paſſed under it into *Alſace*.

The *French* likewiſe committed their Blunders: They had, by Morning, 15,000 Men on the Banks of the Canal, and Artillery at their Command; we were not able to get over above two Regiments more till the Bridge was finiſhed about five o'Clock the next Evening, and not being Maſters of the two advantageous Poſts before-mentioned, our Situation was none of the ſafeſt; the Boats which had carried us over, were employed in building the Bridge. It is ſurprizing they did not in the Interim attack us; we were betwixt two Waters, flanked on all Sides by a numerous Artillery, and no Retreat. They employ'd themſelves in raiſing Ground in the Places moſt expoſed, and in erecting Batteries, in the Conſtruction of which, the Ground being circular, they had great Advantages.

They

They cannonaded us very furiouſly for ſeveral Days; but by the Diligence and indefatigable Labour of the *Germans*, we were ſoon, by throwing up ſome Ground, pretty well covered. In all this Affair I had the good Fortune to eſcape unhurt.

Prince *Waldeck* made another Attack 15 Miles above *Briſac*, oppoſite to *Little Landau*; but the *French* having 8000 Men on the Banks of the River, and a Fog riſing, they miſcarried in their Attack.

The Major who commanded it, was ſo good as to ſhew me the whole Attack; and as the Banks on this Part of the River are very high, we can ſee into the *French* Works. They ſet out about ſix Hours after our Attack at *Briſac*, from an Iſland in which they had hid their Boats, and run down the Stream to another Iſland, in which the Enemy had a Redoubt, with 350 Men, which guarded the Paſſage at that Place. Some *Croats* and Grenadiers who landed there, attack'd the Redoubt, forced the Paliſadoes, and were, for ſome time, Maſters of it; but the Current being very ſtrong, and the Fog increaſing, the greateſt Part of the Expedition were driven to another Iſland by Miſtake, where there was no Enemy; ſo the Advanced Guard not being ſupported, were obliged to ſubmit to the freſh Numbers that poured in upon them. There were 80 *Croats*, 35 Grenadiers, and 60 Boatmen killed; in all, kill'd, drowned, and made Priſoners, 450. The Major ſhewed me the Return he made, upon his Honour.

In the whole, our young Hero, Prince *Charles*, has done more than any General has been able to do on the *Upper Rhine*. He has built his Bridge, maintains his Poſt, and has ſupported it with a *Tete du Pont*, 20,000 Men won't be able to force; and he gives the Enemy, by his different Motions, no Reſt. They have been obliged to work, like Moles, all along the River, and to patrol the Banks of it in large Bodies, at leaſt fifty Miles; ſo that their Army is in a very bad Condition, and greatly diſordered. He has paſſed the River in the Sight of one of the ſtrongeſt Places of Arms in *Europe*. I hope my next will be from ſome Place far in *Alſace*. I ſhall return to *Briſac* To-morrow, and am, *&c.*

Baſil, September 25, *N. S.* 1743.

The

The Bridge mentioned in this Letter was over a large Branch of the *Rhine* to the Iſland of *Rhinmark*, which Baron *Trenck*, with ſome of his *Pandours*, got over to in Boats the ſame Night between the third and fourth. He was followed by 500 *Croats*, and thoſe again by ſix Companies of Grenadiers. He boldly attacked two well fortified Redoubts the Enemy had there, and cut to Pieces the Troops that were in them, except a very few, to whom they gave Quarter. After this Expedition, he marched to the oppoſite Shore of the *Rhine*, over-againſt the Continent of *Alſace*. The *French* had on the other Side a good Head of a Bridge, well furniſhed with Artillery, the brisk Fire of which hinder'd the Colonel from going any farther.

While all this paſs'd, the beſt Part of the Infantry, and ſome Squadrons of Horſe, were ſhipped over alſo into the Iſland. The Bridge, at which they were working all the Time theſe Tranſports were making, was ſoon after finiſhed. The Enemy, who had it in their Power to have paſſed over into the Iſland, by Means of their Bridge on the leſſer Branch of the *Rhine*, did not think fit to do it; but contented themſelves with drawing together the beſt Part of their Forces on the oppoſite Shore, and furniſhing the Head of their Bridge, and all their Redoubts on the Banks of the *Rhine* with freſh Pieces of Cannon, which they brought from *New Briſac*, and with which they plied the *Auſtrians* ſo warmly, that they found it impoſſible to do any Thing more that Day.

But the three following Days the *Auſtrians* entrench'd themſelves ſo ſtrongly in that Iſland, and made ſuch a good Head to their Bridge, that they kept Poſſeſſion of the Iſland during the remaining Part of the Seaſon, though it was of no great Service; for the Enemy raiſed ſo many additional Works on their Side of the other Branch of the *Rhine*, and kept ſuch a Number of Troops there, that the *Auſtrians* could never paſs over it into *Alſace*, ſo that nothing very remarkable happened afterwards in theſe Parts, except ſome Exploits performed by Baron *Trenck* with his *Pandours*, who both before and after this Time, often got over the *Rhine* by Surpriſe, and made Incurſions into *Alſace*, and what was extraordinary, he always got ſafe back again, notwithſtanding

withſtanding the multitude of Troops the *French* had in *Alſace*. One of theſe Exploits, as a Sample of the Reſt, I ſhall give an Account of in his own Words, in a Letter to Field Marſhal *Ghilani*, as follows, *viz.*

Baron *Trenck*'s Exploits.

Old Briſac, Auguſt 6. In Obedience to the Orders of his Royal Highneſs Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, I paſſed the *Rhine* very happily about ten laſt Night, in the Face of the Enemy, with about 130 Men; when, after a very ſhort Reſiſtance, I forced the Enemy from three of their Poſts on the Banks of the River, killing five, and making as many Priſoners; all ten being armed Peaſants.

Arriving at the Bridge with 60 Men, I there found a Captain with his Troop of *Cuiraſſiers*, who, having heard of the firſt Attack, took it into his Head to oppoſe my Paſſage over the laſt Branch of the *Rhine*; but I charged him in ſuch a Manner, that he and 14 of his Men were quickly cut to Pieces, their Arms and Horſes falling to the Share of my People for the Trouble he had given them. The reſt took Shelter in a Mill, where we burnt them, Horſes and all. I have, beſides, burnt two other Mills, and a whole Village. I have this Moment ſent three of the Peaſants I made Priſoners, with Patents of Contribution in *German* and *French*, in order to publiſh them. On this Occaſion I have taken a Standard, and a rich Trumpeter's Coat, which I muſt deſire you to ſend Prince *Charles*. I am, *&c.* *Trenck.*

Upon theſe Incurſions the Baron publiſhed and diſperſed, as far as he could in *Alſace*, the following Manifeſto, *viz.*

We, *Francis*, Baron of *Trenck*, Colonel of the Body of *Pandours*, and Commandant of the Town and Citadel of *Briſac*, ſignify to all who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents:

That, as Divine Providence has been pleaſed to revenge the Cauſe of her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, my moſt gracious Sovereign and Lady, and to deliver her Dominions from the numerous Armies that came to invade them; which gives Room to hope that the Divine Juſtice will ſecond her in her Deſigns, which tend to procure her the Satiſ-

faction and Indemnification that are due to her for all the Violences and Exactions that her Enemies have exerciſed in her Dominions, to the great Damage of her good and faithful Subjects: And her ſaid Majeſty having ſent me with my Body of *Pandours* to this City and Fortreſs *(Briſac)* in order to penetrate into the Enemy's Country, and lay it under Contribution; yet without any Intention to ruin the Inhabitants of a Province which was once a Part of her Anceſtors Dominions, and for which ſhe ſtill has a great Kindneſs:

Therefore, being charg'd to forewarn the Inhabitants of the Danger that threatens them, and ſhew them the Means to avoid it, we declare and publiſh, by theſe Preſents, that all the Communities, Towns and Villages, ſituated along the *Rhine*, that ſhall ſend us Deputies to pay the Contribution of 30 Florins of the Empire, which we lay upon them for every Houſe and Meſſuage in *Alſace*, ſhall be treated in a friendly Manner, and maintained in the full and peaceable Poſſeſſion of their Eſtates and Effects; whereas ſuch as ſhall not conform to this Declaration, will feel the utmoſt Severities of War, and expoſe themſelves, their Houſes and Lands, to be deſtroyed by Fire and Sword, *&c.*

Theſe are the moſt remarkable Occurrences that happened this Campaign between the *Auſtrian* and *French* Armies upon the *Rhine*; and on the 19th of *October* Prince *Charles*'s Army decamped, and began to march in four Columns for *Bavaria* and the *Upper Palatinate*, except 14000 Foot, two Regiments of Horſe, and four of *Huſſars*, which were to remain during the Winter in the *Briſgaw*. And on the 16th of the ſame Month his *Britannick* Majeſty ſet out from the Allied Army for *Hanover*, in a few Days after which that Army likewiſe decamped and marched to their Winter Quarters, the *Britiſh* and *Auſtrian* Troops, together with the *Hanoverians* in *Britiſh* Pay, in *Flanders*; the *Dutch* partly in their own Country, and partly in *Flanders*; the *Heſſians* in their own Country; and the 6000 *Hanoverians* in Electoral Pay, in their Electorate.

Armies go into Winter Quarters.

Soon

A *French* Army pass the *Rhine*, but soon return home again.

Soon after these two Armies decamped, in order to retire to their Winter Quarters, the *French* Army likewise decamped and entered into their Winter Quarters; but as most of them were quartered in *Alsace* and the Neighbouring Provinces of *France*, a large Body of them assembled again upon the *Rhine* towards the Middle of *November*, and on the 14th they began to throw a Bridge of Boats over that River, directly over-against the Place where they had formerly a Fort in the Territories of *Baden* near the *Black-Forest*. In a few Days after, a Body of their Troops, said to be about 26000, passed the *Rhine*, under the Command of Lieutenant General Count *de Balincourt*, with a numerous Train of Artillery, which, as was particularly taken Notice of by all our News-Papers, seemed to give great Joy to the Imperial Court at *Frankfort*, though then under a Suspension of Arms with the Queen of *Hungary*; but if there was any such Joy it was soon over, by the *French* Troops repassing the *Rhine*, after having fortified the Head of the Bridge upon the *German* Side of that River, and carried off a Magazine which the *Austrians* had at *Etilingen*. Whatever was the *French* Design in this Motion, it occasioned a Bustle in the Diet at *Frankfort*, some of the Princes of the Empire having complained in very strong Terms against this Irruption of the *French*, which drew from the Emperor a very extraordinary Declaration or Rescript, wherein he endeavoured to excuse the *French*, by saying, that in this Enterprise they had no Design to disturb the Tranquillity of *Germany*, but only to re-establish a Fort they had formerly erected in those Parts, and to cover the Head of their Bridge, for protecting the Inhabitants of *Alsace* against the Attempts of the *Austrians* the following Spring. This Excuse was very extraordinary, because a Bridge upon the *Rhine*, or a Fort on the other Side, could not surely be necessary for protecting the Inhabitants of *Alsace*; and it was still more extraordinary in an Emperor, because both the Bridge and the Fort were Incroachments upon the Territories of the Empire, and expresly contrary to Treaties subsisting between the Empire and *France*.

Having

Having thus given an Account of the moſt remarkable warlike Occurrences in the Empire, I ſhall next give the beſt Accounts we had of the Negotiations carried on for reſtoring Peace. Soon after the Beginning of this Year a Story became current, and was publiſhed in ſome of the foreign News-Papers, that Baron *Haſlang*, the Emperor's Miniſter at the *Britiſh* Court, had propoſed to the Lord *Carteret*, a Secularization of ſome fat Biſhopricks and other Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the Empire, for ſatisfying the Demands of the Emperor, and other Princes of the Empire, and for reſtoring Peace to *Germany*, in the ſame Manner as was done by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. This Story was ſo much reſented by the Imperial Court, that Baron *Haſlang* thought neceſſary to have himſelf juſtified upon this Head, by a Letter from that noble Lord, which upon the 9th of *April* was publiſhed in the *Utrecht Gazette* as follows.

Lord *Carteret's* Letter, juſtifying the Imperial Miniſter.

'SIR,

'I am extremely concerned for the Converſation 'we had together Yeſterday, about ſome Reports 'which you tell me have been made to the Emperor, 'as if the Notion of certain Secularizations to be made 'in favour of his Imperial Majeſty, had been propoſed 'to me by you, from whence they would infer that it 'came from the Emperor. I muſt do you, Sir, the 'Juſtice to acknowledge, that you never made me 'any ſuch Overture, either in the Emperor's Name, 'or as from yourſelf. What paſſed between you and 'me on this Head, was only by way of Diſcourſe; 'nay, I fancy that I myſelf gave Riſe to it, in talking 'hiſtorically of the Diſpoſitions of this Nature that 'took Place at the Concluſion of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*.

'The peculiar Regard I have always had for your 'Perſon, would make me very ſorry to find that ſuch 'ill-grounded Inſinuations could make any Impreſſion, 'or in the leaſt bring you under the Diſpleaſure of 'your Court: I believe it too equitable not to do you 'the Juſtice you deſerve on this Occaſion; and I am 'too much perſuaded, Sir, of your Candour, not to 'be likewiſe perſuaded of the Juſtice you will do to

'the

'the Sentiments which you muſt undoubtedly have 'perceived in me, with reſpect to his Imperial Maje-'ſty's Concerns. I am,

'With the moſt perfect Attachment, *&c.*

'*March* 4. *O. S.*'

Negotiations at *Hanau.*

From this Time till his Majeſty went abroad, the Negotiations ſeemed to be at a Stand; but they were afterwards renewed with great Earneſtneſs by Prince *William* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who made a Tour to *Berlin* and *Hanover* for that Purpoſe; and after his *Britannick* Majeſty's Arrival in the Army, and his Imperial Majeſty's Return to *Frankfort*, which was on the 28th of *June*, upon expreſs Aſſurances from his *Britannick* Majeſty, that he might there remain with his Family, in Safety, and without any Manner of Diſturbance, his Highneſs Prince *William* made ſeveral Journeys between *Frankfort* and *Hanau*, when it was thought a Preliminary Treaty was in great Forwardneſs; but ſoon after the Beginning of *Auguſt* the Negotiations were broken off, and all Hopes of a Peace evaniſhed, though the Diet of the Empire had, on the 10th of *May*, reſolved to offer their Mediation, and had afterwards wrote a Letter to his *Britannick* Majeſty, and another to the *States General*, deſiring that his Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes would join with them in that Mediation; but the Queen of *Hungary* refuſed to accept of the Diet's Mediation, becauſe, ſhe ſaid, it was inconſiſtent with their Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and probably ſhe had another Reaſon *in Petto*, which was, her Unwillingneſs to acknowledge the Aſſembly at *Frankfort* as the Diet of the Empire, which it certainly was not, if the Election of the Emperor was void, as ſhe had ſome Reaſon to pretend.

Proceedings of the Diet of the Empire.

This Aſſembly however went on to tranſact all the Affairs of the Empire, as if no Objection had ever been made to it's Lawfulneſs or Regularity, and yet the Emperor had no very great Influence upon it's Proceedings, for he could not prevail with it to paſs any Reſolution againſt the *Britiſh* Troops entering the Empire; and on the 17th of *May* a Vote was carried againſt his Party in the Diet, by which it was reſolved,

That

That none of the States of the Empire ſhould be, in the preſent War, obliged to a Neutrality, but be left at Liberty to act as they ſaw proper. But what occaſioned the greateſt Buſtle this Year in the Diet was the following Declaration, which was delivered to the Diet the 26th of *July*, by M. *de la Noue*, the *French* Miniſter, *viz.*

'The King, my Maſter, being informed of the 'Reſolution taken by the General Diet of the Em- 'pire, to interpoſe their Mediation for terminating the 'War kindled up in *Germany*, on Occaſion of the 'different Pretenſions to the *Auſtrian* Succeſſion, his 'Majeſty is extremely pleaſed to find that ſo natural 'and convenient a Way has offered for reſtoring Tran- 'quillity to the Empire, and bringing about a Peace 'between the Powers at War. The King was not 'leſs ſatisfied to hear, that the Emperor and the Queen 'of *Hungary* have entered upon a Negotiation, in or- 'der to mind henceforth nothing but the Means to 'adjuſt their Differences in a friendly Manner. And 'as his Majeſty's Troops entered *Germany* only in 'Quality of Auxiliaries, and not till they were called in 'by the Head, and ſeveral of the moſt powerful Prin- 'ces of the Empire; and as the Emperor's Troops 'are already neutral, he did not delay ſending Order 'to his Armies to return to the Frontiers of his King- 'dom; being very glad to give the *Germanick* Body, 'on this Occaſion, this publick Teſtimony of the Up- 'rightneſs of his Intentions, and his Readineſs to con- 'cur in what they ſeem to wiſh for, as alſo to cement 'the good Correſpondence and good Neighbourhood 'between *France* and the Empire, purſuant to the 'Treaties of Peace ſubſiſting between them *.'

To this Declaration the Queen of *Hungary* made an Anſwer which is too long for being inſerted here at full Length, therefore I ſhall only give the following Extract from it, *viz.* That this Declaration (meaning that of M. *de la Noue)* only tends to embarraſs the Queen, and deprive her of the Aſſiſtance of her Allies, by inſinuating that the Motives of this Succour ſubſiſt no longer: That it is evident the Elector of *Bavaria*, conſidering his preſent Circumſtances, cannot be look-

* *See* before P. 285.

ed upon as a neutral Party in his own Cauſe: That they would perſuade *Europe*, that the Court of *Vienna* can carry on the War no longer defenſively without declaring it in Form, becauſe by the Change in the State of Affairs which that would make, they would be in Hopes to engage the Allies of the Queen to withdraw their Aſſiſtance: That it is allowed by the greateſt Lawyers, that a War unjuſtly began does not ceaſe to be defenſive, if, after having reſiſted the firſt Attacks of the Aggreſſor, it is carried even into his own Dominions, to prevent his forming new Enterprizes: That the Treaties concluded between her Majeſty and her Allies, obliged them not only to ſend the ſtipulated Succours, but likewiſe to furniſh them till the Concluſion of a Peace, and the injured Party had received proper Satisfaction, and Security for the future: That the Intent of the above Declaration was only to gain Time to put themſelves in a Condition to execute their Deſigns, and ſuſpend the Operations of the victorious Armies: That as to the Mediation of the Empire, ſo far is it from being to be made Uſe of with Succeſs, that, on the contrary, there is Reaſon to fear it would prove the Source of inteſtine Diviſions, which may occaſion the entire Ruin of the Country: That it is ſufficiently known that this Mediation, according to the firſt Plan that was made of it, muſt have been put in Practice by Dint of Arms, which would have obliged the Houſe of *Auſtria* to ſubmit to any Law that might be impoſed upon her: That this Mediation could produce but two Things, either a Peace without the Concurrence of *France*, or one with. In the firſt Caſe, it is not to be expected that the Court of *France* could be very well pleaſed with ſuch a Peace; and in the laſt, nothing could be more fatal to the Queen of *Hungary*, and to the Empire in general, *&c.*

This Anſwer was carried to the Dictature, that is to ſay, entered upon the Journals of the Diet, by the Elector of *Mentz*, on the 23d of *September*, together with the Proteſts made by the Queen of *Hungary* againſt excluding the Vote of *Bohemia* at the late Election, which Proteſts the former Elector of *Mentz* had refuſed to receive; and as the Emperor was highly diſpleaſed with the preſent Elector for carrying either

the Anſwer or the Proteſts to the Dictature, he ſoon after publiſhed a circular Letter, complaining of this Step, and alledging that the ſaid Elector, as Director of the Diet, ought not to carry any Thing to the Dictature, without the Conſent of the Emperor and Electoral College. This occaſioned a great Diſpute in the Empire, in which the King of *Pruſſia* openly took the Part of the Emperor, and the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*, that of the Elector of *Mentz* and Queen of *Hungary*; and ſeveral Pieces were publiſhed upon this Occaſion; but as few of my Readers know enough of the Conſtitution of the Empire, to underſtand this Diſpute, I think it unneceſſary to give Copies or Extracts of any of thoſe Pieces, eſpecially as the Diſpute was attended with no remarkable Conſequence.

I cannot conclude my Account of the Proceedings of the Diet without taking Notice, that in *April* the King of *Pruſſia* had a Proteſt entered in their Journals againſt granting the Inveſtiture of the Dutchy of *Saxe-Lauenbourg* to the King of *Great Britain*, as Duke of *Brunſwick Lunenbourg*; and that towards the End of this Year, the Marquis *Pallavicini*, Miniſter from the Republick of *Genoa*, preſented a Memorial to the Diet, demanding the Protection of the Empire againſt the Contracting Parties in the Treaty of *Worms*, in relation to the Marquiſate of *Finale*, which is a Fief of the Empire, and which, without the Conſent of the Empire, was, by the ſaid Treaty, to be taken from the Republick, and given to the King of *Sardinia* *.

Committee of Inquiry ſent to *Prague*.

As ſoon as *Prague* was ſurrendered, and the Queen of *Hungary* had again got Poſſeſſion of that Capital, ſhe ſent thither a Commiſſion for inquiring into the Conduct of the Inhabitants of that Kingdom, and for puniſhing ſuch as had joined with, or been any way aſſiſting to, the *French* and *Bavarians*. Count *Collowrath* was at the Head of this Commiſſion, and in a few Days after his Arrival, he ſent Orders to 18 of the Nobility and Clergy, among whom the Archbiſhop of *Prague* was one, to retire immediately to their Country Seats, and to wait there the Queen's further Orders. On the 1ſt of *March* another Order of theſe Com-

* *See before* P. 205.

miſſioners was publiſhed by Sound of Trumpet, by which a great Number of Perſons by Name, and all others who had retired out of the Kingdom on Account of Suſpicion of any treaſonable Practices by them committed, were ſummoned to ſurrender themſelves in ſix Weeks, otherwiſe to be deemed guilty, and condemned as ſuch. In ſhort theſe Commiſſioners proceeded with ſuch Diſpatch in condemning the guilty, and ſeiſing their Eſtates, that by the End of *April* the Confiſcations they had made amounted to near *Three Millions* of *Florins*, which Diſpatch was the more neceſſary, becauſe the Queen was ſoon to come to *Prague* to be crowned Queen of *Bohemia*; and to prevent her Subjects putting themſelves to any great Expence upon this Occaſion, an Edict was publiſhed, *March* the 1ſt, prohibiting the Wear of any Gold or Silver Lace, Cloths, Stuffs, or Embroideries, either in Clothes, or Furniture; and prohibiting them to make ſo much as new Liveries for the Coronation; but allowing two Years for wearing out ſuch fine Clothes or Furniture as they were then provided with. And by the ſame Edict her Majeſty expreſly prohibited the Importation of any *French* Commodities, under Pain of Confiſcation and a conſiderable Fine.

Queen of *Hungary* crowned at *Prague*.

Theſe preparatory Steps being made, her Majeſty ſet out from *Vienna* the 25th of *April*, and arrived at *Prague* the 30th, together with the Great Duke her Husband. After repoſing herſelf a little in a Tent erected for that Purpoſe, ſhe made her Publick Entry the ſame Day into the City, which was extremely magnificent, and as, like our Queen *Elizabeth*, ſhe is Miſtreſs of the *Latin* Tongue, ſhe anſwered in the ſame Language all the Compliments made to her in *Latin*. On the 12th was performed the Ceremony of her Majeſty's Coronation by the Biſhop of *Olmutz*, the Archbiſhop of *Prague* being in Diſgrace as beforementioned; and as ſhe received the News of the Victory gained by Prince *Charles* near *Braunau* *, juſt as ſhe was entering the Cathedral, ſhe ordered the Ceremony of her Coronation to begin with a *Te Deum* for that Victory. Next Day being her Birth-day, the ſame was obſerved with great Rejoicings at *Prague*, and the

* See before, p. 333.

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more becauſe ſhe had ſignalized her Coronation with a remarkable Act of Clemency towards the Priſoners in that City, whom ſhe had ordered to be diſtinguiſhed into three Claſſes, the firſt conſiſting of ſuch as were confined for Debt, the ſecond of thoſe impriſoned for ſmall Crimes, and the third of thoſe impriſoned for flagrant Offences. After which ſhe diſcharged the Debts of the firſt, pardoned the ſecond, and mitigated the Puniſhments of the laſt. *June* the 16th, ſhe departed from *Prague*, on her Return to *Vienna*, by the Way of *Lintz*, Capital of *Upper Auſtria*, where ſhe arrived on the 19th. On the 25th, ſhe received the Homage of the States of that Province, and on the 4th of *July* ſhe returned to *Vienna*. Againſt her Majeſty's Coronation at *Prague*, as well as againſt her receiving the Homage of the States of *Upper Auſtria*, ſolemn Proteſts were entered by the Count *de Montijo*, the *Spaniſh* Miniſter to the Empire, in the Name of his Maſter, as repreſenting the *Spaniſh* Branch of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and conſequently pretending a Right to ſucceed to all the Dominions of that Houſe, upon the Demiſe of the late Emperor, without Heirs Male; but theſe Proteſts were as little regarded as ſeveral others he had before made againſt her being crowned Queen of *Hungary*, &c.

Her *Hungarian* Majeſty having eſtabliſhed a Regency for the Adminiſtration of Affairs in *Bavaria*, and having required an Oath of Fidelity from the Inhabitants, the Emperor publiſhed the following Proteſt againſt this Proceeding, *viz.* She appoints a Regency for the Government of *Bavaria*.

Charles VII. by the Grace of God, Emperor of the *Romans*, &c. To all the Preſidents, Lieutenants, and other Officers of our Electoral and Hereditary Eſtates of *Bavaria*, and the *Upper Palatinate*, Health, and our Imperial Favour.

We give you to underſtand, that we have been informed with Certainty, and to our great Surprize, that the Countries and Dominions which it is notoriouſly known are not ſubject to any Pretenſion, having been ſeized and torn away by the Arms of the Great Ducheſs of *Tuſcany*, for ſome Time paſt, and being ſtill unjuſtly occupied by her, they have not only attempted, without the leaſt Right on the Part of that Princeſs, to

eſtabliſh, in all the Forms, an Adminiſtration for the Direction of Affairs of Government Military, and of the Finances, as alſo to make many Innovations, as well by depoſing Counſellors, Officers, and Magiſtrates by us appointed, as by ſubſtituting others of their own Choice; but have alſo enjoined, in a Manner the moſt violent and outragious, by Virtue of Letters Patent dated at *Munich*, the 16th of this Month, under very ſevere Penalties, all and every one of our Subjects, who have any Eſtates in our Dominions, of what Rank or Condition ſoever they be, Eccleſiaſtic, or Secular, to take to the ſaid Grand Ducheſs, at the Times mentioned in the ſaid Letters, an Oath of Fidelity and Obedience.

Now, though we promiſe ourſelves, from the Zeal and Fidelity of our ſaid Counſellors, Officers, and People, as well as of our dear and faithful States and Subjects, that as you have hitherto religiouſly, and with unalterable Fidelity, maintained that Loyalty and Faith which you have ſworn to us, as your Natural and Lawful Sovereign, you will continue the ſame with unſhaken Steadineſs, to maintain, and not engage yourſelves in any Thing to the contrary, much leſs ſo far forget your Obligation, and Natural Duties, as to take the before-mentioned Oath demanded from you. We cannot, however, omit putting you in Mind of that Faith and Fidelity which you owe to us, and to us alone, as to your Sole, Hereditary, and Natural Sovereign, and not to any other, and much leſs unto a Great Ducheſs of *Tuſcany:* We therefore exhort you not to liſten to theſe Inſinuations, or to obey thoſe Ordinances, null and void in their Nature, forbidding you expreſly to conform to them, in any wiſe whatſoever. We further moſt publickly and ſolemnly declare, That if, notwithſtanding all this, ſuperior Force ſhould extort from our ſaid Counſellors, Officers, and Dependents, or even from our States and Subjects, the pretended Oath before-mentioned, we ſhall regard the ſame as a moſt unjuſt and violent Invaſion of our Rights, and, of Conſequence, no Way binding, and of no Force; as well as every other Act taken, or which ſhall be taken, by the aforeſaid Adminiſtration.

And

And we alſo declare the ſame to be null, void, and of no Force, by theſe Preſents.

Given at Frankfort, Auguſt *the* 22*d*, 1743.

In Anſwer to which Proteſt her *Hungarian* Majeſty ſent the following Reſcript to her Miniſters at foreign Courts, *viz.*

Mary Thereſa, by the Grace of God Queen of *Hungary*, &c. being attentive to conduct ourſelves upon all Occaſions with Moderation and Prudence, we have given particular Inſtances of theſe Qualities in the Eſtabliſhment of the Regency of the Adminiſtration in *Bavaria* and the *Upper Palatinate*. Even the Intereſt of theſe Countries required, that the Adminiſtration of this Regency ſhould be inveſted with ſufficient Power to render it reſpectable, to the End that publick Order may be the better maintained, Juſtice rendered to every one, and the poor Inhabitants eaſed. Experience has ſhewn how much more advantageous it had been for them, if laſt Year they had bound themſelves by a ſolemn Oath, which might have hindered them from taking ſeditious Steps, and uſing Violences to our Troops.

We however ſtill perſiſt in the Diſpoſition we have hitherto been in, of ſecuring to the Elector of *Bavaria* the ſame Extent of Country which he poſſeſſed in the Beginning of the War: But as it is yet impoſſible to find out in what Manner this Regulation can be brought about, we have thought it neceſſary to require from the Inhabitants, not an Oath of Faith and Homage, but only of Fidelity and Obedience.

Since the Capitulation concluded with Count *Grandville*, for ſurrendering *Ingolſtadt*, we have been informed that General *Seckendorff* has demanded that the Effects of the Elector of *Bavaria*, which were in that Place, excepting the Artillery, Ammunition, and Proviſions, ſhould be reſtored. As we were at the ſame Time informed that thoſe Effects, which had been put there by Way of Security, were the moſt valuable and precious the Houſe of *Bavaria* was poſſeſſed of, and as we were deſirous on this Occaſion of giving a freſh Proof of our great Moderation, we were determined to acquieſce with this Demand; and we immediately ſent Orders to General *Bernclau* to declare our real Intentions to Count *Seckendorff*, viz.

That we never once entertained Thoughts of detaining the Effects in Queſtion, or to ſuffer the leaſt Damage to be done to them: That we ſtill ardently wiſh to come to a ſincere Reconciliation: That nothing ſhall retard it on our Part, in Caſe it can be brought about in ſuch Manner, as that we may obtain an Indemnification, with proper Security for the future; and that the Means will not be wanting of accompliſhing this Reconciliation, if the Elector of *Bavaria* has Intentions as upright as we have, every Thing that is paſt will be forgotten.

And to remove all the Scruples of the *Bavarians*, with Regard to the Oath required of them, her Majeſty agreed, that it ſhould be in theſe Words; *We promiſe Fidelity and Obedience to her Majeſty of* Hungary, *ſo long as ſhe ſhall be in Poſſeſſion of the Territories of* Bavaria.

The Marquis *de Botta*'s Affair.

Towards the End of this Year a very troubleſom Diſpute happened between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Peterſburgh*, in Relation to the Marquis *de Botta*, who had been her *Hungarian* Majeſty's Miniſter in *Ruſſia*, and was then her Miniſter at *Berlin*. Some Perſons of Quality in *Ruſſia* having been taken up for a Conſpiracy againſt the Government, they accuſed the Marquis as having been concerned with them; whereupon her *Ruſſian* Majeſty complained to the Court of *Vienna*, and demanded Satisfaction. As ſoon as the Marquis heard of the Complaint, he deſired to be recalled, that he might anſwer for himſelf; and upon his Arrival at *Vienna*, Commiſſioners were appointed to inquire into his Conduct, while he was Miniſter in *Ruſſia*, who after a publick Examination, at which all the foreign Miniſters were invited to be preſent, could find no ſufficient Foundation for deeming him guilty of what was alledged againſt him, and it was thought the Court of *Ruſſia* would have been ſatisfied with this publick Examination; but ſo far otherwiſe, they ſent to *Vienna* Copies at Length of all the Informations and Depoſitions that had been made againſt the Marquis, from whence they concluded, he was certainly guilty, and inſiſted more peremptorily than before upon having him ſeverely puniſhed. In this Situation the Affair was at the End of this Year, and I ſhall, in my

my ſubſequent Annals, give an Account of it's Progreſs and Concluſion.

March 18, Count *Konigſegg Erps* arrived at *Bruſſels*, being appointed Governor of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, in the Room of Count *Frederick de Harach*, who had deſired to be recalled; and one of the firſt Acts of his Government was a very gracious one, which was, to tranſmit to the Council of Finances, to be regiſtered, the Decree he had received from *Vienna*, for aboliſhing the Franchiſes, that is to ſay, the Privileges by which ſome Perſons and Places in that Country pretended to be free from Taxes, *&c.* Franchiſes aboliſhed in *Flanders.*

We had in *March* the following Account of demoliſhing a Lodge of Free Maſons at *Vienna:* The Court being informed that a Lodge of Free Maſons was forming privately, without Leave obtained, or even asked in this City, and not thinking the Advantages redounding to the Publick thereby great enough to require a tacit Permiſſion, it was reſolved to demoliſh it before the Foundation was well laid. In order to this, Major *Muhlbourgh* aſſembled on the 7th Inſtant, in the Arſenal which is very near the Houſe where the Lodge was held, and where they were going that Evening to make a Brother, a Detachment of Cuiraſſiers, Grenadiers, and *Hungarian* Troops, with which about eight of the Clock he inveſted the Place. Theſe Precautions being taken with as little Noiſe as poſſible, the Major, followed by twelve Grenadiers, went up Stairs directly to the Lodge. There was before the Door a ſmall Party of Free Maſons who kept Guard, and theſe being ſecured in the firſt Place, it was next thought neceſſary to break open the Door; and though in the doing of this a Fuſil went off, yet upon their Entrance they found the Candidate ſtill upon his Knees. Some of the Brethren ſhewing an Inclination to exert themſelves in Support of their Myſteries, and giving the Major to underſtand they thought themſelves at Liberty to repel Force by Force, he acquainted them that he had a good Body of Reſerve without; upon which they judged it proper to ſurrender at Diſcretion. The Aſſembly was pretty numerous for one that was juſt formed. There were an *Italian* Marquis, four or five *German* Counts, ſeveral Barons, a Prince, and Lodge of Free Maſons demoliſhed at *Vienna.*

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two Abbés in Prieſts Orders; the reſt were Clerks, Valets de Chambre, and ſuch Sort of People. The Prince at firſt made ſome Difficulty of parting with his Sword. As Reſpect was due to his Rank, her Majeſty ſoon ordered him to be ſet at Liberty, having firſt admoniſhed him not to be found again in ſuch Kind of Company, as think it neceſſary to make their Meetings a Secret to the Government they live under. The other Perſons of Diſtinction were put in Arreſt at their own Houſes or Lodgings, except the two Prieſts, who were ſent to the Archbiſhop's Priſon, in order to receive their Puniſhment in a ſhort Confinement there. As for the reſt they are doing Penance in the *Rumor-hauſs*, a Place of equal Dignity with the *Newgate* of *London*, and the *Chattelet* of *Paris*. There were found in the Room where the Lodge was held, three Silver Candleſticks, a large Sword, an Ivory Hammer, ſome Aprons, and a Cheſt locked and very heavy, ſuppoſed to be the Strong Box of the Society. Alſo a large Book, wherein the Names of the Fraternity were all fairly entered.

The Society being, however, upon Examination found to be a very innocent as well as inſignificant Sort of Aſſembly, they were all ſoon diſcharged from Priſon; but ſuch of them as were of any Diſtinction were forbid the Court till further Orders, and injoined not to be preſent at any ſuch Aſſemblies for the future.

Her *Hungarian* Majeſty's Gratitude to the *Illyrians*.

As the Queen of *Hungary* has drawn prodigious Advantages from the *Illyrians*, ſince the Commencement of this War, her Majeſty cauſed this Summer her Thanks to be returned publickly to the ſeveral Nations that paſs under that Denomination, *viz.* the *Waradins*, *Licanians*, *Corbavians*, *Albanians*, *Sclavonians*, *&c.* at the ſame Time ſhe directed Gold Chains and Medals to be given to each of their Deputies.

She is delivered of a Princeſs.

Auguſt 13th Her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs, who was baptiſed the ſame Evening by the Pope's Nuncio, and named *Maria-Elizabetha-Joſephina-Ivanna-Antoinetta*.

Prince *Charles*'s Eſpouſals.

November 19th, being the Feaſt of St. *Elizabeth*, and the Name-day of the Empreſs Dowager, Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* went to her Court in Ceremony, and, after the Compliments of the Day, addreſs'd her Majeſty

Majeſty in theſe Words: 'The cloſe Union between 'the Houſes of *Auſtria* and *Lorrain*, ſo nearly allied 'to each other in Blood, encouraged me to take the 'Liberty of demanding in Marriage, from your Im'perial Majeſty, the Archduchеſs your ſecond Daugh'ter, in Hopes that your Conſent will crown our mu'tual Deſires by ſo happy a Union.' To which her Imperial Majeſty anſwer'd, 'I conſent to it with the 'greater Satisfaction, becauſe I hope that this Alliance 'will contribute more and more to the Support of 'both Houſes.'

The Eſpouſals were celebrated the ſame Day, and the Solemnity of the Marriage was appointed to be on the 7th of *January* following.

May 1ſt, died at *Vienna* the moſt Serene Archduchеſs *Mary Magdalain*, Daughter of the late Emperor *Leopold*, in the 55th Year of her Age.

March 20. The Elector and Archbiſhop of *Mentz* died in that City, aged 68, and *April* 22d, the Chapter, after a great Struggle, unanimouſly conferred thoſe two Dignities on Count *Oſtein*, their High Treaſurer, whoſe Intereſt had been eſpouſed by the Queen of *Hungary*, and conſequently as the Elector of *Mentz* is Chancellor of the Empire, and Director of the Diet, his Election was a conſiderable Point gained in her Favour, which very probably was in a great Meaſure owing to the Approach of the Allied Army. Elector of *Mentz* choſen.

December 5th, died the Prince and Biſhop of *Liege*, in the 82 Year of his Age, and by his Will, appointed his Brethren, as he called them, the Poor of the City of *Liege*, his ſole Executors and Heirs univerſal, by which it was compured they inherited at leaſt *a Million* of *Florins*, he having by his Will diſpoſed only of 125,000 *Florins* in various Legacies among his Relations. On the 23d came on the Election of a new Prince and Biſhop, when Prince *Theodore* of *Bavaria*, Biſhop of *Freiſingen* and *Ratisbon*, and Brother to the Emperor, was unanimouſly choſen, the Baron *Roſe d'Elderen*, Grand Dean of the Chapter, and Grand Nephew to the deceaſed Biſhop, who was the only other Candidate, having yielded up his Pretenſions in his Favour, the Day before the Election, in order to prevent any inteſtine Diviſion; for though he had more Votes Biſhop of *Liege* choſen.

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than Prince *Theodore*, yet as neither of them could make up 25, the Number neceſſary for an Election, if one of them had not yielded to the other, no Election could have been made on the Day fixed for that Purpoſe, which might have thrown the Biſhoprick into Confuſion.

Accounts from *Hanover.*

May 17th, his *Britannick* Majeſty arrived ſafe and in good Health at *Hanover*. *June* 16th he ſet out for the Army on the *Rhine*; and *October* the 18th he returned to *Hanover*, where the Princeſs *Louiſa* arrived on the 9th of *Nov.* and next Day being his Majeſty's Birth Day, the Marriage of her Royal Higneſs to the Prince Royal of *Denmark* was ſolemniſed in the Chapel of the Court, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* appearing as Proxy for the Prince of *Denmark*, and the Ceremony was performed by the Reverend M. *Konigſirn*, the *Hanoverian* Chaplain to the Court. On the 13th her Royal Highneſs ſet out for *Altena* to meet the Prince her Husband; and on the 19th his Majeſty ſet out on his Return to *England*.

Improvements there.

As the Electorate of *Hanover* is a conſiderable Gainer, inſtead of being a Loſer by the War, they are laying out ſome Part of their Gains for the Improvement of their Trade, in rendering the River *Leyne* navigable, and thereby opening a Communication by Water from *Bremen* as high up as the City of *Hanover*. This Work was carried on this Summer with ſuch Vigour, that in the Beginning of *October*, a Boat was brought up, by Means of a Sluice at *Herenhauſen*, as high as the Bridge of *Linden*, which is very near the Suburbs of that City, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants, eſpecially as it has been done without putting them to any Charge.

Moderation of a Popiſh Biſhop.

To ſhew the Moderation and Chriſtian Charity of the *Roman* Catholicks, when they have not the Government in their Hands, Cardinal *Sintzendorff*, Biſhop of *Breſlau* in *Sileſia*, publiſhed, the Beginning of this Year, a Paſtoral Letter, and diſperſed it through his Dioceſe, whereby his Eminency exhorts all thoſe that are ſubject to his Juriſdiction, 'to make a right 'Uſe as it behoves them of the Protection the King 'has granted them, and to behave towards the *Pro-* '*teſtants* as Brethren, who differ only in certain Tenets 'which

'which diſtinguiſh the two Religions, and to avoid the 'Names of Hereticks and other odious Appellations 'which ought not to be uſed among Chriſtians, *&c.*'

September 10th, His *Pruſſian* Majeſty ſet out from *Berlin* for *Anſpach*, where he arrived the 17th, and had ſeveral Conferences with the Imperial General Count *Seckendorff*; it was expected he would have gone to *Frankfort*, but if he did, it was privately, and for a very ſhort while; for no one could ſay they ſaw him there, and he returned to *Potſdam* on the 25th. What the Deſign of this Journey was, it is impoſſible to gueſs, nor did any of the foreign Gazettes pretend to have the leaſt Hint of it; but it may be ſuppoſed his *Pruſſian* Majeſty did not undertake ſuch a long Journey without an extraordinary View of ſome kind or other.

King of *Pruſſia*'s myſterious Journey.

CHAP. V.

An Account of the moſt important Occurrences in Poland, *during the Years* 1742 and 1743.

THE King of *Poland* being reſolved to go to *Frauſtadt* to hold a *Senatus Concilium*, he wrote in *April* 1742 a Circular Letter to the Senators of *Poland*, acquainting them with his Deſign, and deſiring them to meet him there upon the 12th of *May* following. Accordingly he ſet out from *Dreſden* on the 10th of *May*, and arrived next Day at *Frauſtadt*, where the Senators being all come, purſuant to his Majeſty's Deſire, the *Senatus Concilium* was opened the 16th in the Town Houſe, and continued to meet there for ſeveral Days after, in which Time the following Articles were agreed on, *viz.*

Senatus Concilium held in *Poland*.

I. As the indiſpenſible Neceſſity of the preſent War, and the earneſt Deſire of his Majeſty to re-eſtabliſh, as ſoon as poſſible, Peace in Chriſtendom, will not permit him to be abſent from his Hereditary Eſtates, he judged it convenient to acquaint therewith the *Palatinates* and other Diſtricts, and to declare to them at the ſame Time, that though his Majeſty is obliged to continue out of the Kingdom, he will nevertheleſs take all imaginable Care to ſecure its Tranquillity, and to provide for the Safety of his Subjects; in order to

which he will concert proper Meaſures from Time to Time with the Primate, the Senators, and the Miniſters of State and of War.

II. As the preſent Poſture of Affairs requires more than ever that proper Perſons ſhould be ſent to take Care of the Affairs of the Nation at Foreign Courts, the King will name ſuch Perſons as he thinks qualified to fill thoſe Poſts. For the Expence of the Embaſſy to *Turky* there ſhall be allowed 6,000 Crowns, two thirds to be paid out of the Treaſury of this Kingdom, and the other out of that of the Grand Duchy of *Lithuania*; to which ſhall be added 2,000 Crowns for the ordinary Expence of Preſents, and 4,000 Florins of *Poland* for the Expence of a Miniſter to be ſent to *Crim*. In like Manner 6,000 Crowns ſhall be allowed to the Miniſter Reſident at *Petersbourgh*, who ſhall have it in Direction to expoſtulate on, and receive Satisfaction for all the Grievances which the Republick or its Subjects ſuffer.

III. For the Security of the Kingdom from foreign Danger, his Majeſty will give Orders for the marching the Forces of the Republick towards the Frontiers, and fortifying the Places moſt expoſed. His Majeſty will alſo make Uſe of proper Applications for ſecuring the free Commerce of the Baltick during the preſent War, and will enjoin the Generals and Staroſts to execute the *Senatus Concilium* of the Year 1739, in conſequence of the Conſtitution of 1620.

IV. His Majeſty being in no Condition to furniſh the Expence neceſſary for repairing the Fortifications of *Caminiec*, will however order 16,000 Florins to be paid out of the Publick Treaſury, for what may be immediately neceſſary towards the putting that Place in a State of Defence.

V. There ſhall be paid out of the Treaſury of the Kingdom to the Town of *Frauſtadt* 8,000 Florins of *Poland*, to indemnify for the Expence of the late *Turkiſh* Embaſſy, and for the Uſe of the Town-Houſe. After the Sums before-mentioned ſhall be paid, his Majeſty directs, that out of the firſt Revenues that ſhall be paid into the Treaſury of the Kingdom, there ſhall iſſue 880,000 Florins of *Poland* to the Palatine of *Kiow*, Great General of the Crown, to replace the like Sum by him advanced for the Publick Service.

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The Affairs of the Kingdom of *Poland* being thus ſettled, his Majeſty ſet out from *Frauſtadt* on his Return to *Dreſden*, the 22d of the ſame Month, where he has continued ever ſince.

In this *Senatus Concilium* it was thought the Affair of *Courland* would have been taken into Conſideration, and Prince *Maurice* of *Saxony* was there on Purpoſe to get the Election to that Dutchy made in his Favour in 1726, eſtabliſhed; as was likewiſe an Envoy from Prince *Lewis* of *Brunſwick*, with a View to make the moſt of the Election the States had made in his Favour, before the late Revolution in *Ruſſia**. But as the *Czarina* inſiſts upon a new Election, and has declared in Favour of the Prince of *Heſſe-Hombourg*, the King and Senate of *Poland* did not think it a proper Time for them to meddle with that Affair, ſo that it was not ſo much as brought once upon the Carpet.

Duels and Diſputes among the Grandees there.

On the 17th of *January* 1743, a famous Duel was fought at *Marimont* between Count *Tarlo*, Palatine of *Lublin*, and Count *Poniatowski*, Staroſt of the ſame Place. The General of the Crown Guards, the Major of the ſame Guards, the Caſtellan *Moskniski*, with forty Gentlemen, were Seconds to Count *Poniatowski*; the Seconds of Count *Tarlo* were the Palatine of *Pomerania*, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Crown Guards, and the Chevalier *de Champigny*, with ſixty Gentlemen. On the firſt Diſcharge of their Piſtols Count *Poniatowski*'s Horſe was wounded; at the ſecond he wounded the Horſe of Count *Tarlo*, and had his own ſhot dead. Upon this they would have decided the Difference with their Swords, but their Seconds interpoſed, and forced them to make up the Quarrel. This Difference happen'd ſome Time before at a Ball, at which Count *Tarlo* took out the Princeſs *Lubomirski* before the Princeſs *Czartorinski*, who then refuſed him her Hand, and would have given it to Count *Poniatowski*, but Count *Tarlo* would not ſuffer them to dance.

This Affair having been repreſented in a Manner not very agreeable to Count *Tarlo*, in a Treatiſe, intitled, *The Polite and Political Spy, or, a Letter from a Traveller upon all Sorts of Subjects*; he ſuſpected Count *Poniatowski*,

* *See Annals for* 1741, *P.* 485, 498.

towski, Palatine of *Mazovia*, to be either the Author of that Work, or, at leaſt, the Perſon who furniſhed the Author with his Materials; upon which he wrote him a Letter, on the 2d of *November*, demanding Satisfaction either by *the Sword*, *the Lance*, *the Pike*, *the Half-Pike*, *the Piſtol*, *the Fuzil*, *the Muſquet*, *the Cannon*, *or a Barrel of Gunpowder*. The Count *de Poniatowski* wrote him the next Day for Anſwer, That as he had not the leaſt Knowledge of the Author, or the Book, but from Hearſay, he would not intereſt himſelf about the one or the other, but left them both to his Reſentment; having no ſort of Inclination to meddle with any of the Weapons he mentioned, from *the Sword to the Barrel of Gunpowder*, upon ſo idle an Occaſion. Count *Tarlo* wrote him the ſame Day a 2d Letter, in which he told him, That ſince he had diſclaimed the Book, he found it requiſite to print their Correſpondence; and accordingly he publiſhed the three Letters, and ſpread them all over the Kingdom.

Count *Tarlo* has, beſides this, another Quarrel upon his Hands, with the *Radzivil* Family, about the Eſtates of the Dutcheſs of *Bouillon*, which he held in Mortgage, for Money due to him, but the Tribunal or ſupreme Court of Juſtice in *Poland* has, it ſeems, found, that the Debt is ſatisfied by the Receipt of the Rents and Profits, and by a Decree pronounced by them towards the End of this Year, they have ordered Count *Tarlo* to ſurrender theſe Eſtates by the 6th of *January* 1744, which he has no Mind to comply with, and is therefore preparing to defend *his Poſſeſſion* by the Sword; for in *Poland*, as well as *Germany*, ſome of the Subjects are ſo powerful as to be able to contend with the ſupreme Power of the Society, which is an Inconvenience every Society ſhould take Care to prevent; becauſe where Subjects are allowed to grow ſo great, the Society can never be at Quiet, nor can it long ſubſiſt.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

An Account of the moſt important Occurrences in Muſcovy, *during the Years* 1742 *and* 1743.

WHEN the Princeſs *Anne*, late Regent of *Ruſſia*, with the Prince her Conſort, and their Children were firſt ſent away from *Petersburg*, it was thought, they were to have Leave to retire into *Germany*, and to have a Penſion for their Support; but when they arrived at *Riga*, they were there all detained Priſoners, without any Appearance of being releaſed till about the Beginning of this Year 1743, when upon the Interceſſion of the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Pruſſia*, the Prince got Leave, and was actually ſet out from *Riga* for *Germany*; but upon a freſh Order from the *Ruſſian* Court, he was preſently brought back, and together with the Princeſs and their Children, ſent to Fort *Dunamund*, where they all continued Priſoners at the End of this Year; but with as much Accommodation as was conſiſtent with their being kept in ſafe Cuſtody. Late Princeſs Regent of *Ruſſia* confined.

As for the other State Criminals who were upon this Revolution taken up and confined, we had the following Account of them from *Petersburg*, dated *January* 19, 1742. *viz.* Other State Criminals puniſhed.

Count *d'Oſterman*, the Veldt Marſhal *Munich*, Count *Goloſkin*, Preſident *Mengden*, the Grand Marſhal, Count *Lowenwold*, and a Secretary, were yeſterday brought from the Citadel to the Place before the Colleges, where a Scaffold was erected, upon which, about ten o'Clock, Count *d'Oſterman* was carry'd in a Chair, when the Enumeration of the Crimes laid to his Charge, containing five Sheets of Paper, was read to him by a Secretary, his Excellency all that Time bare-headed, and with an attentive but firm Countenance liſtening to it; at laſt the Sentence was pronounced, which was to be broke on the Wheel; however no Preparations for ſo terrible an Execution were there, inſtead of them there were two Blocks with Axes by them, and he was immediately drawn forward out of his Chair by the Soldiers, and his Head laid on one of the Blocks,

when the Executioner approached and unbutton'd the Collar of his Shirt and Night-Gown he had on, and laid bare his Neck; this Ceremony took up about a Minute, when it was declared to him that his capital Puniſhment was, by her Majeſty, changed into a perpetual Baniſhment; upon this he was lifted up by the Soldiers and replaced on his Chair, and went through the whole without any Change of Countenance. The Sentences of the other five, who ſtood below round the Scaffold, were afterwards read to them in the Order before mentioned; that of the Veldt Marſhal was to be quarter'd; of the other four to be beheaded; but the Change into Baniſhment was as ſoon declared to each: The four had all long Beards, but the Veldt Marſhal was ſhaved, well dreſs'd, and with an erect, intrepid, and unconcerned a Countenance as if he had been at the Head of an Army.

Theſe State Criminals were all ſent ſoon after into *Siberia*, and the famous Count *Erneſt de Biron*, formerly Duke of *Courland*, and Regent of *Ruſſia*, had the Pleaſure to meet them upon the Road, as he was returning from thence; for not only he and his two Brothers were recalled, but almoſt all the Priſoners that had in former Reigns been baniſhed thither, amounting, as ſome Advices ſaid, to about 10,000, among whom was *Abraham Petrovitz Araboff*, a Negro, who had been made a Preſent of to *Peter the Great*, by the Captain of an *Engliſh* Ship in the Year 1717, and after having been highly promoted by him, was baniſhed to *Siberia*, in the Reign of *Peter* the Second, but was now reſtored to Favour, advanced to be a Major General, and Commandant of *Revel*, and received by Way of Preſent an Eſtate about *Pleſcow*, conſiſting of 600 Boors, the poor Peaſants in *Ruſſia* being a Sort of *Adſcriptitii Glebæ*, and tranſferrable with the Eſtate to which they belong.

The Duke of *Holſtein* declared Succeſſor to the Crown of *Ruſſia*.

Another remarkable Conſequence of this Revolution was the great Favour ſhewn to the young Duke of *Holſtein*, Lineal Heir to the Crown of *Sweden* by his Grandmother, and Grandſon to the *Czar Peter* by his Mother. This Prince being invited, arrived at *Petersburg* ſoon after the Acceſſion of the Empreſs *Elizabeth*, and having embraced the *Greek* Religion, the

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following Proclamation was publiſhed on the 7th of *November*, 1742, *viz.*

By the Grace of God, We Elizabeth *the Firſt, Empreſs and Sovereign of all the* Ruſſias, &c. &c. &c.

WE have already, in the laſt Year, ſufficiently declared to the whole World, by two different Manifeſtos, in what Manner, according to the ſupreme Appointment of the Almighty, we aſcended our Paternal and Imperial Throne of all the *Ruſſias*.

But as we are always infinitely attentive to procure, by our maternal Care, the ſteady Welfare of our Empire, and of all our faithful Subjects, conſidering it as the principal Point which we have in View; ſo we very graciouſly appoint, under the divine Bleſſing, our dearly beloved Imperial Nephew, his Royal Highneſs *Peter*, Son of her Royal Highneſs our late dear Siſter *Anne Petrowna*, Duke of *Holſtein Sleſwig*, to be the Inheritor of our Imperial Throne, as the neareſt allied to us in Blood.

We are graciouſly pleaſed to order, that for the future, the Title of Great Prince and Imperial Highneſs be given to him: Willing that all our faithful Subjects, as well Eccleſiaſticks as Seculars, together with all the People of all the *Ruſſias*, do conform to this our Deſire and Command, and do acknowledge and reſpect our dearly beloved Nephew the Grand Prince *Peter Feodorowiz*, as our lawful Succeſſor.

In conſequence of this our Declaration, the Oath of Allegiance ſhall be taken according to the uſual Form.

Given at *Moſcow* the Firſt Year of our Reign, this Seventh of *November*, 1742.

The Original was ſigned with her Imperial Majeſty's own Hand.

On the 21ſt of *February* following, he was declared Generaliſſimo of all the Forces in the *Ruſſian* Empire; and as his Advancement could not but give great Uneaſineſs to the Court of *Denmark*, on Account of his Pretenſions to the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*, a Negotiation was ſet on Foot at the *Ruſſian* Court for adjuſting this

Difference; wherein, it was ſaid, the Court of *Denmark* offered, that if he would yield up the Ducal *Holſtein*, together with all his Pretenſions to *Sleſwick*, his *Daniſh* Majeſty would yield to him the Territories of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorſt*: If this Offer had been accepted, and he had acceded to the Throne of *Ruſſia*, he might probably have been prevailed on to ſell thoſe new Acquiſitions to the Elector of *Hanover*, for whom they lie mighty convenient; but his Imperial Highneſs would not hear of yielding up, for any Conſideration, the Inheritance of his Anceſtors, ſo that the Difference remains undecided, and may hereafter be the Cauſe of a new War in the North.

War with *Sweden* renewed.

Among the other Conſequences of this Revolution, a Suſpenſion of Arms for three Months with *Sweden* was one, as I mentioned in my Annals for 1741*. During this Suſpenſion ſome Endeavours were uſed to reſtore Peace between theſe two Nations; but the *Swedes* thought, that Peace was ſo neceſſary for confirming the new Government in *Ruſſia*, that they might have what Terms they pleaſed, therefore they demanded Reſtitution of a great Part of the Provinces taken from them by *Peter* the Great, and even made no Advances towards obtaining a Continuation of the Ceſſation of Arms, (expecting, I ſuppoſe, that the *Ruſſian* Court would apply to them) till the Month of *March*, when the Term agreed on was juſt expiring. On the 14th of that Month two *Swediſh* Officers arrived at *Petersburg* to deſire a Continuation of that Ceſſation; but the *Ruſſian* Miniſters wiſely judged, that a diſadvantageous Peace might overturn, inſtead of eſtabliſhing their Government, therefore they told the *French* Miniſter, that the Glory of the *Ruſſian* Empire made it impoſſible to think of Peace as long as the *Swedes* demanded ſo much as one ſingle Inch of what had been conquered by the Czar *Peter* the Great; that conſequently they were reſolved to proſecute the War with Vigour, and accordingly as ſoon as the Ceſſation expired, which was upon the 12th, the *Ruſſian* Troops in *Finland* began Hoſtilities: Veldt Marſhal *Lacy* ſet out from *Petersburg* for *Wybourg* on the 18th; and in a few Days after, a great Train of Artillery was ſent to the ſame Place.

* See *Annals* for 1741, P. 498.

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The War being thus renewed, the Empreſs thought fit to begin with a Manifeſto, publiſhed and diſperſed in *Finland*, wherein, after expatiating on the Moderation of *Ruſſia*, as well before as ſince her Acceſſion to the Throne, and the ſincere Deſire of the Court to avoid a War with *Sweden*, as having no Deſign to extend its Power, to make new Conqueſts, or to deſire any Thing from that Nation but the Maintenance of Friendſhip and good Neighbourhood; her Imperial Majeſty then addreſſes herſelf to the States and Inhabitants of *Finland*, and after aſſuring them, that if they remain entirely neutral in this War, they ſhall be left quiet in the full Enjoyment of their Eſtates and Poſſeſſions, and be likewiſe protected by her in Relation thereto, ſhe proceeds as follows: *Czarina's Manifeſto on renewing the War.*

—But moreover, we will, according to our ſincere Intentions of not appropriating to ourſelves the leaſt Spot of Ground of another's Territories, very willingly conſent, and in all Ways whatſoever contribute to the ſaid Dutchy of *Finland*'s remaining (if they intend to ſhake off their Subjection to *Sweden*, to the End that they may not for the future, as it happens now by the mercenary Views of a few Perſons, ſee themſelves expoſed to the Danger and Calamities of a ruinous War) a free State independent on either Party, under a Form of Government of their own, to be by themſelves eſtabliſhed on ſuch a Foundation, and with all ſuch Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, as may beſt tend to their own Good, and to its everlaſting Settlement, according to their own Deſire and Wiſhes: In which Caſe, we will be ready to aſſiſt them on all neceſſary Occaſions, with as many Forces, and at ſuch Times as they ſhall themſelves deſire, for the maintaining and ſupporting their new Eſtabliſhment, and to ſecond them with Readineſs and Favour in all their other Deſires, concerning which they ſhall find it neceſſary to apply to us for the better and ſecurer Advancement of this Deſign.

After this Manner and by this Means, *Finland*, when it ſhall find itſelf upon the aforeſaid Eſtabliſhment, and under a Form of Government of its own, may ſerve for a Barrier and Separation between *Ruſſia* and *Sweden*, and alſo by the ſame Means the *Swedes*

will be freed of all thoſe Cares and Uneaſineſſes which they have ſhewn at the cloſe Neighbourhood of the *Ruſſian* Empire; conſequently this Propoſal, founded on Equity, cannot be diſagreeable to that Crown, if ſhe has a true Inclination to maintain for the future a firm Friendſhip with *Ruſſia:* As for the reſt, we are always ready on our Part to ſecure to the States of *Finland* the unalterable Maintenance and Accompliſhment of our gracious Promiſe made above, by the moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, and the moſt effectual Proofs, according to their own Deſire. But in Caſe the Inhabitants of *Finland* ſhould, contrary to Expectation, reject this our good Diſpoſition and well-meaning Intention, and on the contrary, out of an ill-tim'd Obſtinacy, ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be employed, during the Continuance of this War, in hoſtile Enterprizes againſt us and our Forces, or give any Aſſiſtance to the *Swediſh* Army, we ſhall find ourſelves obliged, contrary to our own Will and Inclination, to cauſe the ſaid Country to be laid waſte with Fire and Sword: All which we have order'd to be publiſh'd by the preſent Manifeſto for due Notice and univerſal Information.

Progreſs of her Army.

Having thus very wiſely begun with a Juſtification of her Conduct, and Marſhal *Lacy* having aſſembled his Army, I ſhall give an Account of the Progreſs of the War from the Journals of that Army as follow, *viz.*

On the 27th of *June* O. S. Marſhal *Lacy* ordered a Detachment of Dragoons, Grenadiers, and two Regiments of *Huſſars*, to advance to the Caſtle of *Frederickſham.* The 28th the Feldt-Marſhal followed with the Remainder of the Army and the Artillery; and being arrived within two Werſts of the Caſtle, he encamped there. About Midnight the *Swedes* ſet Fire to the Suburbs, and a Quarter of an Hour after, they blew up the Powder Magazine, which increaſed the Flames; whereby finding that the Enemy were abandoning the ſaid Fortreſs, our *Huſſars* entered into the Town, where they made a conſiderable Booty of Cloaths and other Things, and brought away two Colours of the Regiment of *Eſterbath*, with ſome Soldiers, who had not had Time to ſave themſelves in the Confuſion. Upon the Report of Prince *Cantemir*, Brigadier,

dier, the Marſhal drew near to the Fortreſs with the Dragoons and Grenadiers, and found all the Cannon abandoned, but the Flames which continued, and the burſting of the Bombs, hindered him from going into the Town. The Priſoners report, that all the Proviſions that had been tranſported from *Sweden*, were conſumed by the Flames. A *Swediſh* Gunner, taken on the 29th by the *Huſſars*, reports, that there were in *Frederickſham* ſix Magazines of Proviſions: That General *Lowenhaupt* was at *Summa*, within ten Werſts of *Frederickſham*; his Army conſiſted of 25,000 Men: That on the 28th General *Lowenhaupt* had held a Council of War in the Fortreſs, wherein it was reſolved to abandon the Place, which it was thought could not be maintained, and to carry away what they could, leaving the Cannon, and what could not be deſtroyed. General *Lowenhaupt* has, according to the Report of the ſaid Priſoner, form'd the Deſign of waiting for the *Ruſſian* Army at a Place named *Hekfors*, eighteen Werſts diſtant from the Harbour of *Frederickſham*.

On the 1ſt of *July* the Feldt-Marſhal left *Summa*, in Purſuit of the Enemy to the River *Kymen*, where he arrived at Night, and found they had already got to the other Side, having burnt the Bridge. They poſted themſelves there advantageouſly, the River being wide and deep, having raiſed ſeveral Batteries on the riſing Grounds, from whence they made a great Fire: On this Account the Feldt-Marſhal could not form his Camp quite cloſe to the River, all the Ground lying open on that Side, but he remained in the Wood waiting for his Artillery. After it came up, on the ſecond of *July*, the Feldt-Marſhal placed it in the propereſt Manner, and returned the Enemy's Fire, who, after we had demoliſhed their Batteries, ſhifted their Cannon to different Places, which laſted near twelve Hours, in which Time we had thirty Men killed and wounded. The Enemy's Loſs was in all likelihood much more conſiderable, as we fired with Haubitſes charged with ſmall Shot. When we had, under Favour of our Cannon, begun to throw over our Bridges, the Enemy retreated three Werſts farther back, behind a ſecond Arm of the River, which is twice as wide as the former, and there alſo they burnt their Bridge, after they had paſſed

it. The Precipitation with which they made this ſecond Retreat appears, in that they left behind them in their Camp twelve Cheſts full of Ball. On the third of *July* a Detachment of the Enemy, with four Pieces of Cannon, appeared on an Eminence, but one ſent from the Feldt-Marſhal put them to Flight. The Feldt-Marſhal afterwards determined to advance to the Enemy with a great Part of his Army, the Defiles preventing it from moving all together; and the 5th in the Morning this Detachment being approached to the Banks of the ſecond Arm of the River, perceived that the Enemy, after having burnt their two Bridges and a neighbouring Village, were retired towards the third Arm. This Detachment having gathered together the Remains of the burnt Bridges, built another, which they paſſed inſtantly over, though with ſome Difficulty; and the Feldt-Marſhal himſelf paſſed over at their Head, in a Boat which was found thereabouts. He poſted himſelf in the Redoubt abandoned by the Enemy, where he found almoſt all their Batteries entire. He ſoon learned, that the *Swedes* had already paſſed the third Arm, where they had alſo burnt the Bridges, and left in their Camp many Arms and much Ammunition, which is a Mark of their great Precipitation. We ſhall purſue them with all poſſible Diligence. A Priſoner whom we took the ſame Day made the following Report.

That ſome Cannon and other Things had been ſent to *Helſingfors:* That he heard there were a great many ſick; and that he was told by his Companions, as if there was an Order from the King to return with all the Regiments to *Sweden*, and to that End they were haſtening to arrive at *Helſingfors*, where the Ships in the Neighbourhood were ordered to be ready: That the Soldiers of the *Finland* Regiment ſaid they would go no farther than *Helſingfors*, from whence they would all return home: That the Inhabitants of the Country, with their Wives, Children, and Cattle, followed the Army, and that they had taken from ſeveral of them, by Force, their Horſes for drawing the Baggage and the Sick; and that Orders were given for ſetting on Fire all the Villages upon the Road.

That

That on the 4th of *July* Count *Lewenhaupt* followed after with the Army, leaving a ſmall Detachment in the Camp, with Orders to light in the Night great Fires in divers Places to conceal their Retreat; which Detachment burnt a neighbouring Village belonging to General *Wrangel* on the other Side of the ſecond Arm of the River: That he was taken by the *Huſſars*, not being able to follow faſt enough. He reports further, that there are on the Road to *Abbuſhes*, as he had heard, between 6 and 7000 Men, both Horſe and Foot, but does not know under what Command; that he believes thoſe Troops will alſo be obliged to go to *Helſingfors*.

There were found in *Frederickſham*, 10 Braſs Cannon, 103 Iron Cannon, 9 Iron Mortars, 947 Barrels of Cannon and Gun Powder, 12 Cheſts of Leaden Balls, Iron of all Sorts near 400000 lb. Weight, a great Quantity of Bombs, Bullets, Granadoes, and other Implements and Utenſils of War.

July 13. The Enemy continues retreating before us, and are got as far as *Helſingfors*. We are already almoſt thirty Miles from our own Frontiers, and in every Mile we meet with Defiles and Rivers, which are of ſuch a Breadth and Rapidity, that we cannot finiſh our Bridges, in leſs than three or four Days. It is impoſſible to draw our Proviſions with us by Land, ſo we depend upon our Fleet for Bread; and as the *Swedes* have laid all waſte where they have paſſed, it will be hardly poſſible to winter here.

Auguſt 1, 1742. The Enemy having been informed the 30th of *July*, that our Army was drawing near to *Borgo*, they quitted it the ſame Night, without doing any Damage to that City, leaving behind them ſome hundred Meaſures of Corn, having thrown into the River the Remainder of the Proviſions. The Feldt-Marſhal *Lacy* is already got with the Van-Guard into the Town. Several Priſoners report, that the Enemy are retiring with great Precipitation towards *Helſingfors*; that their Army conſiſts of 15000 Men; that they intend to wait for us there to give us Battle; and in caſe they ſhould not ſucceed, they will embark at the ſame Place, in order to return to *Sweden*. In Conſequence whereof, the Feldt-Marſhal *Lacy* had reſolved

ſolved to follow the Enemy with his Army, without any Loſs of Time, as far as *Helſingfors*, and the Fleet is likewiſe to do the ſame, in order to engage the Enemy either by Sea or Land.

The next Account I ſhall give, is an Extract of a Letter, dated *Auguſt* 30th O. S. from Marſhal *Lacy* to her Imperial Majeſty, which was as follows, *viz.*

'During this whole Campaign the Enemy has continually fled before us, and abandoned one after another their moſt advantageous Poſts. After they had taken Poſſeſſion of a Camp two Leagues on this Side of *Helſingfors*, it was almoſt impoſſible to get at them, becauſe of the Defiles and Moraſſes with which they were encompaſſed. However we found Means to diſlodge them; and notwithſtanding a briſk and continual Fire from the Batteries which they had erected near *Helſingſcher-Kirche*, we forced them to retreat to *Helſingfors*, with the Loſs of a great Number killed, beſides the wounded and the Priſoners. They again took Poſt between two Rivers, which empty themſelves in the Gulph of *Finland*, and had in their Front the Highway which leads to *Abo*; flattering themſelves that we could not approach the Town, but by the Way of theſe Rivers; but we found another Way, which had always before been thought impracticable. This Way we happily paſſed before they had the leaſt Notice of it, and having penetrated as far as the High Road to *Abo*, we cut them off from all Manner of Retreat by Land, ſo that they found themſelves quite ſurrounded. I immediately cauſed to reconnoitre all the Avenues to their Camp, in which they had ſtill about 15000 Men, and finding that it would not be eaſy to force them, without riſking the Loſs of a great many Men, becauſe of the advantageous Eminences they were poſſeſſed of, and the numerous Batteries they had placed upon them, I choſe to offer them an honourable Capitulation, *&c.*'

Swediſh Army's Capitulation on their leaving Finland.

The reſt of this Letter, and the next, which was wrote the 4th of *September*, gave an Account of the Nego-

Negotiation, and in the laſt was incloſed the Articles agreed on, which were in Subſtance as follow:

I. The whole *Swediſh* Army, with all ſuch Perſons as depend thereon, ſhall with their Arms, Ammunition, Standards, Drums, Kettle-drums, Trumpets, and Baggage, embark on Board the Veſſels now in the Harbour of *Helſingfors*, and from thence ſhall ſail into *Sweden* without Interruption.

II. Such as cannot find a Paſſage at preſent, ſhall be at Liberty to march to *Abo*, or North about; or if they make it their Choice, ſhall remain quietly at *Helſingfors* till they can find a Paſſage.

III. The Sutlers and other Attendants on the *Swediſh* Army ſhall paſs, with whatever Proviſions or Baggage they have in their Cuſtody, without Moleſtation.

IV. Such of the Inhabitants of *Finland* as followed the *Swediſh* Army hither, or retired into the Place after the Arrival of the Army, as alſo the Townſmen, ſhall have free Liberty either to retire or to remain, and ſuch as make the latter their Choice ſhall be taken into the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*'s Protection.

V. The *Swediſh* Artillery, with the Ammunition and whatever elſe belongs thereto, ſhall be delivered up to the *Ruſſians*.

VI. In like Manner the Magazines of Proviſion and Forage ſhall be put into their Hands.

VII. Such Proviſions however as are on Board the Ships in the Harbour ſhall remain there for the Uſe of the Troops that are to be tranſported.

VIII. Such of the *Finland* Regiments as do not incline to leave their Country, and paſs over into *Sweden*, ſhall be permitted to remain, and to keep their Arms and Colours; and if they deſire to go home to their own Houſes, this likewiſe ſhall be permitted, on their delivering up their Arms and Colours to General *Lacy*.

IX. This Capitulation ſhall take Place from the Day of its being ſigned. The *Ruſſian* Army likewiſe may poſt itſelf cloſe by the *Swedes*, but without moleſting or diſturbing them.

X. Paſſports ſhall be granted to the *Swediſh* Army, and to every Ship on Board which any Troops ſhall be embarked, that in Caſe of their being driven on the

Ruſſian

Ruſſian Coaſt, they may be aſſiſted to proſecute their Voyage.

Done in the Army before Helſingfors, September 4, 1742.

Account of *Swediſh* Magazines, &c. taken by the *Ruſſians.*

We had afterwards the following Account from the Journal of the *Ruſſian* Army, *viz. September* the 5th, we took Poſſeſſion of all the Poſts and Magazines. The *Swediſh* Artillery, which we are become Maſters of, purſuant to the Terms of the Capitulation, conſiſts of 90 Cannon from 24 to 3 Pounders, with all their Implements; 300 Bombs of 80 lb. 650 Barrels of Gunpowder. The Magazines were filled with all Sorts of Proviſions and Forage. The 6th the *Swediſh* Regiments began to embark their Baggage, but none of the *Finlanders* would paſs into *Sweden*; on the contrary, they came immediately into our Camp, ſubmitted themſelves to her Majeſty, and took the Oath of Fidelity in the ſame Form as her natural born Subjects do. There were 10 of the ſaid Regiments which delivered to us their Colours and Arms, *viz.* 16 Standards, 30 Colours, 1 Pair of Kettle-Drums, 90 Drums, 5196 Muskets, 1569 Pair of Piſtols, 91 Half Pikes, 3269 Swords, 1594 Sabres, 2800 Belts, 4671 Harneſſes, 243 Tents, 1670 Buckets, 1645 Saddles and Furniture. Thoſe 10 Regiments were compoſed of 2 Brigadier Majors, 92 Commiſſioned Officers, 230 Non-commiſſioned Officers, 6304 Corporals, Drums and private Men, 391 Followers of the Regiments, in the whole 7019, and there were 1789 Dragoon and Baggage Horſes. After they had delivered to us what is above-mentioned, and taken the Oath of Fidelity, they had Permiſſion to return to their reſpective Habitations. The 8th 15 *Swediſh* Regiments of Foot embarked, furniſhed with proper Paſſports, and ſailed for *Sweden*. Four Regiments of Dragoons, that were not provided with Neceſſaries for Embarkation, obtained Leave to take their Rout by *Abo*, with Orders to march without halting; and four Regiments of our *Huſſars* accompanied them to protect the Inhabitants of the Country.

Upon the Retreat of the *Swediſh* Army, the Gariſon of *Tavaſthus*, and the whole Dutchy of *Finland* ſubmitted to her *Ruſſian* Majeſty; and the Campaign being

being thus gloriouſly ended, her Army retired into Winter Quarters.

The Winter having paſſed without any Peace concluded, the *Ruſſians* reſolved to attack *Sweden* by Sea; for which Purpoſe they prepared a formidable Fleet; and upon the laſt Day of *May*, 1743. there was a Sea Engagement between ſome of the *Ruſſian* Gallies commanded by General *Keith*, and ſome *Swediſh* Gallies commanded by Vice-Admiral *Falkengreen*, of which the following is the *Ruſſian* Account. The Squadron under General *Keith* conſiſted only of 16 Gallies, and 2 Prames; whereas that of *Sweden* was compoſed of 21 Gallies, and ſeveral Prames. The latter had alſo the Advantage of the Wind, and of attacking General *Keith* in ſuch a Place, that he had not Room either to extend his Gallies, or to tack eaſily during the Fight. His Excellency, however, to remedy theſe Inconveniencies, cauſed two Batteries to be erected on Shore, which played with ſuch Violence on the *Swediſh* Veſſels, that they were glad to retire, after loſing two of their largeſt Gallies, and the famous Prame, called *Hercules*. In this Engagement the *Ruſſians* fired upwards of 1500 Cannon Shot.

Sea Fight between the *Ruſſians* and *Swedes*.

But the Concluſion of a Peace prevented any further Operations, therefore I ſhall now give the Hiſtory of this Negotiation. For this Purpoſe M. *Nolcken*, who had been formerly the *Swediſh* Miniſter at the *Ruſſian* Court, was ſent to *Moſcow*, where the Empreſs then was, and where he arrived *May* 2, 1742; but he was obliged to return *re infecta*, and before he left the *Ruſſian* Court, which was the 29th, the Chancellor ſpoke to him in theſe Words, 'Sir, we have 'heard all you thought fit to propoſe out of pure Re'ſpect to your Perſon. The Crown of *Sweden* de'clared War without Reaſon againſt *Ruſſia*, and has 'proſecuted it without Succeſs. It is therefore un'reaſonable to expect Advantages from a Peace. It 'is ſufficient we are content to get nothing by it. We 'are willing to renew the Treaty of *Neyſtadt*, and 'when your Court is of the ſame Mind we ſhall be 'glad to ſee you again.'

Negotiation between the *Ruſſian* and *Swediſh* Court.

Another Reaſon of his bad Succeſs will appear from the following Declaration of the *Ruſſian* Court made

to

to the *French* Miniſter, the Marquis *de la Chetardie*, on Occaſion of breaking off the Conferences with Mr. *Nolcken*, viz. The Empreſs's Intentions for re-eſtabliſhing Peace with *Sweden* are already ſufficiently known to the Marquis *de la Chetardie*; and her Imperial Majeſty truſting in the Friendſhip of the moſt Chriſtian King, has ſufficiently diſcovered the Sincerity of her Sentiments upon the Subject of Peace, as well by the Requeſt made for the good Offices of *France* upon the Aſſurances given by the Marquis *de la Chetardie*, as by other Steps relative to this Affair.

In order to enter into a formal Negotiation, we only waited for the Arrival of M. *Nolcken*, for which we had been long made to hope: As ſoon as he came, we prepared to enter into Conferences with him, but without being able to begin upon the leaſt Propoſition, by reaſon of the Difficulties which he raiſed, and which chiefly conſiſted in ſaying, that he had no Commiſſion to act but under the Mediation of *France*, and without that was agreed to, it would be impoſſible for him to enter into Negotiation; whereupon it was intimated to him, that we did not think any Mediation neceſſary, and that there was a great deal of Difference between uſing of good Offices and a Mediation; which laſt was never asked of *France*. All the Reaſons which had already been more amply explained on divers Occaſions to the Marquis *de la Chetardie*, were alſo repeated to M. *Nolcken*.

This Declaration ſhews the buſy intermeddling Spirit of *France*, and at the ſame Time the prudent Haughtineſs of the *Ruſſian* Court, who ſcorned to give *France* the leaſt Ground to pretend, that a Peace which they could command by their Arms, was in any Meaſure owing to her Mediation; and by this Declaration the *Swedes* ſaw, that they muſt no longer depend upon *France* for Succeſs, either in their warlike Operations, or peaceable Negotiations; therefore M. *Nolcken* was in *July* ſent back to the *Ruſſian* Court with Inſtructions to conclude a Peace upon the Footing of the Treaty of *Neyſtadt*, and without the Mediation of *France*; but to theſe Offers that Court then made Anſwer: That notwithſtanding the Succeſs with which the Almighty was pleaſed to bleſs the *Ruſſian* Arms,

Arms, from the very Beginning of the War with *Sweden*, her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* long ſince diſcovered an Inclination to put an End to that War, by a Renewal of the Treaty of *Neyſtadt*: But *Sweden*, far from accepting an Offer ſo advantageous, refuſed to liſten to that Renewal, and choſe rather to ſuffer Affairs to be brought to the Extremity which they are now in. It ſeems then, that nothing but this Extremity has made her reſolve to accept the Conditions which ſhe formerly rejected. But the preſent Circumſtances of Affairs no longer permit her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* to grant what ſhe condeſcended to offer, before Things were puſhed to theſe Extremities: The Honour of her Crown, and the Reputation of her Arms, require her to treat in ſuch a Manner as may not render fruitleſs the Advantages gained by them in this War, *&c.*

From this Time the Negotiations were ſuſpended in ſome Meaſure till the Winter, when it was agreed on both Sides to hold a Congreſs at *Abo*, where M. *Nolcken* and Baron *Cedercreutz*, Plenipotentiaries named by *Sweden*, arrived on the 17th of *January*, 1743, and the Generals *Romanzoff* and *Lubras*, Plenipotentiaries named by the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, arrived on the 22d. Next Day the Conferences began; but as the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* inſiſted upon it, that the States of *Sweden* ſhould declare the Biſhop of *Lubeck* Succeſſor to their Crown, before ſhe would agree to reſtore any Part of *Finland*, the Conferences continued without Effect till the 16th of *June*, when the following Preliminary Articles were agreed on, *viz.* Congreſs at *Abo*.

Whereas we the underwritten Miniſters Plenipotentiary aſſembled at the preſent Congreſs of Peace, by the Divine Grace and Direction, have at laſt agreed upon the principal Articles with Reſpect to a formal Treaty of Peace, which is juſt concluded between his Majeſty and the Crown of *Sweden* on one Part, and her Majeſty the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* on the other; ſo, in Conſequence of our full Powers, we have determined to declare, conclude and agree, by the preſent Act, as follows. Preliminaries of Peace agreed on.

I. There ſhall be a perpetual Peace and perfect Friendſhip between *Sweden* and *Ruſſia*, to which End

Hoſtilities on either Side are to ceaſe, as ſoon as the Chiefs and Commanders, by Sea and Land, can be informed of the Signature of the preſent Act, for which Purpoſe Notice ſhall be given of it to them as ſoon as poſſible.

II. In Conſideration of the Recommendation of her Majeſty the Empreſs, and of his Imperial Highneſs the Great Duke of *Ruſſia*, the States of the Kingdom of *Sweden* will conſent to elect and declare his Highneſs the Prince *Adolph Friderick* Adminiſtrator of the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, and Biſhop of *Lubeck*, for Succeſſor to the Crown of *Sweden*, as ſoon as it can be done after the Arrival of the preſent Act at *Stockholm*. His Majeſty and the Crown of *Sweden* yield for ever and perpetually to her Majeſty the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, and her Succeſſors, the Province of *Keymene Gard*, with all the Branches and Mouths of the River *Keymene*, otherwiſe called *Keltis*, in ſuch Manner, that the whole Country and it's Inhabitants on the Weſt Side of it's laſt Branch remain to *Sweden*, and the Country ſituated on the Eaſt and North Sides as far as the Frontiers of *Tavaſtahus* and *Savolax*, remain to *Ruſſia*.

Beſides which the Miniſters of *Sweden* yield to *Ruſſia*, in Hopes of it's being ratified by their Court, the Town and Fortreſs of *Nyſlot*, with a Frontier on the Weſt and North Sides, of two *Swediſh* Leagues, more or leſs, according to the Situation of the Ground, in ſuch Manner, that from the Diſtance of the ſaid two Leagues, there ſhall be drawn a Line towards the Frontier of *Carelia* on the Eaſt, and towards the Frontier of *Keymene Gard*, on the South.

III. Her Majeſty the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* conſents, as ſoon as it can be done, and immediately upon the Election above ſtipulated having been actually effected, as alſo the formal and perpetual Treaty of Peace being concluded and ratified, to reſtore for ever to his Majeſty and the Crown of *Sweden*, out of her preſent Poſſeſſions in *Finland*, the following Provinces, *viz.* *Oſtrobothnia*, *Biorneborg*, *Abo*, the Iſles of *Aland*, as alſo *Tavaſtahus* and *Nylandia*, with all their Dependencies. At the ſame Time the Miniſters Plenipotentiaries of *Ruſſia* yield to *Sweden*, in Hopes of it's being ratified by their Court, that Part of *Carelia*, which by the

Treaty of *Nyſtadt* falls to the Share of *Sweden*, as alſo the Province of *Savolax*, excepting the Town and Fortreſs of *Nyſlot*, with it's Frontier, as ſtipulated in the preceding Article.

His Imperial Highneſs the Great Duke of *Ruſſia* conſents, in Conſideration of the aforeſaid Election, to renounce the Pretenſions, which he himſelf, and the Houſe of *Holſtein* have in *Sweden*, which ſhall be done immediately afterwards by a formal and proper Act. In Caſe, contrary to all Expectation, and in Hatred of the aforeſaid Election, *Sweden* ſhould be moleſted, *Ruſſia* on her Part, ſhall take, in Conjunction with *Sweden*, ſuch proper Meaſures as may prevent any Thing of that Nature, as has been touched upon before.

IV. After the Signature of the preſent Act, the Miniſters ſhall continue to work upon the formal Treaty, which ſhall be concluded on the Foot of that of *Nyſtadt*, except what relates to the abovementioned Frontiers of *Finland*, and the other Articles which have no Relation with the preſent Circumſtances.

The ſaid Treaty between *Sweden* and *Ruſſia* ſhall be finally concluded without Delay or Loſs of Time.

There ſhall be made two exact Copies of this Act, the Ratifications of which ſhall be exchanged in a Fortnight, or ſooner if poſſible.

In Witneſs whereof we have ſigned theſe Preſents with our own Hands, and ſealed them with our Arms, at *Abo*, the 16th of *June*, 1743.

Peace being thus reſtored between the *Ruſſian* and *Swediſh* Nations, and the Biſhop of *Lubeck* being declared Succeſſor to the *Swediſh* Throne, inſtead of the Animoſity which had for Ages ſubſiſted between the Two Nations, a moſt cloſe Friendſhip enſued, ſo that upon *Sweden*'s being threatened with an Invaſion from *Denmark*, the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* not only declared that ſhe would aſſiſt *Sweden* with all her Force both by Sea and Land, but upon their firſt Demand ſent a Body of 10 or 12000 Men, under the Command of General *Keith*, to *Sweden*, in order to be ready to march with their Army againſt the *Danes*, if they ſhould make any Attempt upon *Sweden*; and to enable General *Keith* to appear with the more Luſtre at the *Swediſh* Court,

Ruſſia ſends Aſſiſtance to *Sweden*.

Court, ſhe gave him 4000 Rubles for his Equipage, and 500 Rubles a Month for his Table, beſides his uſual Appointments.

She is threatened with a War from *Perſia*.

While the *Ruſſians* were engaged in a War with *Sweden*, they were threatened with a War from *Perſia*; for the *Shach Nadir* having aſſembled a great Army on the *Caſpian* Sea, though he ſent an Officer in *January* 1743, on Purpoſe to aſſure the *Czarina*, that he had no Intention to break with *Ruſſia*, yet the *Ruſſian* Court thought it neceſſary to prepare againſt all Events; therefore they ordered an Army of 60000 regular Troops to be aſſembled near *Aſtracan*, which, upon the firſt Notice of a Rupture, was to be joined by 50000 *Coſſacks*, *Tartars* and *Calmucks*, and great Quantities of warlike Stores and Proviſions were ſent down the *Wolga* for the Uſe of this Army; but before the Month of *April* they were aſſured by the Proteſtations of the *Shach*, and by his returning towards *Iſpahan*, that they had nothing to fear on that Side.

Salaries, &c. taxed, Luxury reſtrained, and the *Jews* baniſhed.

However, from the War they were engaged in with *Sweden*, and from the War they were threatened with on the Side of *Perſia*, the *Ruſſian* Court took Occaſion to iſſue three Edicts, which otherwiſe they could not perhaps have ventured upon. By the firſt it was ordered, that for the future 20 *per Cent.* ſhould be deducted from the Pay of all the Officers in the Army from a Veldt Marſhal down to a Major, 15 *per Cent.* from a Major to a Lieutenant, and 10 *per Cent.* from a Lieutenant down to a Staff Officer, and that the ſame Deductions in Proportion ſhould be made from the Salaries or Penſions of all Civil Officers of any ſuperior Degree; the Soldiers and inferior Officers, both Civil and Military, being out of Compaſſion left in the ſame State as before, becauſe it was ſuppoſed, they could not well ſubſiſt, if any Deduction ſhould be made from their Salaries or Pay: By the ſecond Edict a general Prohibition was laid upon the Wear of all Gold or Silver Stuffs, or any Habits or Furniture embroidered or laced; and upon ſeveral other Articles of Luxury and needleſs Expence: And as the *Jews* were the Perſons that furniſhed the People with Materials of all Kinds for their Luxury, without contributing, by their Labour in any Kind of Buſineſs, to in-

creaſe

creaſe the National Stock, they were by the third Edict all baniſhed the Dominions of *Ruſſia*, and at the ſame Time forbid to carry away with them any Jewels, Gold or Silver, which laid them under a Neceſſity of buying up for Exportation, all thoſe Materials they had before imported and ſold for ſupplying the Luxuries of the People: For revoking this Edict the *Jews* made great Intereſt, and offered not only a large Sum of Money, but for the future to pay double Taxes, which was certainly a very great Temptation, when the Nation was like to be involved in ſuch a great Expence; but the *Czarina* anſwered, That this very Offer had determined her never to recal her Edict; becauſe it was from thence evident, that theſe People made great Advantages of her Subjects, and that they offered ſo much, only with a View to cheat her People of more. Upon this I cannot help obſerving, that though the *Jews* contribute little by their Labour to the Increaſe of the Manufactures of any Country, yet they contribute a great deal towards it by their univerſal Correſpondence, which enables them to export the Manufactures of the Country where they are; and they may get great Advantage by the Exportation, without cheating the People, from whom they purchaſe, of any Thing: On the contrary, they increaſe the Demand, which muſt increaſe either the Price, or the Quantity manufactured; and the latter muſt neceſſarily increaſe the Number of Manufacturers, or give more conſtant Employment to thoſe that were before employed in that Manufacture.

Many *Tartar* Nations ſubmit to *Ruſſia*.

The *Ruſſians* reaped another Advantage from this Approach of *Nadir Shach*, or at leaſt from his attacking ſome of the independent *Tartar* Nations; for it obliged ſo many of them to ſubmit to the Dominion, and deſire the Protection of *Ruſſia*, as by Computation might upon future Occaſions add 66700 Men to the *Ruſſian* Armies; and their Example was a few Months afterwards followed by the *Caracalpaque Tartars*, whoſe Deputies made their Submiſſion to the Empreſs on the 25th of *Auguſt* 1743; and as they were a powerful Nation, being able to bring 50000 Men into the Field, and had been always at War with *Ruſſia*, by their Submiſſion near 10000 *Ruſſians*, that

had been taken and made Slaves in former Wars, were ſet at Liberty.

The Empreſs crowned at *Muſcow.*

March the 5th, Her *Ruſſian* Majeſty, accompanied by the Duke of *Holſtein*, ſet out from *Petersburg* for *Moſcow*; and on the 9th ſhe arrived at *Wzeſweski* near that Capital, where ſhe reſted till the 11th, on which Day ſhe made a moſt magnificent publick Entry into her Capital City, and on the 6th of *May* was performed the Ceremony of her Coronation in the Church of *Uſpenskoi* at *Muſcow*, the Religious Part of it being performed by the Archbiſhop of *Novogorod*. Her Majeſty continued at *Muſcow* till near the End of *December*, when ſhe ſet out, together with the Duke of *Holſtein*, on her Return to *Petersburg*, and arrived there on the 2d of *January*, 1743.

Foreigners inſulted by the Mob.

Whilſt her Majeſty was at *Muſcow*, *viz.* in *June*, 1742. ſome Soldiers of the Regiment of Guards *Preobrazinski* at *Petersburg*, being drunk, and paſſing by the *French* Coffee-houſe which is near the Palace, they entered it in a very abrupt riotous Manner, and began to inſult the Maſter of the Houſe; whereupon two Sea Captains (the one a *Frenchman*, and the other an *Engliſhman*) took his Part, and rebuked the Soldiers for their Brutality; but the latter tranſported with Rage, drew their Sabres, and wounded theſe two Officers, crying out at the ſame Time, *we muſt maſſacre all theſe Dogs:* Then they walked out of the Coffee-Houſe, and, inſulting all Foreigners they met in their Way, they ran to their Quarters, in order to prevail upon their Comrades to ſecond their Brutal Rage. But the Government took immediately ſuch wiſe Precautions, that the publick Tranquillity was not diſturbed thereby.

The Rioters were immediately ſeized, impriſoned, and afterwards puniſhed; and as ſoon as an Account of this Riot was carried to *Muſcow*, the *Czarina* cauſed publiſh the following *Ukaſe* or Proclamation, *viz.*

'We *Elizabeth*, &c. With equal Surprize and Indignation we have heard, that ſeveral Soldiers in our 'Regiments of Guards, have lately ſo far forgot their 'Duty as to inſult groſly and wound ſome Foreign 'Officers in our Service, and even to threaten to 'ſerve in the ſame Manner all Foreigners in it. We

'cannot

'cannot but highly diſapprove a Conduct ſo unreaſonable, and ſo much the more unjuſt, becauſe though our faithful Subjects always ſhare in our Favours preferable to Foreigners, yet we never can forget that the latter had a great Hand in the advantageous Alterations that have been made in our Empire, and which have put it on a Footing which attracts Reſpect from its Neighbours. For theſe Conſiderations, we declare that ſuch Strangers in our Service, are as dear to us as the reſt of our Subjects, and that our Deſire is, that they experience on all Occaſions, the Effects of our Imperial Goodwill and Protection. We ordain that the ſaid Soldiers of our Regiments of Guards, that have been guilty of this Diſorder, be rigorouſly puniſhed for the ſame, after the niceſt Examination into the Circumſtances of the Fact, and that the other Soldiers of thoſe Regiments be ſtrictly forewarned not to inſult or offend any Foreigners upon any Pretence whatever, under Pain of incurring our higheſt Diſpleaſure and being puniſhed in an extraordinary Manner, *&c.*'

And as a further Aſſurance for Foreigners, not only to continue, but to enter into the *Ruſſian* Service, her Imperial Majeſty, in *Auguſt* following, cauſed publiſh the following Proclamation, *viz.*

'We *Elizabeth*, &c. We have heard with Surprize, 'that Reports are ſpread abroad, as if we were determined for the future, to employ no Foreigners in 'our Service, either in Civil or Military Affairs: We 'declare that theſe Reports are diametrically oppoſite 'to our Intentions: We are not only reſolved to keep 'in our Service ſuch Foreigners as are actually in it, 'but we will likewiſe be careful to promote them according to their Capacity and Merit: We declare 'moreover, that thoſe who are willing hereafter to 'engage in our Service, may freely come into our Empire, and apply themſelves to his Royal Highneſs the 'Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*; and according to the 'Account he gives of their Talents, they ſhall be put 'into ſuch Poſts and Employments as they are fit for. 'Such are our real Sentiments, which we have thought 'proper to make publick, in order to diſſipate any

'contrary Notions that ignorant or deſigning Men may 'have propagated.'

Several Foreign General Officers deſire Leave to reſign.

Whether this ungrateful Spirit that was ſtirred up among the Vulgar by ſome of the Grandees of *Ruſſia* againſt Foreigners, was the Cauſe, I do not know, but for this or ſome other Cauſe, General *Keith*, General *Lirven*, the Baron *Lowendahl*, General *Douglas*, and ſome other foreign General Officers deſired Leave to quit the Service; but the Court being much better Judges than the Mob, and more ſenſible of the Advantages *Ruſſia* had received from Foreigners, they applied themſelves ſo effectually to the Removal of this Diſguſt, that all theſe Generals were prevailed on to continue in the Service, except Baron *Lowendahl*, who left *Ruſſia*, and retired to his own Native Country, *Germany*.

Plots and Conſpiracies in *Ruſſia*.

The late Revolution in *Ruſſia* having, to all Appearance, been brought about by a few common Soldiers, ſome Footmen and ſuch ſort of low People at *Muſcow* began from thence to imagine, that they might be able to bring about another Revolution in that great Empire, and actually entered into a Conſpiracy for that Purpoſe; but their Deſign was ſoon diſcovered, and about 200 of them apprehended in *July* 1742, moſt of whom received the *Knute*, or underwent ſome of the other Sorts of Torturing Puniſhments uſual in *Ruſſia*: Another Conſpiracy of the ſame Kind was diſcovered at *Peterſburg* ſoon after her Imperial Majeſty's Return thither, and a few ſubaltern Officers and Soldiers of the Guards, together with ſome other low Sorts of People were taken up and puniſhed; but theſe treaſonable Practices did not ſtop here, for towards the End of *July* a new Conſpiracy was diſcovered, in which ſome Perſons of Diſtinction were concerned, who were all immediately apprehended and their Papers ſeized; whereupon her Imperial Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint a Commiſſion, conſiſting of the Attorney-General, the Inquiſitor General, and Privy Counſellor *Leſtocq*, to try and examine them: In Conſequence of which, the following Perſons were found guilty of High Treaſon, namely, Lieutenant General *Stephen Lapuchin*, his Wife *Natalia*, and his Son

Son Lieutenant-Colonel *Ivan Lapuchin*, Counteſs *Anna Beſtucheff*, Prince *Ivan Putatin*, Captain in the Guards, *Ivan Moſhkoff*, Lieutenant of the Guards, *Alexander Sybin*, Chief Commiſſary of War in the Fleet, and *Sophia*, the Wife of Chamberlain *Lilienfeldt*, and were condemned to be put to Death in the following Manner, *viz.* that *Stephen Lapuchin*, his Wife, Son, and Counteſs *Beſtucheff*, ſhould, after having their Tongues cut out, be broke upon the Wheel, and their Bodies be ſtuck thereon; *Ivan Moſchkoff* and Prince *Putatin* be quartered, *Alexander Sybin* beheaded, and their Bodies ſtuck upon the Wheel, and *Sophia Lilienfeldt* only beheaded: But her Imperial Majeſty was pleaſed to mitigate the Sentence, and inſtead thereof, *Stephen Lapuchin*, his Wife, Son, and Counteſs *Beſtucheff*, to be knuted and have their Tongues cut out, *Ivan Moſhkoff* and Prince *Putatin* to be knuted, *Alexander Sybin* to be whipped, and all of them ſent into Baniſhment. On the 31ſt of *Auguſt* the ſaid Perſons ſuffered accordingly, upon a publick Scaffold erected for that Purpoſe before the Senate Houſe, and were immediately carried away in Carts under a ſufficient Guard towards ſome diſtant Parts of the Empire, where they are to remain in Baniſhment as long as they live. Madam *Lilienfeldt* being with Child, her Imperial Majeſty was pleaſed to order her to be kept confined till delivered, and then to be whipped and ſent into Baniſhment. All their Eſtates, both Perſonal and Temporal were confiſcated. Some of their Accomplices were ſentenced as follows, *viz.* Chamberlain *Lilienfeldt* to be deprived of all his Poſts, and ſent to his Eſtate, with ſtrict Orders not to ſtir from thence; his Brother *Lilienfeldt*, Captain-Lieutenant of Horſe, Lieutenant *Nil Akinſoff*, and Adjutant *Stephen Kolyſhoff*, to be turned out of the Guards and put into Field Regiments, with Degradation of Rank, and *Nicolai Rſhoſſiki* to be reduced to a common Sailor.

This was the Conſpiracy in which the Marquis *de Botta*, the *Hungarian* Miniſter, was found to be concerned, and for which the *Ruſſian* Miniſter at *Vienna* demanded Satisfaction as before mentioned. Upon this Demand the Queen of *Hungary* wrote a Letter to her *Ruſſian* Majeſty in Subſtance as follows:

The Marquis *de Botta*, the *Hungarian* Miniſter, found to be concerned in one of them.

'We ſent to the Marquis *de Botta*, heretofore our 'Miniſter at the Imperial Court of *Ruſſia*, Inſtructions 'dated the 4th of *July* laſt, whereby we charged him 'to intercede with your Imperial Majeſty, that Prince '*Antony Ulrick* of *Brunſwick*, the Princeſs *Ann* his 'Conſort, and their Children, might be freed from 'their Confinement in the Fort of *Dunamunde*. The 'Motive which induced us to do this, was their Proxi-'mity of Blood to the Empreſs our Mother. We at 'the ſame Time directed him, that if he ſaw no Like-'lihood of ſucceeding in his Sollicitations, to abſo-'lutely forbear them, and not to intermeddle in any 'Thing but the taking Care of the Intereſt of our Court 'in a Manner that ſhould become a faithful Miniſter. 'We learn with the utmoſt Diſſatisfaction the Com-'plaints your Imperial Majeſty makes of the Conduct 'of this Miniſter. We intreat you to be thoroughly 'perſuaded of our being moſt ſincerely diſpoſed to 'give you as complete a Satisfaction as the Nature of 'the Affair requires: Wherefore your Imperial Ma-'jeſty may be aſſured, that the Marquis *de Botta*, up-'on being found guilty of ſo criminal a Conduct, ſhall 'receive the Puniſhment which he deſerves. In the 'mean Time, we hope that this Affair will not in the 'leaſt alter, or at all leſſen the Friendſhip and good 'Intelligence which has always ſubſiſted between your 'Imperial Majeſty and us, which we are extremely 'deſirous of cultivating more and more, *&c.*'

September the 10th, a Manifeſto was publiſhed at *Peterſburg*, giving an Account of this Conſpiracy, of which the following is an Extract:

'*Elizabeth*, &c. No Body is ignorant how the late 'Miniſters, *Oſterman*, *Munich*, *Lowenwolde* and others, 'were condemned, according to the Laws of the Em-'pire, for the Crimes committed by them not only 'againſt our Perſon, but alſo againſt the Empire and 'the publick Tranquillity, as it appears by our Mani-'feſto of the 2d of *February* 1742. It is likewiſe 'well known, that inſtead of puniſhing them with 'Death, which they ſo juſtly deſerved, we contented 'ourſelves, through an Effect of our Imperial Cle-'mency,

'mency, to baniſh them to divers remote Parts of the 'Empire.

'We flattered ourſelves, that our Moderation to the 'Guilty would have made on them, as well as on 'their Relations and Friends, that Impreſſion which 'we had a Right to expect; but inſtead of a proper 'Acknowledgment a very great Miſchief aroſe from 'it, which has been revealed to us by ſome of our 'faithful Subjects: After a ſtrict Examination it has 'been found out, that the late Lieutenant-General *La-* 'puchin, his Wife *Natalia*, and his Son, the late 'Lieutenant-Colonel *John Lapuchin*, forgetting their 'Duty to God, without fearing the juſt Judgments of 'the Almighty, and without acknowledging the Favour 'we granted them after they had been arreſted as Ac- 'complices in the Crimes of the abovementioned Mi- 'niſters, out of their Affection for the Princeſs *Anne*, 'as well as their Friendſhip for the late Grand Marſhal *Lowenwolde*, and upon Pretence of ſome Diſcontent, 'took it in their Heads to deliberate, in Conjunction 'with the Counteſs *Anne Beſtuchoff*, and the Marquis 'de Botta, late Miniſter from *Hungary*, in the fre- 'quent Meetings they had together, on the Means to 'deprive us of the Imperial Throne, and to put the 'Regency, as formerly, into the Hands of the Prin- 'ceſs *Anne* and her Son, though theſe neither have, 'nor ever can have, any Right thereto, having been 'raiſed to the Regency by nothing but the Intrigues of 'Oſterman, Munich, and their Adherents, in Prejudice 'of the Will of the Empreſs our Mother, who de- 'clared us ſole Heireſs to the Throne, &c. as more 'plainly appears by our Manifeſto of the 2d of *Fe-* 'bruary 1742.

'The Marquis *de Botta*, contrary to his Duty as a 'Foreign Miniſter, did in theſe Meetings and Delibe- 'rations promiſe his Help to *Lapuchin*, his Wife, and 'the Counteſs *Beſtuchoff* with ſo much Zeal for the 'Princeſs *Anne*, that he declared he would never be 'at Reſt till he ſhould ſee that Princeſs reſtored to the 'Regency. And though he could not be ignorant of 'the inviolable Friendſhip and good Neighbourhood 'which all along happily ſubſiſted between the late 'Emperor *Peter* the Great, our moſt dear Father, of

'immor-

'immortal Memory, and the Empreſs our moſt dear 'Mother, and the late King of *Pruſſia* of glorious 'Memory, Father of the King now reigning, and 'that this Friendſhip ſtill ſubſiſts as ſtrictly with his '*Pruſſian* Majeſty; he, the ſaid Marquis, did never-'theleſs, in Contempt of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Name, 'and in order to ſow Diſcord between us and that 'Prince, inſinuate that his *Pruſſian* Majeſty would ſup-'port his Enterprize, and that he ſhould obtain from 'him the neceſſary Succours for that Purpoſe.

'We are ſufficiently informed, that his Majeſty the 'King of *Pruſſia* never had any ſuch Deſign, and that 'the Marquis *de Botta* made uſe of that Story only in 'order to forward his Deſigns by fomenting Troubles 'in our Empire; and it was in Hopes of this that he 'left *Ruſſia*, after having confirmed the *Lapuchins*, *&c.* 'in their wicked Deſigns. The latter truſting entirely 'to his Promiſes, and flattering themſelves that they 'ſhould ſoon ſee the Effect of them, diſcovered a 'great deal of Joy on the Occaſion, and in the mean 'while neglected nothing that might draw others into 'the Plot, and make us odious in the Sight of the 'People by the vileſt Calumnies, while they extolled 'the Princeſs *Anne*, aſſuring thoſe they talked to of 'her gracious Protection, though they themſelves had 'never received the leaſt Mark of it. However, 'they were not able to draw any more into their Plot, 'than the eight Perſons undernamed; and at laſt they 'found themſelves deceived in their Expectations, 'ſince the Alliance between us and the King of *Pruſſia* 'was not only renewed, and ſtill ſubſiſts inviolably 'between the two Parties, but his *Pruſſian* Majeſty 'moreover ſent us his Order of the Black Eagle, which 'we accepted; from all which they inferred, that 'the Marquis *de Botta* had not ſucceeded in his Deſigns, 'and that neither the pretended War with *Pruſſia*, 'nor the Revolution ſo much wiſhed for, would take 'Place. All this plainly appears from their own Con-'feſſions and other Proofs.

'*Stephen Lapuchin*, in hopes of an approaching 'Change, ſpoke of us in the moſt contemptuous 'Manner, and, out of his Friendſhip for the Princeſs '*Anne*, refuſed to acknowledge us as Heireſs to the Im-

'perial

'perial Throne, which belongs to us by all the Laws. 'He induced his Son *John* to talk in the ſame Strain, 'and the latter being wrought upon by the Marquis 'de *Botta*, ſpread Reports tending to make the People 'riſe, and foment Diſturbances in the Empire. *Stephen* '*Lapuchin* did moreover, in Contempt of our Sove'reign Authority, endeavour to aſperſe and vilify the 'Perſons of our Miniſters, the Senate, and others, 'whom we had raiſed at Court, extolling all the while 'his own Services, though he never did us any. He 'ſought and wiſhed that *Oſterman*, *Munich*, *Lowen'wolde*, and their Adherents, though declared Ene'mies to our Perſon and the Country, might return 'to Court: He conſulted on this Head with the Mar'quis *de Botta*, who promiſed to employ large Sums 'for this Purpoſe out of his own Pocket, in hopes 'that, after the Return of the Exiled, they might la'bour ſucceſsfully towards the Reſtoration of the Prin'ceſs *Anne* and her Son: All the Converſation at 'their Meetings turned upon nothing but this Subject, 'and the Means to turn us out of the Imperial 'Throne.

'*Natalia*, his Wife, and *Anne Beſtucheff*, conſtantly 'deliberated, as well with the Marquis *de Botta*, as 'among themſelves, on theſe dangerous Enterprizes: '*Natalia* reported to her Husband whatever ſhe had 'learned of the Marquis *de Botta*, and conſulted with 'him on this Subject. The Knees *John Putarin*, 'late Captain Reformed in our Life Guards, and *So'phia*, the Wife of the Chamberlain *Lilienfeld*, took 'Part in theſe pernicious Schemes, and held, on this 'Occaſion, Diſcourſes together, injurious to our Per'ſon.

'*Natalia Lapuchin*, who was a Lady of our Palace, 'abſented herſelf for a long Time from our Court, 'contrary to her Duty, in Contempt of our Perſon, 'and in Hopes of a ſpeedy Change, though her Re'lations oftentimes made Repreſentations to her on 'that Head. *Alexander Sybin*, who was formerly firſt 'Commiſſary of the Navy, was privy to the perni'cious Deſigns hatching againſt us, and often heard 'the injurious Speeches of *Natalia Lapuchin*; and 'though he was not ignorant of the dangerous Con-

'ſequences

'ſequences thereof, he kept the whole Secret, againſt 'his Duty and his Oath, whereby he made himſelf an 'Accomplice in the Crime.

'*John Lapuchin*, Son of *Stephen Lapuchin*, not only 'liſtened to, and communicated to others, the wicked 'Deſigns of his Father, but did alſo, through an Effect 'of his Malice, and in Hopes of an approaching Change, 'refuſe to conform to the Oaths which all our Subjects 'took after our Acceſſion to the Throne: He endea-'voured in Conjunction with Captain *Lilienfeld*, Ad-'jutant *Kolitchow*, and the Sub-Lieutenant *Akinſow*, 'to draw others of our faithful Subjects into the Plot, 'making them hope for the Foreign Succours promiſed 'by the Marquis *de Botta* in Favour of the Princeſs '*Anne*; but his Efforts proved fruitleſs, none but '*John Moſchkow*, a Lieutenant in our Guards, having 'contrary to his Oath, made himſelf an Accomplice 'in the Crime of *John Lapuchin*, as he has confeſſed 'of his own proper Motion, without being conſtrained 'to do it.

'After having held a General Aſſembly in the Se-'nate on this Affair, which was compoſed of the Cler-'gy, all the Miniſters, and the principal Officers both 'Civil and Military, and deliberated on the Puniſh-'ment of the Guilty, their Sentence was ſignified to 'them, importing that *Stephen Lapuchin*, his Wife '*Natalia*, and their Son *John*, ſhould for their Of-'fence have their Tongues cut out, and then be broke 'alive on the Wheel, and their Bodies left expoſed 'thereon; *Anne Beſtuchoff* to undergo the ſame Exe-'cution; *John Moſchkow* and the Knees *Putatin* to 'be quartered, and their Bodies expoſed on the 'Wheel; and *Sophia Lilienfeld* to be alſo beheaded. 'But though they deſerved ſuch Puniſhments by the 'Laws, yet we have been pleaſed, out of our Mag-'nanimity and Motherly Mercy, to exempt from the 'Penalty of Death, and mitigate the Sentence in this 'Manner: *viz. Stephen Lapuchin*, his Wife and Son 'to be ſent into Exile, after they have received the '*Knout* and their Tongues have been cut out; *Anne* 'Beſtuchoff to undergo the ſame Puniſhment; *John* 'Moſchkow and the Knees *Putatin* to receive the 'Knout; *Alexander Sybin* to be whipped, and *Sophia*

'*Lilienfeld* to go through the ſame Puniſhment after 'her Lying-in. At the ſame Time we forfeit to the 'Crown all their Moveables and Immoveables.

'Moreover, we ſtrip the Chamberlain *Lilienfeld* of 'all his Poſts, and exile him to his Eſtate, with a ſtrict 'Charge never to ſtir from thence. We alſo diveſt 'Captain *Lilienfeld*, his Brother, Lieutenant *Nil Akinſow*, and Adjutant *Kolytſchow*, of the Poſts they 'had in our Regiment of Guards, and reduce them 'to the Rank of private Centinels in other Regiments. 'We alſo reduce *Nicolas Rſchewsky* to ſerve as a 'Common Sailor, though he is by Birth a Gentleman.

'And as to the unjuſtifiable Conduct of the Marquis 'de *Botta*, during his Reſidence at our Court, we 'have reſolved to demand a proper Satisfaction of the 'Queen of *Hungary* on that Head, and that the ſaid 'Marquis may receive the Chaſtiſement he deſerves, 'being firmly perſuaded that her *Hungarian* Majeſty, 'conformable to Equity, and in Conſideration of the 'Friendſhip that ſubſiſts between us, will not approve 'ſuch a Conduct in her Miniſter, nor refuſe the Satis-'faction demanded.'

The Publication of this Manifeſto gave the Court of *Vienna* Occaſion to complain in their Turn, and their Miniſter accordingly delivered a Memorial to the Court of *Peterſburg* in Subſtance thus:

'That her Majeſty of *Hungary* could not help be-'ing ſurprized to ſee, that before having received the 'Anſwer to the Declarations of the *Ruſſian* Miniſter 'at *Vienna*, her Imperial *Czariſh* Majeſty had cauſed 'a Manifeſto to be publiſhed, wherein the Marquis *de* 'Botta is pronounced a Criminal, and condemned, 'without bringing the leaſt legal Proof of his Guilt: 'That the Haſtineſs of this Proceeding gives the Queen 'more Cauſe to complain, as the Marquis *de Botta*, 'according to the Law of Nature and Nations, is ſub-'ject to no other Juriſdiction than that of her *Hun-'garian* Majeſty: That this is an Affair which even 'intereſts other Powers, ſince it equally concerns them 'that the Character of a publick Miniſter ſhould be 'reſpected, until it ſhould be proved by the Rules of 'Law that ſuch Miniſter had abuſed his Character:

'That

'That if the Marquis *de Botta* had been guilty of ſuch 'an Abuſe, it would have been neceſſary to have 'convicted him of it, to have communicated the ju-'dicial Proofs of that Fact, as well as the Declaration 'of Perſons under Confinement, and Sentence of Pu-'niſhment. There ariſes a natural Reflection upon 'this Subject, which is, that theſe Declarations might 'poſſibly have been extorted by Means of Torture; 'that another Reflection duly made would be ſufficient 'to cauſe the Accuſation to fall to the Ground. Let 'the *Ruſſian* Court be pleaſed to call to Mind the Zeal 'and Fidelity which this Miniſter manifeſted, in order 'to lay open the Projects of Meſſ. *Caſtelaune*, *Lan-'marie*, and *de Cariſon*, Miniſters from *France* and 'Sweden, tending to engage the *Poles* and *Tartars* to 'act in Concert with theſe Powers againſt *Ruſſia*: 'That the Queen had ample Proofs of what ſhe was 'advancing, and that ſhe ſhould produce them at a 'proper Time, and expoſe them to the Eyes of all 'Europe: That ſhe again intreated her Imperial *Czariſh* 'Majeſty to communicate ſolid Proofs of the Founda-'tion of the Accuſation brought againſt the Marquis 'de Botta; and that ſhe repeated the Aſſurance al-'ready given, that he ſhould be puniſhed according 'to the Exigency of the Caſe, if he ſhould appear to 'be guilty of what was imputed to him, *&c.*'

Upon recalling the Marquis *de Botta* from the Court of *Berlin*, her *Hungarian* Majeſty wrote the following Letter to the King of *Pruſſia* concerning this Affair:

'Your Majeſty will eaſily judge by yourſelf, in your 'great Penetration and natural Equity, from the Cir-'cumſtances ſet forth underneath, how little we can 'preſume what the Count *de Dohna* has repreſented 'here, and what the Marquis *de Botta* gave an Account 'of the 27th of laſt Month.

'A Report having been ſpread, that ſeveral Perſons 'of Diſtinction had been put under Arreſt at *Peterſ-'burgh*, Baron *Lanſchinski*, the *Ruſſian* Miniſter at 'my Court, declared, "That according to the Infor-"mations made, no Conſpiracy againſt the preſent "Government had been diſcovered, but that the "whole

" whole was nothing but ſome Speeches and idle Chat " of Women."

' Soon after great Complaints were made againſt ' the Marquis *de Botta*, but without communicating ' them in Writing, as the Importance and Nicety of ' the Affair required; nay, without accompanying them ' with judicial Declarations, nor the leaſt Proof.

' It is true that the ſaid Miniſter of *Ruſſia* propoſed ' to Count *Uhlefeldt*, my Chancellor, with great Ear- ' neſtneſs, but yet in general Terms and only by ' Word of Mouth, that his Court knew, " That the " Marquis *de Botta* had preſumed to intermeddle in " the domeſtick Affairs of *Ruſſia* during his Reſidence " there; that he had ſpoken with Contempt of the " preſent Government, and had mightily extolled the " late one; that he forgot himſelf ſo far as to ſay, that " he hoped in his Life Time to ſee the Grand Princeſs " reſtored again, and that he would contrive to make " his Character at the King of *Pruſſia*'s Court ſubſer- " vient to that End."

' This is the Sum of the Complaints made by Baron ' *Lanſchinski*: They were accompanied with the De- ' mand of a ſufficient Satisfaction, or a ſevere Puniſh- ' ment to be inflicted on the Marquis *de Botta*.

' Whereupon M. *Lanſchinski* was anſwered in my ' Name, that if the Marquis *de Botta* had the leaſt ' Hand in what was laid to his Charge, he would in- ' fallibly draw upon himſelf the moſt rigorous Chaſtize- ' ment, not only in Regard to the Complaints made ' againſt him by *Ruſſia*, but alſo becauſe, in that Caſe ' his Conduct would be diametrically oppoſite to my ' Orders, he having been expreſly enjoined not to in- ' termeddle in the domeſtick Affairs of that Empire; ' that if *Ruſſia* would communicate to me the Proofs ' and Depoſitions ſhe had of what ſhe thought herſelf ' certain of, ſhe might be aſſured of receiving the Sa- ' tisfaction demanded; but that it could not be granted ' without communicating the ſame, ſince, according ' to all the Laws, the meaneſt of Subjects cannot be ' condemned without having confeſſed ſome Crime, or ' been convicted of it, and much leſs without having ' been heard, and that it cannot be required of me to ' depart from this Maxim.

' He

'He was moreover told, that in all the important 'Negotiations in which the Marquis *de Botta* was 'employed for ſeveral Years together, he always be-'haved with ſo much Foreſight and Prudence, that it 'was impoſſible to preſume he had been capable of 'committing ſo groſs an Error; that the moſt igno-'rant or moſt paſſionate Man could ſcarce forget him-'ſelf in that Manner; that the Marquis *de Botta* had 'gain'd with the Publick the Reputation of a Miniſter 'incapable of Precipitation and Want of Reflection 'in his Words and Actions; that, beſides, there were 'other Circumſtances, moſt of them known to the 'Publick, which cannot be reconciled with thoſe 'Complaints.

'The two Courts were at War together, when M. 'de *Botta* left your Majeſty's, and what has ſince hap-'pen'd in *Ruſſia* could not be foreſeen at that Time: 'How, then, could M. *de Botta* contrive at *Berlin* 'what he muſt afterwards have given ſome Malecon-'tents in *Ruſſia* Hopes of? And by what Ways or 'Means could he effect it afterwards, and yet hide the 'whole Matter from your Majeſty and your Miniſters?

'It was likewiſe urged to M. *Lanſchinsky*, that it 'was as well known to him as to every Body at my 'Court, that M. *de Botta* had uſed his utmoſt En-'deavours to get Employment in the Armies, which 'he liked better than Embaſſies, and that nothing leſs 'than my poſitive Orders was ſufficient to make him 'lay aſide that Reſolution after his Return from *Ruſ-'ſia*: That the Thing ſpeaks of itſelf, and plainly 'ſhews the Incoherency between theſe Circumſtances 'and what is laid to his Charge, ſince, in betaking 'himſelf to Arms, he could not contribute towards 'a Revolution in *Ruſſia*: And how could he imagine 'that he ſhould be able to ſucceed in any evil Deſigns 'at your Majeſty's Court, ſince he did not know that 'he was to return thither, and that he did all that lay 'in his Power to be diſpenſed with from going back 'to it, by requeſting to be employed in the Army?

'That in all the Accounts, which he ſent from 'Petersburg and *Moſcow*, nothing can be found that 'renders the Accuſation either probable or credible: 'That, on the contrary, thoſe Accounts are Teſti-

'monies

'monies of the Zeal with which he executed my Commiſſions to the Sovereign of that Empire, as a Friend 'and faithful Ally, in order to diſcover to her the 'Steps taken by Meſſieurs *Caſtellane*, *Lanmary*, and '*Carlſons*; Steps which, according to the undeniable 'Proofs I have in Hand, might have done great Pre-'judice to the Sovereign of all the *Ruſſias*, ſince the 'Buſineſs in Hand was nothing leſs than to induce 'the *Ottoman Porte* to let looſe the *Tartars* upon that 'Empire, which would have been done had not the 'Grand Signor had more equitable Thoughts: That 'this Fact, which cannot be diſputed, is not recon-'cileable with the evil Deſigns imputed to the Mar-'quis *de Botta*. My Miniſters would be much to be 'pitied, if by Means of Depoſitions extorted by the 'Rack (without even vouchſafing to communicate 'ſuch Depoſitions to me) or upon the Accuſations of 'thoſe very Perſons whoſe Intrigues they had diſ-'covered, as hath been ſaid above, they were to be 'deemed guilty of ſuch a Crime, when the very Diſ-'coveries they made ought to plead in their Favour.

'M. *Lanſchinski* was made ſenſible of all theſe Cir-'cumſtances, which are grounded on Facts that can't 'be diſputed, the very Moment that he made his 'Complaints, and before we had heard what the Mar-'quis *de Botta* had to ſay for himſelf; nor was the 'ſaid M. *Lanſchinski* then able to offer any Thing 'againſt them.

'Nevertheleſs, I did not fail to order the Marquis '*de Botta*, by a Courier diſpatched to him for that 'Purpoſe, to juſtify himſelf; and I gave M. *Lanſ-'chinski* the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that if the Party 'accuſed were found guilty, after firſt communicating 'to me the judicial Proofs and Depoſitions, I would 'liſten with all poſſible Deference and without Ter-'giverſation to the Satisfaction demanded. I ordered 'the ſame Thing to be ſignified to M. *Hohenholz*, my 'Reſident at the *Ruſſian* Court. I ought then to have 'expected that they would not have proceeded againſt 'the Marquis *de Botta*, till they had received my 'Anſwer and his, inaſmuch as he is ſubject to no Ju-'riſdiction but mine, in Quality of Miniſter: And it 'equally concerns all Powers that the Character of a

'Miniſter be reſpected, ſo long as the Abuſe he may 'have made of it is not proved according to Law.

'I have no Mind at preſent to carry this Reflection 'farther: I content myſelf with adding, that the 'Marquis *de Botta*, whom I ordered to clear himſelf, 'not only immediately deſired to be recalled, that he 'might be nearer at Hand to employ, in Quality of a 'private Gentleman and a General, without being 'veſted with the Character of my Miniſter Plenipo-'tentiary, all the neceſſary Means to vindicate his 'Honour; but that he alſo appealed at the ſame 'Time to the Teſtimony of your Majeſty and your 'Miniſtry, whether, during his ſecond Embaſſy at '*Berlin*, one ſingle Word eſcaped from him which 'might, even indirectly, be conſtrued to relate to the 'Crime laid to his Charge; earneſtly praying me to 'write about it to your Majeſty, that I might be the 'ſooner informed of his Innocence or his Guilt.

'I did not think I could refuſe him theſe two Re-'queſts, ſince they tend to diſcover the Truth, and 'that inſtead of ſcreening the Marquis *de Botta* from 'the deſerved Puniſhment, they would forward it in 'caſe he were found guilty.

'I therefore recal him from your Majeſty's Court by 'this Courier, and entreat you, as a Friend and Siſter, 'till another Miniſter arrives there on my Part, to 'give Credit to what my Secretary, who remains 'there, may be charged to lay before you from Time 'to Time in my Name. Your Majeſty will do me a 'great deal of Pleaſure in vouchſafing to tell me in 'your Anſwer, whether the Marquis *de Botta*, during 'his laſt Reſidence at *Berlin*, which was pretty long, 'did any Thing that might give the leaſt Room to 'ſuſpect him guilty of what is laid to his Charge? At 'leaſt, I may ſay that I could not diſcover any Signs 'of it in the Accounts he ſent.

'Done at *Vienna*, the 7th of *October*, 1743.'

This Letter occaſioned a long Reſcript from the *Ruſſian* Court, dated *October* 30. which was ſent to their Miniſter at *Vienna*, and was as follows, *viz.*

AFter the laſt Reſcript diſpatched to you the 4th of this Month, concerning the Affair of the Marquis *de Botta*, we have obſerved in your Diſpatches, as well

well as in divers publick Papers, chiefly in the Copy of a Letter written from the Queen of *Hungary* to the King of *Pruſſia*, concerning the ſaid Marquis *de Botta*'s Recal, that our Complaints, in Reſpect of this Miniſter's Conduct, which deſerves Puniſhment, and the convincing Proofs we have produced, are looked upon by the Court of *Vienna* as an Accuſation entirely falſe and frivolous; moreover, that the ſaid Court continues entirely to juſtify the ſaid Marquis, and that it pretends the whole Accuſation took its Riſe from an Intrigue framed againſt the Queen of *Hungary*, by which Means apparent Injuſtice is done to us, as if we did ſuffer ourſelves to be led by the Queen of *Hungary*'s Enemies and their Artifices.

We could not but be very much ſurprized at the Manner wherein a Matter of this Importance is treated, which concerns ſo nearly our Dignity, and wherein even the Honour of the Queen of *Hungary* has an Intereſt: We did expect from the ſo univerſally acknowledged Equity of the Queen of *Hungary*, and from her Sentiments of Friendſhip ſo often expreſſed to us, that our Complaints would have met with a better Reception; and we cannot unite the Aſſurances given us of a juſt Satisfaction with the Conduct the Court of *Vienna* obſerves in Reſpect of the Marquis *de Botta*, whom it endeavours entirely to juſtify before he has made an Anſwer upon our Complaints, as if they were not worthy of being examined; conſequently there is no Occaſion for the ſaid Marquis to alledge any Thing more in his Juſtification, but he is eaſed of this Trouble already. Equity ſhould at leaſt require, that ſuppoſing the Court of *Vienna* could not deem him guilty, yet the ſaid Court ſhould delay to juſtify him, and not declare our Complaints ill-grounded and unjuſt, till ſuch Time it is in a Condition to judge with a better Foundation of his Crimes or his Innocency, either by the Marquis *de Botta*'s own Anſwer, or by the more convincing Proofs which have been required of us.

Since the Court of *Vienna* is ſo much prejudiced in Favour of the Marquis *de Botta*, and ſince it juſtifies him already beforehand, it is very natural to believe, that whatſoever Proofs might ſtill be produced againſt

the Marquis *de Botta*, though ever ſo convincing, will meet with the ſame Reception, and that the Queen will not condemn the ſaid Marquis for fear of contradicting herſelf: We have therefore Reaſon to apprehend, that all our Solicitations for procuring to ourſelves a full Satisfaction will be fruitleſs, and that the Juſtification of the Marquis *de Botta*, which is taken ſo much at Heart, will be preferred to all other Conſiderations; wherein we are confirmed by reiterated Reports, according to which he is appointed General of the Artillery, and to command in *Italy*. All theſe Circumſtances demonſtrate that the Court of *Vienna* and its Miniſtry, have little Regard to us and to our juſt Repreſentations; and that a private Perſon finds more Credit there than we; and it is to be feared that the World will not make a Conſtruction thereof advantageouſly to the cloſe Friendſhip which till now ſubſiſts between the two Courts. We hope, nevertheleſs, the Queen of *Hungary*, after being better informed, will entertain better Sentiments in Reſpect of this Matter.

The Marquis *de Botta* muſt be convinced in his own Conſcience, that our Conduct towards him, during his Reſidence at our Court, has not been ſuch as could give the leaſt Impreſſion, as if we purpoſely ſought an Opportunity to wrong him, and without having previouſly and ſufficiently examined into the Matter. Such a Proceeding is very far from our Inclination; and it is ſufficiently known, that we are more inclinable to forgive, and to forget, than to aggravate Wrongs done to us: Moreover, it is very injurious to accuſe us of being ſo weak as to ſuffer ourſelves to be led by Artifices and ſtrange Inſinuations againſt the Queen of *Hungary*, prejudicial to the Aſſurances of the Friendſhip ſhe has always profeſſed to us.

We are not uſed to regulate our Actions according to foreign Inſinuations, but to act conformably to the Rules of Equity and Juſtice. All Solicitations and Intrigues, of what Nature ſoever, contrary to theſe Rules, as employed with us, are vain and fruitleſs; conſequently far from having had the leaſt Intention to leſſen the good Harmony which ſubſiſts between us and the Queen of *Hungary*, in acquainting her with the

the Marquis *de Botta's* irregular Conduct, we have rather thought to oblige her, in diſcovering the baſe Action of her Miniſter, and in making it appear that, by ſo acting, he had rendered himſelf unworthy of the Character wherewith the Queen had inveſted him; conſequently, that he had deſerved her higheſt Diſpleaſure for not obeying her Commands. We flatter'd ourſelves the more to receive a juſt Satisfaction in reſpect of our Complaints; becauſe it would have been a favourable Opportunity for the Queen of *Hungary* to give us a new Teſtimony of her Friendſhip, which at the ſame Time would have been very agreeable to us, and would have engaged us to a reciprocal Return. Beſides, the very Order which the Queen of *Hungary* has ſent to the Marquis *de Botta*, and wherein ſhe forbids him to meddle in the domeſtick Affairs of this Empire, renders him the more guilty, as he has acted in this Reſpect contrary to the Character of a Foreign Miniſter.

The Marquis *de Botta* has behaved, under the preceding Reign, as if his chief Function had been, by his Counſels, to direct intirely the Affairs of the Empire, and as if he had ſufficient Authority for ſo doing; his Conduct, in this Reſpect, is too well known, and there is no Foreign Miniſter here but what can give a Teſtimony thereof, without even excepting the Reſident *Hohenholtz*, if he would ſpeak according to Conſcience. Mean while the Situation of Affairs at that Time might, in ſome Meaſure, excuſe the Deliberations, and the diſagreeable Schemes projected againſt us: And we are likewiſe the more inclined to forget and pardon them in the Marquis *de Botta*, becauſe the Almighty has fruſtrated all his Projects, and has given them another Turn: But what cannot be juſtified in any Reſpect is, that the ſaid Marquis, inſtead of altering his irregular Conduct after the Turn of Affairs, has had the Audaciouſneſs, againſt the Intereſt of his own Court, and againſt common Senſe, to follow the ſame Steps, to forget his Duty, and to render himſelf guilty of ſo criminal an Undertaking.

The Arguments which have been ſince alledged on account of the reiterated Aſſurances of the Queen of *Hungary's* Friendſhip, which the Marquis *de Botta* has

given from Time to Time, and on divers Occaſions, decide nothing in Favour of him; they prove only, that his ſcandalous Proceedings have been directly contrary to the Orders and Intentions of the Queen; and it can in no Ways be inferred from thence, that the Marquis, by giving theſe Aſſurances, has had an Intention to conform himſelf to the Queen's Orders, as he was in Duty bound.

In Caſe the Marquis *de Botta* has not diſcovered his malicious Intentions to the King of *Pruſſia*, during his Miniſtry at *Berlin*, and in Caſe he has not made to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty any Propoſition which might relate to the fulfilling of the Promiſes he had given to his Confidents, this diminiſhes in no manner the intended Accuſation againſt him; becauſe it is very eaſy to imagine that he was very well convinced of the little Reality of his Hopes, wherewith he allured his Accomplices on the Account of the King of *Pruſſia*, and that he never could venture to make ſuch-like Propoſitions, being convinced of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Regard for us, our Friendſhip, and his own Intereſt. It cannot therefore be concluded from thence, that he had not the malicious Intention wherewith he is charged, becauſe he has not put it in Execution; for there was no Likelihood of his meeting with Succeſs with regard to the King of *Pruſſia:* At leaſt it is certain, that he has endeavoured to uphold the Credulity of his Confidents by flattering Hopes, and that he has ſufficiently made appear his Intentions at *Berlin*, not with the King but elſewhere; whereas he has not been aſhamed, from Time to Time, and in Secrecy, to affirm, that a Revolution was ſhortly to be expected in *Ruſſia*; all which does very little agree with the Character given him in his Juſtification, as being a prudent Miniſter, who never acts with Precipitation.

According to all that has been alledged in reſpect of the Marquis's unwarrantable Conduct, the Complaints made againſt him are ſo evident, that he is not able to offer any Thing in his own Defence, but trifling Reaſons and meer Subterfuges: Therefore you are ſufficiently inſtructed by our laſt Reſcript, as well as by this preſent, to confute all that may be alledged in order to elude the juſt Satisfaction we deſire: You

are likewiſe to repreſent to the Queen, that we are not capable of taking a Step ſo contrary to our Dignity, as to accuſe a Perſon, let him be of ever ſo little Worth, much leſs a Foreign Miniſter, nor to ſet forth at his Court, in ſo ſolemn a Manner, our ſerious Complaints againſt him, without being ſufficiently aſſured of the Veracity of what we advance, and without having beforehand examined, in a manner not to be called in Queſtion, every Circumſtance relating to the Fact.

Moreover we have, at the Requeſt of the Court of *Vienna*, ſent to the Reſident *Hohenholtz* an Abſtract of all the Proceedings, to the End that no Pretext may be left for eluding the Conviction of the Marquis *de Botta*. We have alſo ſent to the ſaid Reſident an Abſtract of the Reſcript diſpatch'd to you on the 13th of *Auguſt* and the 4th of *October*: We have eſpecially thought proper to communicate to him the laſt, becauſe he has been acquainted that you have made your Complaints only by Word of Mouth and in general Terms. We ſend you the ſame Abſtracts, with an Intent that you may make Uſe thereof for ſupporting our Complaints and requiring the Satisfaction we deſire: Moreover we enjoin you not to be ſatisfy'd in making your Repreſentations by Word of Mouth, but to make them likewiſe in Writing; and for this Purpoſe we ſend you hereby a Tranſlation of this preſent Reſcript in the *German* Tongue.

In regard to what is laid to your Charge in the Letter of Recal, which has been communicated to us by the Baron of *Mardefeld* and the Reſident *Hohenholtz*, and of which we ſend you a Copy; to wit, that you treated this Affair in the Beginning as Womens chattering, and that you were not able to anſwer the Reaſons alledged in Juſtification of the Marquis *de Botta*; we cannot be perſuaded that you explained yourſelf in this manner againſt the Tenor of our Reſcripts, we rather believe that the Court of *Vienna*'s Deſign was to give a contrary Senſe to the Contents of our Reſcript, bearing Date *Auguſt* 13, where it is ſaid, that the Reports of a Conſpiracy actually on foot, and of a Revolution ready to break out, were without Foundation, and that the whole Matter did chiefly

conſiſt in injurious and audacious Diſcourſes, and in malicious, though weak and feeble Endeavours and Deliberations.

Laſtly, we have been ſurprized to ſee in the Queen of *Hungary's* Reſcript to the Reſident *Hohenholtz*, which he has communicated to us, as well as in that which has been communicated to you at the Place of your Reſidence, in what manner the Court of *Vienna* continues to make uſe of the Title of *Czarina*, when there is mention made of our Perſon, which is directly contrary to the Convention formerly made with us: Even the Letter of Recal abovementioned is a Confirmation that the ſaid Court avoids giving us the Imperial Title; and we cannot conceive the Reaſon why a Title once acknowledged can at preſent cauſe new Difficulties. You are therefore to make proper Repreſentations to the Miniſtry, and to deſire ſome Explanations on this Subject; you are likewiſe to acquaint them, that we are obliged to demand, and that we have Reaſon to hope the ſaid Title will be made uſe of, as well in Writings immediately directed to us, as on all other Occaſions, according to what we have declared in this Matter; moreover, that we cannot believe the ſaid Court has an Intent to make an Alteration therein prejudicial to us, nor that it has a Mind to retract the former Declaration made in this reſpect. We do not charge therefore the Court of *Vienna* with having purpoſely and deſignedly made the ſaid Alteration; but in Caſe it ſhould be ſo, we ſhall be obliged to proteſt againſt all and every Novelty and Alteration tending to our Prejudice, becauſe we are in Poſſeſſion of this Title with ſo much Right and Foundation, that nobody can reaſonably diſpute it with us: And we remain well affectionated to you with our Imperial Favour.

Beſides the above Letter ſent by the Queen of *Hungary* to the King of *Pruſſia*, her Majeſty ſent a Reſcript to her Miniſters at Foreign Courts, dated *October* the 14th, in Subſtance as follows:

'Upon it's firſt being reported that ſeveral Perſons 'of Diſtinction had been taken up at *Peterſburg*, the '*Ruſſian* Envoy here declared, that, according to the

'Infor-

'Information he had received, there was really no 'ſuch Thing as a Conſpiracy againſt the preſent Go-'vernment, and that the Report was only founded 'upon the Tittle-Tattle of ſome Women: However, 'ſoon after, ſtrong Complaints were brought againſt 'the Marquis *de Botta*, and it was inſiſted on that he 'ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed, without communicat-'ing to us the leaſt Proof of any Thing laid to his 'Charge, we thereupon repreſented to the *Ruſſian* 'Miniſter, that according to the Rules of Juſtice and 'Equity, the meaneſt of Men ought not to be con-'demned without being firſt convicted of ſome Crime, 'and much leſs without being heard. We immedi-'ately diſpatched a Courier to the Marquis *de Botta*, 'to enjoin him to juſtify himſelf upon the Accuſations 'brought againſt him; and we gave Aſſurance to the '*Ruſſian* Miniſter, that if the Accuſed was found 'guilty, the Satisfaction ſhould certainly be given 'which was demanded.

'The Marquis *de Botta* had no ſooner received the 'Diſpatches ſent him on this Occaſion, than he of his 'own Accord asked to be recalled from the Court of '*Berlin*, in order to be better able to defend his Ho-'nour, and at the ſame Time alledged many Things 'to prove his Innocence; of all which we cauſed our 'Miniſter at the Court of *Ruſſia* to be informed, in 'order to communicate them there.

'But before theſe Informations could arrive at *Pe-'terſburg*, a Manifeſto was printed and publiſhed there, 'whereby the Marquis *de Botta* was condemned, and 'declared criminal; though, according to the Law 'of Nature and of Nations, he was only ſubject to 'our Juriſdiction.

'Though we have juſt Foundation to complain of 'the precipitate Proceedings of *Ruſſia*, we will not at 'preſent enter into nice Diſcuſſions thereupon, in or-'der thereby to ſhew our earneſt Deſire to reconcile 'that Court by the Rules of Equity. We have, for 'this Reaſon, hearkened attentively to every Thing 'that has been required of us, excepting the Puniſh-'ment of the Marquis *de Botta* without judicial Proof.

'We could not ſo far depart from the firſt Principle 'of Juſtice: And beſides, we have all the Reaſon in

'the

'the World to believe, that this Misfortune has be-
'fallen him by the Contrivance of certain People,
'whoſe pernicious Deſigns, which their Infidelity and
'Enmity to the Court of *Ruſſia* had put them upon
'forming, he had by our Order faithfully and dili-
'gently diſcovered.

'All the World knows who it was that cauſed the
'Crown of *Sweden* to take up Arms againſt *Ruſſia*,
'who ſupplied the former with Money to ſupport that
'War, and who it was that uſed their utmoſt Efforts
'to cauſe very pernicious Deſigns to ſucceed in *Poland*;
'but the Publick is not ſo well informed, that whilſt
'M. *de la Chetardie* was making the fineſt Promiſes
'at the Court of *Ruſſia*, the *French* Miniſters in o-
'ther Courts were putting all their Arts in Practice
'to cauſe the *Ruſſian* Empire, under the preſent Go-
'vernment, to be attacked on three different Sides at
'a Time, *viz.*. by *Sweden*, *Poland*, and the *Tartars*:
'And though the commendable Conduct of the King
'and the Republick of *Poland*, and the ſame laudable
'Diſpoſitions of the *Ottoman Porte*, have cauſed theſe
'Projects to fail, no Thanks are due to Meſſ. *Lau-*
'*marey* and *Caſtellane* that they did not ſucceed. The
'Proof of theſe Matters were not concealed by us
'from the Court of *Ruſſia*, but as her Friend and
'faithful Ally we timely communicated them by the
'Marquis *de Botta*. By theſe Marks, which are not
'at all equivocal, it's eaſy to diſtinguiſh who has good
'and who evil Intentions towards the preſent Govern-
'ment of *Ruſſia*; but no Body can eaſily be perſuaded,
'that this ſame M. *Botta*, who is accuſed of having
'attempted to cauſe a Change of the Government,
'is the Perſon who has made ſo many Diſcoveries of
'Projects formed againſt this ſame Government.

'Notwithſtanding all this, we are ſtill as ready and
'willing as before to puniſh the Marquis *de Botta* in
'Caſe he ſhall be found guilty.

'This Event is a freſh and convincing Proof of the
'malicious Deſign of the Court of *France* totally to
'ruin our Archducal Houſe, even at a Time when M.
'*de la Noue* is making pretended pacifick Declarati-
'ons to the *Protocole* of the Empire, and whilſt Com-
'plaints are every where making of our Inflexibility.

'We

'We are not inſenſible of the baſe Artifices made Uſe 'of on this Occaſion by ſome *French* Miniſters; we 'are hereby ſufficiently authoriſed to employ certain 'Meaſures, but we are unwilling to put them yet in 'Practice, becauſe we love rather to exceed in Mode-'ration than even to want it in Appearance, *&c.*'

Upon this the *Ruſſian* Court ſent another long Reſcript to their Miniſter at *Vienna*, dated *November* 28, which was as follows:

After we have been informed by your Reports of the Anſwers which have been made to you, from Time to Time, upon the reiterated Inſtances concerning our Complaints againſt the Marquis *de Botta*, and ſince we have ſeen that the continual Delays and Evaſions of the Court of *Vienna* are chiefly grounded on new Proofs, and other neceſſary Informations concerning this Subject, which the ſaid Court hath required of us:

We have thought proper, in order to ſatisfy the Demands of the Court of *Vienna*, as well as to prevent all other Pretences, to communicate to the Reſident *Hohenholtz* a circumſtantial Abſtract of the Depoſitions, which ſufficiently prove the Accuſations brought againſt the Marquis *de Botta*: We have ſent you likewiſe, by our Reſcript, dated *Oct.* 30, proper Inſtructions to ſupport our juſt Complaints, and in obtaining the required Satisfaction, to put, according to Juſtice, a ſpeedy End to this Affair. We did therefore believe the Court of *Vienna* would have expected theſe Proofs and further Informations; and after having received them, that it would have changed it's Sentiments, or, at leaſt, have delayed any further to juſtify the Marquis *de Botta*, or to reject the Accuſations brought againſt him: Nevertheleſs we have, with much Aſtoniſhment, ſeen in the publick News a Circular Letter, which the Queen of *Hungary* has ſent to her Miniſters reſiding at Foreign Courts, which, as well as the Letter ſhe has written to the King of *Pruſſia*, in order to recal the Marquis *de Botta*, has no other View than to annihilate our Complaints and Accuſations, and to render us blameable; as if the Proceſs intended againſt the Marquis *de Botta* was an Undertaking contrary to Equity and the Law of Nations.

We

We never ſhould have expected that the Prevention of the Court of *Vienna*, in Regard of the Marquis *de Botta*, and the Deſign which has been formed to juſtify his bad Conduct, would have been carried ſo far as to deny us the Regard we have a Right to claim, nor that it would have attempted to be revenged on ourſelves, by caſting upon us Imputations and odious Expreſſions concerning the ſuppoſed Injuſtice done to the Marquis *de Botta*. The Difference is too great between us and him to be put in any Reſpect upon a Level with him.

The Contents of the Queen of *Hungary's* Circular Letter, and all that is tranſacted at *Vienna* in Reſpect of the ſame Affair, ſeems to have no other End than to juſtify more and more the Marquis *de Botta*, and to elude the Satisfaction due to us, as if our Complaints and our own Teſtimony to ſupport the intended Accuſation againſt him, did not deſerve any Attention; and as if all the unanimous Depoſitions of ſo many different Perſons, without having been obliged to it, as well as a Number of other evident Proofs, were not ſufficient to deem him guilty, and to have him condemned.

On the other hand, the pretended Innocency of the Marquis *de Botta*, and the Nullity of our Complaints, have no other Ground than his Reputation at *Vienna*, where it is ſo well eſtabliſhed, that to make an Attempt againſt it, is conſidered as infringing the Law of Nations; mean while, the Offence againſt our Perſon is looked upon as a Thing of very little Importance.

We are not willing to enter into a Diſcuſſion of a Matter ſo diſagreeable to us; but we leave to the impartial World to judge what one may think of the Conduct of the Court of *Vienna* in Regard to us, in a Matter which touches us ſo near, and which is ſo very ſenſible to us. We never did intend to deſire from the Queen of *Hungary* any Thing that is unjuſt, or to have her ſacrifice an innocent Perſon, in order to give us thereby a Teſtimony of her Friendſhip; but we deſire Satisfaction from a Perſon who has been found guilty by inconteſtible Proofs, whom we accuſe as ſuch, and who, by his unwarrantable Conduct, has made himſelf unworthy of any Conſideration.

Not-

Notwithſtanding our Reſentment againſt the Marquis *de Botta*, we have in no Reſpect leſſened the Regard due to the Queen of *Hungary*, and we hoped, therefore, that the Accuſation of ſuch a manifeſt Injuſtice, and Violation of the moſt ſacred Laws, would have been admitted, ſince there is no Country in the World where a Behaviour is connived at parallel to that the Marquis *de Botta* has ſhewed us; but our Hopes have been fruſtrated.

All the Arguments hitherto made Uſe of to juſtify the pretended Innocency of the Marquis *de Botta*, and to reject our juſt Complaints, may be reduced to the following Heads, *viz.* 1. The general good Character of the Marquis *de Botta*. 2. The Orders tranſmitted to him by the Queen of *Hungary*. 3. The Teſtimony of the Court of *Berlin*, and the Circumſtances attending his Miniſtry in the Court of the King of *Pruſſia*. 4. That there is nothing in Writing which might accuſe the Marquis *de Botta*, or any other Proof, except the Depoſitions of ſome Criminals, who might be drawn by Intrigues, or terrified by Tortures, lured on with Hopes, or ſeduced by Promiſes of Mitigation in their Sufferings, to offer falſe Evidence.

All theſe Arguments and Evaſions have been partly confuted already by the laſt Reſcript we have diſpatched to you: As for the firſt Point, we do not pretend to examine or attack the Reputation and the Merits of the Marquis *de Botta*, except what regards his Behaviour ſhewed towards us: But it is very certain, and cannot be contradicted, that he has given himſelf very little Pains to acquire a good Reputation with us, becauſe he has, under the preceding Government, entered into many Intrigues againſt us, and perſiſted therein, after our Acceſſion to the Throne of our Anceſtors.

As for the ſecond Argument, we have never called in Queſtion the Nature and Import of the Orders and Inſtructions which have been tranſmitted to him by the Queen of *Hungary*, and we have already ſufficiently explained ourſelves on this Point; but we have proved, at the ſame Time, that theſe Orders, very far from juſtifying him, render him rather more worthy of Puniſhment.

In

In Reference to the third Head, we ſay the ſame in Regard of his Miniſtry at the Court of *Berlin*; but concerning the Teſtimony of the ſaid Court, all that we know thereof is, that the Count of *Dohna* at *Vienna* has been ordered to declare, that the King of *Pruſſia* could not inſert the deſired Teſtimony of Innocency in the Recredential Letters of the Marquis *de Botta*, alledging, though this Miniſter never had made to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty any Propoſition of this Nature, yet that, nevertheleſs, he had not wanted to give out in his Diſcourſes, that a ſpeedy Revolution was to be expected in *Ruſſia*. This Circumſtance proves ſufficiently the little Foundation of all that is given out by the Court of *Vienna* upon the Account of that of *Pruſſia*, in Favour and Juſtification of the Marquis *de Botta*. This has been certified to us by the Court of *Pruſſia* itſelf, and by it's Miniſter reſiding here, from whence it appears evidently that this Teſtimony, inſtead of being favourable, is directly againſt the Marquis *de Botta*.

Concerning the pretended Invalidity of the Depoſitions, which could have been extorted from the Criminals either by Force or other Means, we believe to have already ſufficiently confuted this Objection; ſince we have declared to the Court of *Vienna*, that we have been ourſelves a Witneſs of the Regularity which has been obſerved in this Reſpect, and that no Manner of Violence, or other forcible Means, have been uſed to obtain the Depoſitions of a great Number of different Perſons, who have made them voluntarily and unanimouſly againſt the Marquis *de Botta*. Theſe Circumſtances, which cannot be called in Queſtion, ſufficiently prove the Validity of this Proceeding: Beſides, we pretend that our own Teſtimony, and the poſitive Aſſurances we have of this Affair, ought to be abſolutely looked upon and admitted as deciſive Proofs, and we flatter ourſelves the more, that the Court of *Vienna* will not undertake to judge of it otherwiſe, nor doubt of this Teſtimony, by relying on ſimple Conjectures, and to infer thereby that ſuch a Conduct could be liable to prejudicial Explications.

Now as there is nothing more to be objected againſt the Depoſitions of the Criminals, or the Regularity which

which has been obſerved in this Reſpect, nothing remains but to invalidate the Objection which is made, and grounded upon a Pretence that there are no Proofs in Writing. This Evaſion can have no Room, and ought to be regarded as leſs eſſential; ſince it is partly known, that Engagements of this Nature are never ſigned; and on the other hand, Engagements in Writing are not without Oppoſitions and Contradictions, conſequently they are not abſolutely neceſſary: Moreover, in this preſent Caſe the Subject of the Deliberations has been ſo dangerous, that it is not to be expected the Marquis *de Botta* would have had ſo much Impudence as to hazard the Signing of any Thing in this Affair, or that others would have had the Aſſurance to keep his Letters.

Beſides, the Circumſtances of this Affair did not require the Marquis *de Botta* to treat the ſame in Writing with his Confidents; he had Opportunities enough both to ſee and to ſpeak with them: All theſe Meetings were ſpent in injurious and puniſhable Diſcourſes, in Wiſhes and Deliberations; but theſe Intrigues were too weak to prepare Things for a real Revolution, far from being conſiderable enough to cauſe it to be put in Execution.

One may eaſily believe, that the Marquis *de Botta* has been ſenſible enough of the Impoſſibility to cauſe his chimerical Projects to ſucceed: And we do not accuſe him to have been an Accomplice in an actual Conſpiracy; but we believe to have ſufficient Ground to deſire that he may be puniſhed, becauſe he has been, not only a Party concerned in the Deliberations and indiſcreet and ſeditious Diſcourſes againſt our Perſon and our Majeſty, but he has likewiſe been the principal Favourer thereof, and endeavoured to procure Succeſs to his abominable Deſigns, by giving all Manner of flattering Hopes to the Accomplices.

Finally, what we have juſt now obſerved ſerves likewiſe to confute the Objection made by the Court of *Vienna* in Reſpect of the Declaration which you ſhould have made in the Beginning of this Diſcovery; that is to ſay, that the whole was only a Chattering and Goſſiping of Women; from whence Concluſions have been drawn, that the Complaints made afterwards againſt

gainſt the M. *de Botta*, were a Sort of Contradiction. We have never given you Orders to declare, that this Affair was but a meer Goſſiping of Women; and we cannot perſuade ourſelves that you ſhould have acted in ſuch a Manner againſt our Order, the more, as the Reſcript tranſmitted to you, as well as to our other Miniſters, after the firſt Diſcovery of this Matter, and the Confinement of the Criminals, enjoins you only proviſionally to contradict the Rumours which might be diſperſed of a great Conſpiracy or other Dangers, by Reaſon that upon ſuch Occaſions Matters are commonly enlarged, and that the whole Affair did chiefly conſiſt in injurious and raſh Diſcourſes, and in malicious, though weak and feeble, Endeavours and Deliberations; wherein two Females had likewiſe rendered themſelves guilty: Nevertheleſs, if even you had unadviſedly made Uſe of this Expreſſion of Goſſiping of Women, it cannot therefore be pretended that there is any Contradiction, far from finding therein any Juſtification in Favour of the Marquis *de Botta*; for, though in Fact all theſe Deliberations cannot be regarded but as raſh Diſcourſes; and though all theſe Perſons, being concerned therein, have never had it in their Power, notwithſtanding their evil Intentions, and notwithſtanding the Aſſiſtance of the Marquis *de Botta*, to undertake any Thing eſſential againſt us, nor to find amongſt our faithful Subjects Accomplices to their ſiniſter Deſign; nevertheleſs it is evident, and cannot be contradicted, that in Matters of High Treaſon, ſeditious Deliberations, and raſh Diſcourſes, deſerve the ſame Puniſhment as a real and effectual Violence.

We are very deſirous the Court of *Vienna* would free us from all theſe diſagreeable Writings and uſeleſs Repetitions, in order to end this Affair, and to avoid all theſe tedious Explications, which cauſe the Time to be loſt, and only tend to exaſperate the Mind.

Neither is it ſuitable for crowned Heads, chiefly for Friends and Allies, to act in ſuch a Manner, which in the preſent Caſe cannot be but prejudicial to our Dignity. It would therefore be very agreeable to us, if the Court of *Vienna* would avoid all ſuch Prolixities, and

and let us know it's Intentions by another Anſwer, whether it will or will not afford us a juſt Satisfaction upon our Complaints againſt the Marquis *de Botta*.

Mean while you are to make Uſe of what is above-mentioned in the moſt ſuitable Manner: And we have thought proper to ſend to all our Miniſters reſiding at Foreign Courts a Copy of this preſent Reſcript, in the ſame Manner as we have done in Reſpect of that of *October* 30, in order to anſwer the Circular Letter of the Queen of *Hungary*, which is inſerted in the Publick Papers. And we aſſure you of our Imperial Favour, *&c.*

All theſe Papers were publiſhed by Order of the reſpective Courts, and thus the Affair ſtood at the End of this Year, which I have given the more ample Account of, becauſe from thence the Reader may judge of the Complexion of both theſe Courts.

A Diſpute with *Poland.*

Towards the End of this Year, the *Ruſſian* Commiſſaries, charged to ſettle the Limits between that Empire and *Poland*, delivered to the *Poliſh* Commiſſaries, their Plan for that Purpoſe; but as the *Ruſſians* appropriated to themſelves Fifty Leagues of Territory in Length, and Twenty in Breadth, which, the *Poliſh* Commiſſioners thought belonged to *Poland*, they would not take upon them to determine this Diſpute, but referred it to the next General Diet of *Poland*; ſo that though this Year ended with a compleat Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace between that Empire and *Sweden*, it ended with a very great Diſpute between it and *Poland*, as well as another between it and the Queen of *Hungary*.

But, on the other hand, the Year 1742 and 1743 ended with two very remarkable Treaties: The firſt, a Treaty of Alliance with *Great Britain*, for the Guaranty of the *Britiſh* and *Hanover* Dominions, which was ſigned on the 22d of *December* 1742 *; and the other was her Imperial *Ruſſian* Majeſty's Act of Acceſſion to the Preliminary Treaty of *Breſlau* †, and definitive Treaty of *Berlin*, the Ratifications of which were exchanged at *Peterſburg* the 28th of *December*, 1743; and the Act itſelf was as follows, *viz.*

* *See* before P. 185.

† *See Annals for* 1742. *p.* 487.

'As a Preliminary Treaty was concluded and ſigned 'at *Breſlau* the 11th of *June*, 1742, by the indefati-'gable Care of the King of *Great Britain*, and after-'wards, by Means of a definitive Treaty concluded 'at *Berlin* the 28th of *July* of the ſame Year, Peace 'was happily reſtored between the Queen of *Hungary* 'and *Bohemia*, and the King of *Pruſſia*: And as his '*Britannick* Majeſty, by the Conſent of the two con-'tracting Parties, has, by Name, included the Empreſs 'of *Ruſſia* in both Treaties, as well on Account of 'the Value they ſet on her Imperial Majeſty's Friend-'ſhip, as through a Deſire to cement the Union that 'ſo happily ſubſiſts between their ſaid Majeſties and 'her Imperial Majeſty of *Ruſſia*; the King of *Great* '*Britain*, in Conjunction with the Queen of *Hunga-'ry* and the King of *Pruſſia*, the better to confirm 'this Union, Harmony, and good Underſtanding be-'tween them all, have judged that it would conduce 'to the general Good of *Europe*, and to the Mainte-'nance and Advancement of their reſpective Intereſts 'in particular, to invite the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* to ac-'cede to the definitive Treaty concluded and ſigned 'at *Berlin* the 28th of *July*, 1742.

'Accordingly, her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſ-'ſias*, in order to attain ſo ſalutary an End, and corre-'ſpond with ſo amicable an Invitation, as well as to 'give thoſe three Powers Marks of her High Eſteem, 'and of her ſincere Deſire to live in the beſt Under-'ſtanding with them, has been pleaſed to accede to 'the aboveſaid Treaty, in the Forms required, and in 'the ſtrongeſt Manner, ſo far as this Acceſſion may 'be conducive to the End propoſed, *viz.* confirming 'and ſtrengthning the good Union, Harmony and 'Friendſhip between the ſaid Courts reſpectively; the 'King of *Great Britain*, the Queen of *Hungary* and '*Bohemia*, and the King of *Pruſſia*, declaring on their 'Part, that they accept this Acceſſion as from a 'Friend and Ally, as they accordingly do by the pre-'ſent Act, which ſhall be approved by the reſpective 'Powers within the Space of ſix Weeks, or ſooner if 'poſſible, and the Ratifications exchanged at *Peterſ-'burg* by the underwritten Miniſters of the Parties 'concerned, *&c.*'

Sep-

September the 3d, 1742, the Marquis *de la Chetardie*, the *French* Embaſſador, ſet out upon his Return to his own Country, having taken Leave of the Empreſs the Day before, when ſhe preſented him with the Order of St. *Andrew*, with the Star of the Order enriched with Diamonds to the Value of 50000 *Rubles*. At the ſame Time ſhe made him a Preſent of a Gold Snuff-Box, with her Picture ſet round with Diamonds, valued at 30000; and a Ring with a ſingle Brilliant, valued at 25000. To theſe ſhe added *a Hundred* Medals of Gold, the larger weighing 50, and the leſſer 20 *Ducats*, on which were repreſented the principal Paſſages of the *Ruſſian* Hiſtory, and the memorable Actions of *Peter the Great*. We muſt likewiſe add the Preſents the Empreſs ſent him the Night before, conſiſting, in a Silver Vaſe, of the Value of 8000 *Rubles*, ſeveral Pieces of magnificent Stuffs, and a great Quantity of Furs, the leaſt valuable of which was worth at leaſt 10 *Rubles*, and all this without reckoning the 12000 *Rubles* in ready Money, the uſual Preſent made to Foreign Miniſters, or the 20200 *Rubles*, which her Majeſty paid him for the Purchaſe of his Houſhold Furniture and Tapiſtries; ſo that the Marquis was very ſufficiently rewarded for any Share he had in the Revolution that raiſed her to the Throne; the whole Value of the Preſents made to him being reckoned to amount to above 50000 *l. Sterling*.

Extraordinary Preſents made to the *French* Miniſter, the Marquis *de la Chetardie*.

As this Marquis had been ſo highly honoured and rewarded by the Empreſs, and as the Court of *Verſailles* had great Occaſion for managing the *Ruſſian* Court during the War in *Germany*, they imagined that the Marquis was the moſt proper Man they could employ as their Miniſter to her Imperial Majeſty; therefore ſoon after his Return to *Verſailles*, he was ſent back again upon a new Embaſſy to the *Ruſſian* Court, and after ſtopping to tranſact ſome Affairs both at the Courts of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, he arrived at *Peterſburg* on the 5th of *December*, 1743. where I ſhall leave him till my next Year's Annals.

He is ſent upon a new Embaſſy to *Ruſſia*.

In *October* 1743, the *Ruſſian* Court received Advice that Captain *Behring*, who was ſent to diſcover a Paſſage to *America*, by the North, had been ſhip-

A *Ruſſian* Ship ſails eaſtward to *America*.

wrecked upon an Iſland hitherto unknown, where he and moſt of his Company had periſhed, through Cold, Hunger, and Fatigue. This News was brought by M. *Stoller*, a Botaniſt, and Aſſociate of the Academy of Sciences at *Peterſburg*, who had accompanied Captain *Behring*. M. *Stoller*, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome of his Companions, found Means to build, out of the Ruins of their great Ship, a little Shallop, in which himſelf and 19 others, after running through a thouſand perilous Adventures, arrived ſafely at *Kamſchatka*. The ſame Gentleman reports, that Capt. *Tſcherihow*, who accompanied Capt. *Behring* in that Expedition, had been more lucky, and had even diſcovered the Coaſt of *America*; but upon his attempting to land, the Savages who inhabited the Coaſt, had attacked his Sailors with ſuch Vigour, as obliged them to make a haſty Retreat.

CHAP. VII.

An Account of the moſt material Affairs of Sweden *and* Denmark *in* 1742 *and* 1743.

Warm Conteſt about the Iſlands of *Aland*.

AS to what relates to the War between *Sweden* and *Ruſſia*, I have already given an Account of it in the *Annals* of *Ruſſia*, therefore I ſhall here only add, that after the *Ruſſians* had poſſeſſed themſelves of moſt of the *Swediſh* Territories to the Eaſtward of the *Bothnick* Bay, there was a warm Conteſt between the two Nations about the Iſlands of *Aland*. The *Ruſſians* having got Poſſeſſion of them, the *Swedes* reſolved to recover them if poſſible, and for this Purpoſe an Embarkation ſailed from *Stockholm* the 3d of *April*, 1743, which having landed the Troops in the largeſt of theſe Iſlands, the *Ruſſian* Troops that were there, being about 1200 in Number, were defeated, and all killed, or made Priſoners. This Succeſs gave great Joy to the Populace at *Stockholm*, and what was moſt remarkable, when theſe Priſoners were brought to *Stockholm*, the Populace ran in Crouds to offer them little Preſents and Civilities, and the Town's People ſent them Six Butts of Beer, and Two Tuns of Brandy; which ſhews how much the Populace in any Country

Country are influenced by the Grandees, and how apt they are to change their Sentiments; for in 1741, when the War againſt *Ruſſia* was under Deliberation, the Rage of the Populace was ſo violent againſt the *Ruſſians*, that it was not ſafe for any Man to ſpeak openly againſt that Meaſure *. But the Joy of the *Swedes* at this Succeſs was but of ſhort Duration; for as theſe Iſlands lay convenient for the *Ruſſians* to invade *Sweden* in Caſe they ſhould find it neceſſary, and as the *Ruſſians* became this Year Maſters at Sea, their Fleet with a large Number of Troops on Board took Poſſeſſion of theſe Iſlands again in *June*, the *Swediſh* Troops that were left there having retired upon their Approach, and got ſafe back to *Sweden*.

King of *Sweden*'s Edict about Contraband Goods.

As the Maritime Powers complained of their Trade being interrupted by the *Swediſh* Privateers, under Pretence of ſeizing Salt, Proviſions, and every Thing that might be neceſſary for the clothing of Soldiers; his *Swediſh* Majeſty iſſued the following Proclamation, *January* 31, 1743, *viz.*

We *Frederick*, by the Grace of God, King of the *Swedes*, *Goths* and *Vandals*, &c. Though by the Regulation publiſhed the 28th of *July*, 1741, as alſo by the Declaration iſſued the 14th of *Auguſt* following, we ordered, that Salt, Proviſions, and every Thing neceſſary for the Clothing of Soldiers, that ſhould be found on Board of any Veſſels bound to the Ports of *Ruſſia*, ſhould be confiſcated as contraband Goods; yet having had Regard to certain Circumſtances, and to the moſt humble Repreſentations of our States, we have thought fit to make ſome Alteration therein, and to declare by theſe Preſents, that Arms, Warlike Stores, and Uniforms, or Clothing for Troops, only, ſhall be deemed contraband Goods; ſo that Salt, Proviſions, Cloths and Stuffs, not being included therein, may be freely carried to the Ports of *Ruſſia*, &c.

He calls a Diet.

The Misfortunes of the War making it neceſſary to call a Diet, his Majeſty, in *June*, 1742, iſſued his Circular Letters for calling the ſame to meet at *Stockholm* the 31ſt of *Auguſt* following: Accordingly, on that Day it aſſembled, and *September* the 3d the Baron *Ungern Sternberg* was choſen Marſhal of the Diet,

* *See* Annals *for* 1741. *P.* 513.

though oppoſed by the whole Miniſterial Intereſt: Upon his being choſen, he made the following Speech to the Aſſembly, which was looked on as a Maſter-Piece of Eloquence, *viz.*

My Lords,

Marſhal's Speech upon his being choſen.

'The Favour you have done me at the Beginning of this Diet, which we have juſt opened with the Grace of God, by confiding to me the Marſhal's Staff, obliges me to be the more thankful; ſince there are in this Aſſembly, not one, but ſeveral Perſons much better qualified for ſo difficult an Employment, the Choice of whom would have done Honour to the Nobility.

'How ſenſible ſoever I may be of this Diſtinction in my Favour, yet I am far from being vain enough to think that I am at all equal to the Task you have impoſed, or have merited in any Degree this Mark of your Eſteem, by any Thing more than the Affection I have for every Member here preſent, and the Zeal with which my Heart glows for the Service of this Illuſtrious Aſſembly. Theſe are the Talents by which I hope to ſupply the Want of Ability in other Reſpects, and by theſe I hope to cover any Overſights that may eſcape me.

'No Man can be more ſenſible than I of the Credit of that Poſt to which you have raiſed me; but this does not render me a Grain leſs apprehenſive of the Weight it lays upon my Shoulders, eſpecially in the preſent Conjuncture. Theſe Conſiderations would incline me to diſtruſt my Fortune, and to avoid too eaſily accepting an Employment which requires ſo many and ſo great Perſonal Accompliſhments. I am reſolved, however, to ſhew no Want of Courage upon this Occaſion; the Confidence repoſed in me by the Nobility of this Kingdom leſſens the Diffidence I ſhould otherwiſe have of myſelf. Your Kindneſs in chuſing ſeems to have lent me Abilities. I promiſe myſelf that I ſhall be inſtructed by your Advice, directed by your Informations, and guided by your Foreſight and Unanimity; the Proſpect of ſuch Helps will not allow me to decline your Service. I moreover moſt earneſtly beſeech Almighty

'God

'God to be in an eſpecial Manner preſent in your 'Councils, and to give a Bleſſing to all your Reſo-'lutions.'

A Succeſſor to the Crown choſen.

As the Inquiry into the Conduct of their Miniſters and Generals, and the chuſing of a Succeſſor to their King, were the principal Affairs brought before this Diet, I ſhall firſt give the Hiſtory of theſe two Affairs, beginning with that of the Succeſſor as being the moſt important. The firſt two Candidates that were thought of were the young Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*, Grandſon and Heir of the eldeſt Siſter of King *Charles* the 12th of *Sweden*, and Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*, Nephew to the preſent King of *Sweden*, and Son in Law to the King of *Great Britain*. There appeared upon this Occaſion three other Parties, one for the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, one for the Duke of *Deux-Ponts* recommended by *France*, and a third for poſtponing the Election till after the Death of the preſent King; but theſe three joined one or other of the other two, and by that Means the two came to be ſo equal, that when the Queſtion came to a Diviſion, it was carried in a full *Plenum*, as they call it, by two Voices only, the Numbers being 239 for the Duke of *Holſtein*, and 237 for Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*. For letting my Readers underſtand the Meaning of the Word *Plenum*, I muſt obſerve, that the Diet of *Sweden* conſiſts of four Houſes, *viz.* The Houſe of Nobles, the Houſe of Clergy, the Houſe of Burgeſſes, and the Houſe of Peaſants. Upon ordinary Affairs theſe four Houſes meet and deliberate diſtinctly and ſeparately, each in its own Apartment; but at the Beginning of every Diet a Secret Committee is choſen, conſiſting of a certain Number of Members of each Houſe. All Matters of great Importance are firſt conſidered in this Secret Committee, and when they have ſufficiently prepared the Matter, a *Plenum* is appointed againſt a certain Day to determine it. On that Day all the Houſes meet together, or all become as it were Members of the Secret Committee, and all the Lights which that Committee had communicated to them, ſo far as is conſiſtent with the Publick Safety, are communicated to that General Aſſembly, which is called the

Plenum; and when the Matter has been fully debated in the *Plenum*, a proper Queſtion is formed, and put to the Vote of this General Aſſembly, without Diſtinction of Houſes.

Conſequence of this Election to *Britain*.

Soon after the Meeting of this Diet, the Buſineſs of the Succeſſion had been brought before the Secret Committee, and there had been great Caballing and Intriguing in Favour of the ſeveral Candidates: The Houſe of Peaſants had appeared to be almoſt unanimous in Favour of the Duke of *Holſtein*, the Clergy had appeared as unanimous in Favour of Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*, but the Houſe of Nobles and the Houſe of Burgeſſes were very much divided: At laſt, the Secret Committee having ſufficiently prepared Matters for a Deciſion, a *Plenum* was upon the 31ſt of *October* appointed to meet the next Day; and that Aſſembly having met *November* the 1ſt accordingly, the Affair was warmly debated that Day, as alſo the 2d, 3d, and 4th, when all the other Parties joined, either that for the Duke of *Holſtein*, or that for Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*, and the Queſtion was put, whether the former or the latter ſhould ſucceed the King then upon the Throne, which Queſtion was, happily for *Britain* I believe, carried in Favour of the Duke of *Holſtein*. I ſay, happily for *Britain*, becauſe if Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe* had been choſen, the War with *Ruſſia* would have been continued, and prevailing Arguments might have been found, for engaging *Britain* in a War againſt *Ruſſia* for the Support of *Sweden*, and for recovering the Provinces of *Finland*, &c. which the *Ruſſians* had juſt then conquered.

Capitulation, or Coronation Oath ſettled.

A Courier was diſpatched to *Moſcow* preſently after the Election, to give the Duke of *Holſtein* Advice of his being choſen Succeſſor to the *Swediſh* Throne; and a ſolemn Deputation was appointed by the Diet and King of *Sweden*, to go and notify this Choice to his Highneſs, the Count *de Bonde*, a Member of the Senate, the Baron *de Scheffer*, Secretary of State, and the Major General Baron *Hamilton*, being named Deputies for this Purpoſe; after which the Diet began to conſider of the Capitulation that was to be made with his Highneſs, in Caſe he accepted of their Choice; and in a few Days they agreed upon theſe three as the chief, *viz.*

I. To desire the Duke, if he accepts the Offer made him, that he will maintain the Religion as it is established in this Kingdom.

II. That he will oblige himself not to think of making any Alteration in their present Form of Government, but let it subsist upon the same Foot it now is.

III. In order to the Duke's being instructed in the Laws and Manners of this Kingdom, to desire his Highness to come and make his Residence here.

The Duke of *Holstein* cannot accept of the Crown.

But before the *Swedish* Deputies arrived at *Muscow*, and had an Audience of the Duke, which was not till the 4th of *January* 1743, he was declared Successor to the *Russian* Throne, and had embraced the *Greek* Religion, by which he rendered himself incapable of succeeding to the Crown of *Sweden*, therefore when the Deputies notified to him his Election, they concluded their Compliment with saying, that since the *Swedish* Nation was deprived of the Satisfaction of having him for their King, they hoped, that his Highness would contribute towards restoring Peace between the two Nations, which the *Swedes* were very desirous to see re-established. This he assured them he would with Pleasure endeavour as much as lay in his Power; and when they took their Leave of the Count *de Bestucheff*, Vice Chancellor of the *Russian* Empire, he told them, That the Interest of *Russia* naturally required, that such a Prince should succeed to the *Swedish* Throne, after the then reigning King, as should by Principle be inclined to live in Friendship with *Russia*; that this they had Reason to expect from the Prince of *Gottorp-Eutyn*, Bishop of *Lubeck*, his Imperial Highness's Uncle, who was by Profession of the *Lutheran* Religion, and that in Case the Diet of *Sweden* should agree to call him as Successor to their Throne, the Empress, in Consideration of the Regard shewn to her Recommendation, might with the less Difficulty consent to restore *Finland* to that Kingdom.

The Bishop of *Lubeck* chosen Successor to the Crown.

Thus a Foundation was laid for a new Candidate for the *Swedish* Throne, against whom the Prince Royal of *Denmark* was the only other formidable Candidate; for though the Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse* had such a

Party

Party againſt the Duke of *Holſtein*, no Party appeared for him upon this new Competition, which was a very extraordinary and remarkable Revolution in Politicks, and ſuch a one as may be accounted for by Poſterity, but cannot be accounted for, though it may be gueſſed at by the preſent Age. With regard to the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, indeed, he had at firſt a ſtrong Party in the Houſes of Nobles, Clergy, and Burghers, and the Houſe of Peaſants declared ſo unanimouſly and ſo zealouſly in his Favour, that it had like to have produced not only a Civil War but a Foreign Invaſion, which I ſhall by and by give an Account of; but the Court of *Ruſſia* declared ſo poſitively that they would never reſtore *Finland* or any Part of it, unleſs the Prince and Biſhop of *Lubeck* was choſen, and the Deputies from *Finland* declared ſo openly, that they would withdraw themſelves from *Sweden* and embrace the Terms offered them by *Ruſſia*, unleſs that Prince was choſen, that his Party at laſt prevailed, and upon a ſort of previous Queſtion, whether they ſhould proceed to an Election or no, which was put in a *Plenum*, the Beginning of *April*, it was carried in the Negative by 342 to 276, his Party being for a Delay, becauſe they thereby expected to make the Election the more unanimous, in which they ſucceeded; for on the third of *July* the Prince and Biſhop of *Lubeck* was in a full *Plenum* almoſt unanimouſly elected Succeſſor to the *Swediſh* Throne, and next Day the following Act of his Election was publiſhed, *viz.*

The Act of his Election.

We the Senators and States of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, Counts, Barons, Biſhops, Gentlemen, Preſbyters, Burghers, *&c.* make known, as well in our own Names as for our Principals, that whereas ſince the Demiſe of the Princeſs *Ulrica-Eleonora*, Queen of *Sweden*, of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, who left no Iſſue, there was found no Succeſſor, according to the Tenor of the Act of our Re-union of the 24th of *March*, 1720, we thought fit, conſidering the great Age of the reigning King, to elect ſomebody, who, after the Deceaſe of his Majeſty, whoſe Days may God prolong, might be raiſed to the Throne: For this Purpoſe we made Choice of Duke *Charles Peter Ulrick*

of

of *Holſtein*, as the Deſcendant of a Daughter of a King of *Sweden*; but in this we did not attain the End we had propoſed, that Prince having embraced the *Greek* Religion, and been declared Succeſſor to the Throne of *Ruſſia*.

As his Serene Highneſs Duke *Adolphus Frederick* of *Holſtein* is not only deſcended, by the Mother's Side, from the Great King *Guſtavus* the Firſt, whoſe Memory ought to be for ever revered by the *Swedes*, but has moreover been brought up in the pure Evangelick Doctrine, and poſſeſſes all the Qualities requiſite in a Sovereign, ſo that the Kingdom may expect all Manner of Proſperity under his Government; and as the Almighty, who, no Doubt, took Delight in King *Guſtavus*, on Account of the pure Evangelick Doctrine which he introduced into the Kingdom, and the good Order he eſtabliſhed in the Government, ſeems to deſign Duke *Adolphus* as an Inſtrument to make our Country enjoy all Sorts of Advantages hereafter, and in order to reſtore and firmly ſettle on the Throne of *Sweden* the Family of *Guſtavus*, under which the Kingdom was raiſed to the utmoſt flouriſhing Condition.

Upon all which Conſiderations we declare, both for ourſelves and our Succeſſors, in the Name of God, and with unanimous Voice, his Royal Highneſs Duke *Adolphus Frederick* of *Holſtein*, Succeſſor to the Throne of *Sweden*, to the End that he may, after the Death of the reigning King, be inaugurated and crowned, and govern *Sweden* according to the Laws of the Kingdom, and agreeably to the Aſſurances thereof, which his Royal Highneſs has already given, and which he is to repeat at his Coronation: We alſo declare his Male Deſcendants after him Heirs to the Crown, according to the Order of Succeſſion eſtabliſhed in *Sweden*, &c.

His Capitulation, or Coronation Oath.

The next Thing the Diet had under Conſideration, was to ſettle the Articles of the Capitulation with their future Sovereign, which were at laſt ſettled as follows: 1. When the Prince ſhall mount the Throne of *Sweden*, after the Death of the King, and ſhall be crowned, he ſhall govern according to the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Form of Government which the States

States ſhall agree to eſtabliſh. 2. That his Royal Highneſs ſhall always profeſs the *Lutheran* Religion, and ſhall marry a Princeſs of the ſame Religion, purſuant to the Advice of the King and Senate. 3. That after the Prince ſhall mount the Throne, he ſhall not change the Regulations made by the States, unleſs by their Conſent. 4. That he ſhall admit no Foreigner into any Employment in the Kingdom, either Civil or Military. 5. That he ſhall never bring any foreign Troops into *Sweden*. And, 6. That he ſhall never go out of the Kingdom without the Conſent of the States, *&c.*

Reſolutions of the Diet with Regard to the Succeſſor.

And upon the 16th of *Auguſt*, the Diet came to the following Reſolutions, *viz.* That the Succeſſor ſhould be accommodated in a Palace near that of the King's; that Part of the Royal Stables ſhould be given him; that one of the Royal Houſes ſhould be at his Diſpoſal; that his Civil Liſt ſhould be fixed at 220000 Dollars; that he ſhall be preſent in all Debates in the Senate; that, when the King is preſent, he ſhall have only one, and when abſent, two Votes.

Committee of Inquiry eſtabliſhed.

The other Grand Affair before this Diet was, as I have ſaid, the Inquiry into the Conduct of their Miniſters and Generals, which was ſet on Foot as ſoon as the Diet aſſembled, and a particular Secret Committee appointed for that Purpoſe. The Misfortunes of the War had raiſed ſuch a general Murmur and loud Clamour among the People, that for pacifying them it became neceſſary to make ſome Sacrifices; but the Nation had declared ſo unanimouſly for the War, that they could not attack thoſe who had adviſed it, and good Policy made it neceſſary to avoid confeſſing, that they were an unequal Match for the *Ruſſians*, but rather to aſcribe their Misfortunes to the bad Conduct of their Generals: Theſe Conſiderations, which were rather political than juſt, directed the whole Reſentment of the Diet and People againſt the two unfortunate Generals, *Lewenhaupt* and *Bodenbroke*, who had the Command of the *Swediſh* Army in *Finland*. As ſoon as they arrived from thence, which was upon the 19th of *September*, they were both put under Arreſt, and a Court Martial appointed to try them: It ſignified nothing for them to repreſent, that the great Sickneſs

Sickneſs and Mortality that had happened both in the Army, and on Board the Fleet, had given ſuch a Superiority to the *Ruſſians*, that it became abſolutely impoſſible for them to make any ſucceſsful Stand againſt the Enemy: A Sacrifice was become neceſſary, and they were doomed to be the Victims: The Court Martial condemned them to loſe their Heads, to have their Eſtates confiſcated, and to be declared infamous to all Poſterity: They appealed to the Diet, but in vain: The Diet confirmed the Sentence: Hardly any Man had the Courage to ſpeak in their Behalf: They applied to the King for Mercy; but the Cries of the People for Juſtice made it dangerous both for the King and Diet to open the Gates of Mercy. They ſuffered for the Madneſs of their Country; and juſtly too, if they were among the chief Promoters of that Madneſs; the only Pity was, that they ſhould ſuffer alone.

General *Bodenbroke* beheaded.

The Reaſons given by Lieutenant-General Baron *Bodenbroke* in his Appeal were ſo ſtrong, that I cannot omit inſerting them: They were, 1. That he gave his Opinion in Councils of War, according to the Dictates of his Underſtanding and Conſcience; and he conceives, that no General Officer can be ſafe, if purſuing that Conduct which alone can acquit him before God, ſhall ſubject him to the Tribunals of Men. 2. That he was convicted by incompetent Witneſſes, thoſe who depoſed againſt him being invited by an Indemnity, which is not only tempting but coercive in Times of Publick Confuſion. 3. That ſuch as condemned him were incompetent Judges, as taking upon them to decide according to Reaſons of State, which is a *Lex non ſcripta* the Appellant never ſaw, and profeſſes not to underſtand, and, therefore, he hopes, it ſhall not be made the Rule of his Actions, ſo as to ſubject him for the Breach of it, to the Loſs of Life, Honour, and Eſtate. However, he could obtain no Repeal from the Diet, nor Mercy from the Crown, and on *Saturday*, *July* 16, O. S. being the Day fixed for his being beheaded, the Captain of the Guard went in the Morning to give him Notice to prepare himſelf againſt the appointed Hour, and at the ſame Time told him, how ſorry he was to be the Meſſenger of ſuch ill News; and how great

great Pains his Friends and Relations had taken the Day before to gain a Reprieve, but to no Purpoſe. The Baron heard him with great Tranquillity. He only ſaid, that ſince it was become neceſſary to put him to Death, he could have wiſhed to have died like a Soldier, which induced him to petition the Diet that he might be ſhot; but ſince they adhered to their firſt Sentence, he was ready. He behaved at the Place of Execution with great Intrepidity. He directed two of his own Servants to ſtand by him, and to put his Body, as ſoon as his Head was ſtruck off, into a Stone Coffin that ſtood by. The Executioner did his Buſineſs with one Blow of the Axe; his Servants immediately put his Body into the Coffin, which was carried by twelve Staff-Officers, dreſſed in Black, to the Place of Interment, which was at no great Diſtance.

General *Lewenhaupt* eſcapes.

The 30th of the ſame Month, being the Day fixed for the Execution of General Count *Lewenhaupt*, he appeared, for ſome Days before, extremely eaſy, and perfectly compoſed. On the 28th, in the Evening, he ſent to beg it as the laſt Favour, that he might ſpend all the next Day without any other Company than his *Valet de Chambre*; which being eſteemed a very ſmall Matter, was readily granted, from a Suppoſition, that he deſired to be private, in order to prepare himſelf for Death with the greater Eaſe and Freedom; whereas he had quite other Thoughts in his Head. The Room underneath that in which he lay, had been locked up for many Years; but beſides that, the Flooring of both Rooms was double; and in the Priſon the Rooms are ceiled with Wood, and riveted on both Sides; there was likewiſe Maſons Work between them; yet he found a Way to pierce a Hole directly under his Bed, through which he, and his *Valet de Chambre*, crept in the Night. After this, he was far from being in Safety; there were Guards on the Stairs, at the Doors, and about the Priſon, through all which he was to paſs, and through whom he did paſs, but by what Magick is not yet diſcovered. He eſcaped in the Evening of the 29th, but it was not diſcovered till the next Day, about an Hour before the Time at which he was to be beheaded, when it was ſuppoſed, he was far enough out of Reach. The Outcry that followed from the Mob,

proved his Deſtruction; for as they impeached not the Courtiers only, but the Senate, as if they had connived at his Eſcape, there was a Neceſſity of retaking him. The King was no ſooner informed of it, than he iſſued a Proclamation, offering 20,000 Crowns Reward for apprehending him, together with a Pardon to any concerned in the Eſcape, who ſhould diſcover him; but this had no Effect. The Court, however, relied chiefly upon their armed Barks upon the Coaſt, which ſearched every Veſſel that ſtirred, and by whom he was afterwards ſeized.

Is retaken and beheaded.

Of his being ſeized and executed, we had the following Account from *Stockholm*, dated *Auguſt* 5.

We began to imagine that Count *Lewenhaupt* had taken his Meaſures ſo well, as to be entirely out of the Reach of his Enemies; when on the 3d, we had the ſurprizing News of his being taken. The two Captains, *Graman* and *Theomede*, who commanded two armed Shallops near *Langholm*, ſaw at a Diſtance, a Yacht endeavouring to ſail againſt the Wind. They immediately purſued, came up with her, and the Crew making their utmoſt Efforts to defend themſelves, boarded, and took Poſſeſſion of her by Force. As ſoon as they entered the Veſſel, Count *Lewenhaupt* came up to them in a Sailor's Habit, It is me that ye look for, here I am. When he was brought back to this City, his Friends and Relations interpoſed a-freſh, in Hopes of preſerving his Life; to which the Nobility and Clergy ſhewed a very great Inclination. The Burgeſſes were not very averſe to it, but the Peaſants remained firm, or rather inflexible, which Count *Lewenhaupt* foreſaw; for as ſoon as he was carried back to his Chamber in the Priſon, he ſaid, There is no farther Hope, I ſee now that I muſt die. He was accordingly brought Yeſterday to the Spot where Baron *Bodenbroke* ſuffered, and there beheaded. He died with great Firmneſs and much Preſence of Mind, having never betrayed the leaſt Sign of Fear, or Weakneſs, from the Moment that he was retaken.

The Inquiry as to the Miniſters dropt.

During all this Time the Secret Committee of the Diet were going on with their Inquiries, and towards the End of *Auguſt*, they brought in a long and laboured Report in Relation to the three following Topicks.

I. The

I. The Motives which induced the firſt Tranſport of Troops into *Finland*. II. The Schemes and Alliance upon which the late War was grounded. III. The Reaſons why the Diet was not ſooner called, *viz.* immediately after the firſt Miſcarriages that happened. The Nobility, inſtead of entring into Debates upon this Report, came to a Reſolution to lay it aſide, and to ſend a ſolemn Deputation to the other Orders, to repreſent to them the Expediency of burying in Oblivion all Diſputes, that they might part with each other in Terms of perfect Friendſhip.

Thus the publick Reſentment being ſatisfied, or at leaſt blunted, by the Execution of the abovementioned two Generals, the Miniſters who adviſed the War got off unhurt; a freſh Example how careful a Man ought to be to prevent his being brought to a Trial, when popular Reſentment runs high againſt him; for when that Reſentment runs high, no Innocence can protect him againſt the Torrent of Popular Vengeance, when it is over, hardly any Guilt can prevent his meeting with Forgiveneſs.

A Toleration debated.

The other Affairs that came before the Diet not being of any publick Importance, I ſhall only take Notice, that on the 31ſt of *July* 1743, the Diet having, by Order, taken into their Conſideration the beſt Methods to put their Commerce upon a good Footing, which had been reduced to a very languiſhing Condition by bad Regulations, and completely ruined by a tedious War. The Propoſal which was moſt debated upon, was that of granting the *Roman Catholicks* and *Calviniſts*, who are equally hated in *Sweden*, a free Exerciſe of their Religion. The Aſſembly was divided. The Burghers, which compoſe the mercantile Part of the Nation, and are conſequently the beſt Judges of theſe Affairs, agreed to it, and the Nobility were of the ſame Opinion, but the Clergy vehemently oppoſed it, and drew the Peaſants over to their Party.

The Diet ſeparates.

And on the 9th of *September*, it was notified to the People by Sound of Trumpet and other uſual Ceremonies, that the Diet was to riſe the 12th, which it accordingly did; but the uſual Secret Committee, augmented by ſome new Deputies from all the four Orders, were authoriſed to ſit, notwithſtanding the

Separation

Separation of the Diet, and were directed to enter into Meaſures, in Conjunction with the King and Senate, for compromiſing the Diſputes ſubſiſting between that Nation and *Denmark*, or in Caſe that ſhould be found impracticable, to borrow *five Millions of Crowns* upon the Publick Faith, to enable his Majeſty to repel any Invaſion that might be made upon his Dominions.

Debate about admitting ſome new Lords.

And a few Days after the Riſing of the Diet, each Order had a ſeparate Meeting, to regulate ſome Matters relating to their particular Concerns. In theſe Aſſemblies there were ſeveral warm Debates, eſpecially in that of the Nobles, where a conſiderable Number of Perſons of Diſtinction claimed Admittance in Virtue of the King's Letters Patent, by which they were ennobled. Upon this it was ſaid, that a Nobleman of *Sweden* was a very high Character, and had a Reference not to the King only, but to the State, and therefore the Majority of the Aſſembly were not much inclined to receive the new-made Nobles. They particularly inſiſted, that this was a Sort of Surprize, and that they had not Time to inquire either into the Deſcents, or Perſonal Qualifications of theſe Candidates; but at laſt an Expedient was found to ſatisfy the Court, by receiving a few Strangers, of whoſe Families or Deſcent there could be no Diſpute; ſuch as the Count *de Heſſenſtein*, Natural Son to his Majeſty; and Col. *Van Lingen*, who brought the Preliminaries from *Abo*. In Conſequence of this Reſolution, theſe two Gentlemen were introduced into the Houſe of Nobles on the 16th of *September*, and took their Seats with great Solemnity. And each of the four Orders left a certain Number of Deputies, who were to compliment, in a Body, the elect Succeſſor to the Crown, upon his Arrival in that City.

The Succeſſor arrives.

Auguſt 25th. The Succeſſor landed at *Carlſcrona*, under the Convoy of Admiral *Taube*, who had been ſent for that Purpoſe with four Men of War: *September* 5th, he arrived at the Caſtle of *Carlsberg* near *Stockholm*; and *October* 16th he made his Entry into that Capital with the utmoſt Magnificence, and with the loudeſt Acclamations of the People; ſoon after which he ſwore to the Articles of Capitulation, ſettled by the Diet as before mentioned.

Inſurrection of the *Dalcarlians.*

I have ſaid, that the Zeal of the Houſe of Peaſants for the Prince of *Denmark* had like to have produced not only a Civil War but a Foreign Invaſion; as to the threatened Invaſion, it was from *Denmark*, and was happily prevented, as I ſhall give ſome Account of in the Annals of that Kingdom; but as to the Civil War, it may be ſaid to have been actually begun; for in *May* 1743, the *Dalcarians* actually took up Arms, and aſſembled in a Body to the Number of 20 or 30,000 Men, having reſolved to ſuffer no Levies either of Men or Money in their Country till the Diet had complied with their Demands, which were I. To put to Death the two impriſoned Generals. II. To proſecute the Authors of the preſent War. III. To elect the Prince of *Denmark* Succeſſor to the Crown, and to ſend for him immediately into the Kingdom. IV. That the Nobility and Clergy ſhould, for the future, pay Contributions in the ſame Proportion as the Burgeſſes and Peaſants.

They are defeated.

But they did not long reſt ſatisfied with making Demands only; they reſolved to compel a Compliance, and for this Purpoſe their whole Body began to march directly to *Stockholm*, having publiſhed a Manifeſto for juſtifying their Proceedings. Upon their Approach to the City, the King reſolved to go to them in Perſon, and executed his Deſign, notwithſtanding all the Repreſentations that were made to him againſt it. He was attended only by a few General Officers, and as ſoon as he drew near the Camp, the *Dalcarlians* ſent a Deputation to meet him, to whom his Majeſty made a long Diſcourſe, importing, 'That they did a great 'deal of Hurt to themſelves and their Families, by 'acting in ſo precipitate a manner; that by violating 'the Laws of their Country, they had loſt all Title to 'their Protection; that he knew not what Encouragement they might have to act in this manner, but of 'this they might reſt aſſured, that while he had the 'Honour to wear the *Swediſh* Crown, they ſhould not 'trample with Impunity on its Prerogatives, or violate any of the Rights of the Diet; that, for his Part, 'he was deſirous of giving the utmoſt Satisfaction to 'his Subjects, but that it ſhould be in a legal Way; 'and that as he had never given any Occaſion, during

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'the Courſe of his Government, for Tumults or Se-
'dition, they might be ſatisfied that he wanted not
'either the Will, or the Power, to chaſtiſe ſuch as
'forget their Duty to him, and to their Country.' Upon this, having had Recourſe to their Principals, they were ſent back again to thank the King for his Goodneſs, to acknowledge the Honour he did them by admitting them to this Conference, and to aſſure him, that they were ready to leave all their Concerns in his Hands, deſiring only that a few of them might be allowed to go to *Stockholm*, and promiſing that the reſt ſhould remain quiet where they were. To this his Majeſty very readily yielded, and returned to the City under a thorough Perſuaſion that every Thing was adjuſted. There arrived ſoon after a great Number of *Dalcarlians*, who, in Compliance with the Promiſe the King had made, were allowed Entrance without Scruple, to the Number of 3 or 4000. They quickly began to diſcover their wicked Intentions, and from talking ſeditiouſly, went ſo far as to ſeize four Pieces of Cannon, and a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition. This was on the 22d of *June*, upon which the King immediately ſignified to them, that if they did not reſtore the Cannon, lay down their Arms, and depart the City, they ſhould be proclaimed, and treated as Rebels. Accordingly ſuch a Proclamation was made; they were required to retire before five in the Afternoon, and the Inhabitants forbid to harbour any of them in their Houſes. The *Dalcarlians* treated the Proclamation with the utmoſt Contempt, took Poſt in the North Suburb, planted their four Pieces of Cannon, and ſtood on their Defence. The King then ordered the Gariſon of the City, conſiſting of 17,000 Men, to be drawn out, occupied all the Streets and Paſſages, and then ordered a conſiderable Body to advance under the Command of the Senators *Alderfeldt* and *Roſe*. The Marſhal of the Diet interpoſed even then, and went to the Mutineers, in order to confer with them; but they anſwered his Propoſitions by firing a Cannon at him, and then making a general Diſcharge of their Small Arms. This put an End to Treating, and the Gariſon fired, in their Turn, two Pieces of Cannon, loaded with Cartridges, and at the ſame

Time made a general Diſcharge of their Muſquetry, which killed 50 of the Peaſants on the Spot, and diſabled 100 more; upon which the reſt threw down their Arms, and took to their Heels; three of them were drowned in their Flight, and the greateſt Part of the reſt were made Priſoners. Baron *Alderfeldt* received a Musket-Shot under his left Armpit, of which he died in a few Days after; there were only two Soldiers killed, and very few wounded.

They ſubmit and deliver up their Ringleaders.

This Inſurrection had an Effect quite contrary to what the Ringleaders intended; for it demonſtrated to the Diet the Neceſſity of making a ſpeedy Election of a Succeſſor, and prevailed on many who were not before reſolved, to give their Votes for the Prince and Biſhop of *Lubeck*, whoſe Election was publiſhed, as I have ſaid, the very next Day after this Skuffle with the *Dalcarlians*. This Reſolution in the King and Diet entirely diſheartened them: Their whole Body returned to their own Country; 150 of thoſe that were taken in *Stockholm* were condemned to work on the Fortifications of *Wexholm*; and the reſt diſmiſſed home, after having been led through the City bareheaded and guarded by a Party of Horſe. At the ſame Time a Body of Troops was ſent towards *Dalcarlia*; but the People prevented their entering the Country, by a general Submiſſion, and delivering up their Ringleaders, whereupon the Troops were recalled.

Their Deputies repreſent their Grievances.

This Inſurrection was ſo far from being countenanc'd by any Perſon of Note in the Country, that there was but one of their Deputies had any Concern in it; for as to the Reſt, they had aſſembled, together with thoſe of *Weſtmania* and *Upland*, in order to obtain Redreſs of their Grievances in a legal Manner, and at that Aſſembly they declared, that they accepted the Peace which was juſt concluded with *Ruſſia*; that they likewiſe conſented to the Nomination of Prince *Adolphus Frederick*, Adminiſtrator of the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, and Biſhop of *Lubeck*, in Quality of Succeſſor to the Throne of *Sweden*; that they could have heartily wiſhed the Choice had fallen upon the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, for whom the Peaſants of *Sweden* had more Affection than for any of the other Candidates; but that, as a Peace was gained by the Nomination of the

the Prince and Biſhop of *Lubeck*, they would not oppoſe it; but, nevertheleſs, that they thought fit to put in this Clauſe, *i. e.* that if any Change happened in regard to him, before he mounted the Throne, the Peaſants ſhould be at Liberty to concur in a new Election. Then they beſeeched the King to have Regard to their moſt humble Demands, contained in the 10 Articles following.

1. That the true Reaſons for tranſporting Troops to *Finland*, in the Year 1739, and the Beginning of 1741, be brought to Light: That the true Motives be examin'd, which have been the Occaſion of the War againſt *Ruſſia*, and of ſeveral other Steps, not leſs hurtful, taken in the two laſt Aſſemblies of the States: And that a Commiſſion be appointed to make the neceſſary Inquiries on theſe Heads, with Power to paſs Sentence, within eight Days at fartheſt, on ſuch as ſhall be convicted of having been the Adviſers of Meaſures ſo pernicious to the State.

2. That the Sentence pronounced againſt the two Generals under Confinement be put in Execution forthwith, while the Peaſants are in the Capital; after which they will, without farther Delay, return home.

3. That all thoſe who have in any Manner contributed to the ill Succeſs of the preſent War, be tried and puniſhed according to the Rigour of the Laws.

4. That the Practice of farming the Revenues of the Cuſtoms be aboliſhed, and that the Duties on Exports and Imports be for the future put on the old Footing, and collected by Officers belonging to the Crown.

5. That the Freedom of Trade and Commerce be reſtored, eſpecially in regard to ſuch Goods and Merchandize, as are either not made at all in *Sweden*, or at leaſt in very ſmall Quantities, and which the Peaſants cannot well be without.

6. That thoſe who have handled the publick Money, raiſed both in *Sweden* and *Finland* during the preſent War, be called upon to produce their Accounts forthwith.

7. That thoſe who have been entruſted with the Sums appropriated to the Encouragement of Manufactures called *Aids*, be likewiſe obliged to give an exact Account thereof.

8. That the Peaſants, in Conſideration of their great Poverty, be exempted, for a certain Number of Years, from the Tax called *Lon* and *Betalnings Afgift*.

9. That the Feſtivals in Honour of the Holy Apoſtles be kept as in former Days.

10. And that the late Motions of the *Dalcarlians* be never imputed to them as a Crime, ſeeing they did not come up to *Stockholm* with any ill Deſign, but meerly to ſet forth their Grievances, and obtain Redreſs thereof.

And the Diet did accordingly exempt the Peaſants from one of thoſe Taxes which they thoughr moſt grievous upon the Poor.

Miniſters deſire Leave to reſign.

The following Memorial was preſented in *May* 1743 to the King and Diet of *Sweden* by Count *Teſſin*, who was Marſhal of the Diet in 1737, and afterwards Embaſſador Extraordinary from the *Swediſh* Court to that of *France*.

SIRE,

'Your Majeſty will eaſily call to Mind what has 'been alledged of late, in divers Pieces, ſome in Print, 'and others in Manuſcript, as if there were to be 'found, among your Majeſty's and the Kingdom's 'Miniſters, Men whom private Intereſt, Ambition, 'and Devotion to a foreign Power, had ſo far blinded, 'as to make them forget their Duty, their Oaths, and 'what their own Conſcience dictated to them.

'How advantageous ſoever it might have been to 'me never to have ceaſed employing my feeble Coun'ſels near your Majeſty's Perſon, I was obliged to 'diſpenſe with it during the three Years that I was 'charged with the Affairs of this Kingdom at the '*French* Court. Your Majeſty did me the Favour, at 'my Return, to take me into the Number of the 'Members that compoſe your Miniſtry. I ſhould 'then be totally inſenſible, if I were under no Con'cern about the Imputations contained in thoſe Writ'ings; Imputations which, indeed, are indirect, but 'are not leſs odious, nor leſs afflicting to any Man 'that feels no Guilt within him.

'Wherefore,

'Wherefore, I take the Liberty to beg a Favour of 'your Majeſty and the States of this Kingdom, a Fa'vour which I ſhall gratefully remember as long as I 'live; that is, to grant me a Diſmiſſion from my Em'ployments, that they may be put into more fortunate 'Hands. My Reſolution is grounded on the moſt 'ſtrenuous Motives; no inward Reproach forces me 'to take it; I do it of my own free Will; and I ap'peal to every *Swede* for the Purity of my Sentiments, 'before the Tribunal of the Almighty God, and be'fore your Majeſty.

'But, Sire, at the ſame Time that I beſeech your 'Majeſty to grant me this Favour, I ask another; and 'that is, to cauſe my Conduct to be carefully enquired 'into: The Name I bear, the Family I deſcend from, 'admit of no Demur in a Caſe of this Importance.

'Let me be allowed then, from this very Day, to 'lay down my Dignity of Senator at your Majeſty's 'Feet; but without pretending to be thereby diſpenſed 'with from clearing myſelf, ſince if it ever ſhould be 'found that I ſwerved in any one Thing from the Duty 'of a faithful Subject, I am ready to waſh away the 'Stain with my Blood.

'For theſe 25 Years paſt that I have rendered my 'Services to your Majeſty and the Kingdom, I had 'the Honour to be employed in divers important Af'fairs, wherein the Knowledge I acquired of the In'tereſt of my Country was not uſeleſs to me: My 'Principles have always been the ſame; the Deſire of 'Riches never ſwayed me; and a fair Character, the 'only Object of an honeſt Man's Deſires, was what 'I conſtantly ſought to deſerve, and what I flatter my'ſelf to have effectively deſerved of my Countrymen.

'If my Services entitle me to any Reward, the only 'one I ask, is to be allowed, under the Protection of 'the Almighty, to go and paſs away upon my Eſtate 'the reſt of my Days, already ſhortened by Age and 'Cares; to the End that being entirely reſtored to 'myſelf, and fortified by the Experience I have had, 'how little Value we ought to ſet on the fleeting Ad'vantages and Favour of this World, I may the bet'ter prepare myſelf for the next.

'There remains nothing more for me to do, but to 'aſſure your Majeſty of my ardent Wiſhes, that the 'Almighty would be pleaſed to pour down his Bleſ-'ſings on you to the End of your Reign, to proſper 'the Kingdom, and make it happy, and to inſpire the 'People with Union and Concord, the only Means 'by which they can ſtand. Such are the Sentiments 'of, &c.'

But his *Swediſh* Majeſty did not think fit to comply with the Count's Deſire as to his Diſmiſſion, nor did the Diet comply with his Deſire as to an Inquiry into his Conduct. The Truth was, they could accuſe him of nothing but adviſing his Country to involve itſelf in a War with *Ruſſia* at the Deſire of *France*, and in this the Quality and Multitude of his Aſſociates was a ſure Protection. But another great Man having ſoon after intimated to the Diet, that he would follow the Example of Count *Teſſin*, and lay down his Employments, in order to paſs the reſt of his Days in Peace; the Colonel Baron *de Wrede*, who had been very inſtrumental in procuring the Election of the Duke of *Holſtein*, ſmartly replied, *I would recommend it to your Excellency, firſt to reſtore your Country's Peace.*

King of *Denmark* juſtifies himſelf as to the *Dalcarlian* Inſurrection.

As to the Affairs of *Denmark* for the Years 1742 and 1743, the moſt important was the Diſpute that Kingdom was like to have with *Sweden* about the Succeſſor to the *Swediſh* Crown. As ſoon as the Diet of *Sweden* had made Choice of the Duke of *Holſtein*, as Succeſſor to their Crown, the King of *Denmark* began to make great Preparations both by Sea and Land for War, and thoſe Preparations were rather increaſed when the Prince Royal of *Denmark* began to be ſole powerful Candidate againſt the Biſhop of *Lubeck*, a formidable Fleet was prepared, on which a great Number of Troops were ready to embark, and an Army was aſſembled in *Norway* upon the Confines of *Sweden*, which gave the *Swediſh* Court Ground to ſuſpect that the King of *Denmark* ſecretly fomented the Inſurrection of the *Dalcarlians*, but the *Daniſh* Miniſter at *Stockholm* publickly declared upon that Occaſion, 'That the King his Maſter was incapable of making 'Uſe of Means ſo contrary to his Dignity as thoſe

'of

'of favouring a Revolt. That a conſiderable Party 'of the *Swediſh* Nation having concurred to call the 'Prince Royal his Son to ſucceed to the Throne of 'that Nation, his *Daniſh* Majeſty thought he ſhould 'be wanting to himſelf, and to his Royal Houſe, if he 'neglected to take Advantage of this Diſpoſition, to 'cement the good Underſtanding between the two 'Kingdoms, and to render it indiſſoluble. That this 'was the only End he had in View, and that to bring 'it about he would make uſe of no other Means than 'thoſe founded upon Equity and Juſtice.'

Preparations for War between *Denmark* and *Sweden*.

However, the Preparations were continued in *Denmark*, even after the Biſhop of *Lubeck* was choſen Succeſſor to the Crown of *Sweden*, and the *Swedes* on their Side likewiſe made great Preparations, by forming one Army in *Scania*, and another on the Confines of *Norway*, and by calling over a Body of *Muſcovites* to their Aſſiſtance, beſides fitting out a powerful Squadron which was to have been joined by a *Ruſſian*.

Negotiations.

In theſe Circumſtances Affairs ſtood when Count *Teſſin* was ſent Embaſſador to *Denmark* by the Court of *Sweden* in *Auguſt* 1743. Soon after his Arrival the Miniſters of *Denmark* declared to him in their Maſter's Name, 'That the Prince Royal having been le-'gally called to the Throne of *Sweden*, his Majeſty 'cannot deem valid the Election afterwards made of 'the Duke, Adminiſtrator of *Holſtein*; and therefore, 'that he is reſolved to maintain his Right in this Point, 'by all the Means that Providence has put in his 'Power. That while the Congreſs of *Abo* was ſitting, 'the King's Miniſter at *Stockholm* was ſeveral Times 'aſſured, that the Intereſts of the Crown of *Den-'mark* would be taken Care of in that Negotiation, 'in order to procure for it a ſufficient Security in Re-'lation to the Dutchy of *Schleſwick*: That, neverthe-'leſs, the Treaty of Peace between *Ruſſia* and *Sweden* 'was concluded without ſtipulating any Thing on this 'Head: That the King was informed of the Diſpo-'ſitions of the States of the Kingdom, when they 'reſolved in their Diet, that the Prince Royal ſhould 'be declared Succeſſor to the Throne, if reaſonable 'Terms could not be obtained from *Ruſſia* within a 'certain Time; That his Majeſty had ſundry Reaſons

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'to queſtion, whether the Conditions of Peace have 'entirely anſwered the Expectations of the *Swediſh* 'Nation; and that theſe Reaſons were ſufficient to 'authorize the King to take ſuch Meaſures as he 'ſhould judge neceſſary for maintaining his Honour 'and Dignity.'

To this Declaration Count *Teſſin* returned the following Anſwer by Order of his Court.

'That the firſt Nomination of the Prince Royal of '*Denmark* having been made only by part of the States, 'it could not, conſequently, be look'd upon as an 'Election. That the States of the Kingdom having 'approved the Articles of Peace ſigned at *Abo* by the '*Swediſh* and *Ruſſian* Plenipotentiaries, the Condition 'to which they have tyed themſelves down, *i. e.* to 'elect the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, in caſe theſe 'Articles ſhould not appear acceptable, became there-'by void. That as to the Security concerning the 'Dutchy of *Schleſwick*, the *Swediſh* Plenipotentiaries did 'all that lay in their Power to get this Article ſettled 'along with the Conditions of Peace; but the *Ruſſian* 'Miniſters thought it more expedient to refer the Af-'fair to a private Negotiation. That if the Views of 'the Court of *Denmark* were to unite the two Crowns 'in the Perſon of the Prince Royal, they could not 'but know how averſe the *Swediſh* Nation was to 'ſuch a Union. That they might reſt aſſured, that 'the Powers concerned in maintaining the Balance 'of the North, would never have look'd on ſuch a 'Thing with Indifference; that it was not doubted 'but thoſe Powers were ſtill in the ſame Diſpoſitions; 'and, therefore, in caſe the Court of *Denmark* ſhould 'perſiſt in her Pretenſions, and attempt to aſſert them 'by Force of Arms, the King and the States of *Swe-'den* flattered themſelves with the Hopes of finding 'Aſſiſtance enough to maintain the Juſtice of their 'Cauſe with Advantage. That as to the reſt, they 'ſhould always be very ſorry to ſee Things come to 'Extremity, and that they would to the laſt Moment 'continue to ſhew their Inclination to avoid a War, 'and liſten to the propereſt Methods to reſtore a good 'Harmony between the two Crowns.'

But upon the *Czarina*'s declaring ſo poſitively that ſhe would aſſiſt *Sweden* with all her Force, the King

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of *Denmark* thought fit, it ſeems, to drop the Pretenſions of the Prince Royal to the *Swediſh* Crown; for on the 5th of *October* his Miniſters made the following Propoſal to Count *Teſſin*:

'The King (of *Denmark*) who aims at nothing 'but the Safety of his Dominions, and to remove all 'Cauſes of Diſtruſt and Diſcord between him and 'the Crown of *Sweden*; has ordered us to ask you '(the Embaſſador) whether you are authorized to 'declare by a formal Act, that the Kingdom of *Sweden*, far from concerning itſelf with the Pretenſions 'which the Ducal Houſe of *Holſtein* forms or may 'form to the Dutchy of *Schleſwig*, or having a Mind 'to ſupport them directly or indirectly, is, on the contrary, diſpoſed to guaranty the peaceable Poſſeſſion 'thereof to his Majeſty: That moreover, the Kingdom of *Sweden* will not conſent, that either its Succeſſor and his Deſcendants, or the Princes that may 'ſit in the Throne of *Sweden*, ſhall ever poſſeſs the 'Ducal Part of *Holſtein*; and that it will alſo engage 'never to intermeddle, directly or indirectly, to the 'Prejudice of *Denmark*, in the Difference that may 'ariſe between this Crown and the Duke of *Holſtein* 'about the above-named Ducal Part.'

To this Propoſal Count *Teſſin* returned the following Anſwer the next Day.

Gentlemen,

'Your Excellencies may remember, if you pleaſe, 'my Readineſs to terminate ſpeedily and directly, in 'an amicable manner, the Miſunderſtanding between 'the two Courts. His Majeſty, the King of *Sweden*, 'is ſtill in the ſame Diſpoſitions, as to the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity; but the Means are 'different.

'The Armaments which are ſtill vigorouſly carried on here, and which, conſidering the Situation 'of the Camp, and the Embargo laid on the Shipping in all the Ports of the Kingdom, can be deſigned for nothing elſe but a Deſcent upon the Coaſts 'of *Sweden*, have obliged his Majeſty to claim of the 'Imperial Court of *Ruſſia* the Succours ſtipulated 'againſt Enterprizes that may tend to diſturb the free

'Choice

'Choice of a Succeſſor to the Throne unanimouſly 'made by the States of the Kingdom: Her Imperial 'Majeſty has liſtened thereto with all the Readineſs 'that could be expected from a Princeſs who is ſo re-'ligious an Obſerver of Treaties, and ſo attentive to 'the Execution of the Promiſes made in conſequence 'thereof by Baron *Korff*.

'Conſequently, your Excellencies muſt conceive 'how indecent it would be in *Sweden* to act at this 'Juncture without the Concurrence of the *Ruſſian* 'Court, and the Approbation of his Royal Highneſs 'the Succeſſor. The only Thing that can be done in 'the Name of *Sweden* ſeparately, is a repeated Decla-'ration of what I have had the Honour to lay before 'you in former Conferences, *viz.* that ſhe does not 'deſire the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Holſtein* for 'herſelf, and that ſhe will effectually labour to make 'his Royal Highneſs, the Prince Succeſſor, renounce 'both for himſelf and his Deſcendants Succeſſors to 'the Throne of *Sweden*, his Claims in Favour of 'thoſe who are concerned in the Order of Succeſſion 'eſtabliſhed in the Serene Houſe of *Holſtein*. I there-'fore offer again, by Virtue of my full Powers, to 'deliver this Declaration, drawn up and ſigned in due 'Form. And as it carries with it all the Security that 'the King of *Denmark* can require of *Sweden*, ſo it 'cannot but be followed by a reciprocal Promiſe to 'diſarm immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifi-'cations.'

The 9th, a new Conference was held on the ſame Subject, wherein the *Daniſh* Miniſters expreſſed themſelves as follows:

SIR,

'We have reported to the King what your Excel-'lency laid before us by Order of your Court in our 'Conference of the ſixth Inſtant. It is needleſs to 'obſerve to your Excellency, that the Act which you 'are authorized to deliver, and by Virtue of which 'you are ready to declare, that *Sweden* does not de-'ſire for herſelf the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Hol-'ſtein*, would be an inſignificant and uſeleſs Thing, on 'Account of the Feodal Quality attached to the ſaid

'Dutchy,

'Dutchy, which does not admit of its being incorporated with another State in prejudice of the eventual Rights of the Royal Houſe of *Denmark*. The Propoſal we made to your Excellency by his Majeſty's Orders in our former Conference, ſo plainly bears the Characteriſticks of Moderation and Juſtice, that if *Sweden* has ever had that ſincere Intention whereof your Excellency has ſo often made us reiterated Proteſtations, of living in good Terms with *Denmark*, ſhe cannot refuſe to liſten to it: His Majeſty the King has ordered us to make the ſame Propoſal again to your Excellency, that we may know whether you are able to explain yourſelf about it; and if you are not, we are charged to deſire you to demand preciſe Inſtructions from your Court on the Subject.'

To which Count *Teſſin* delivered the following Anſwer in Writing on the 17th of *December*, viz.

'Though I had the Honour to give, ſome Time ago, a verbal Anſwer to his Excellency M. *de Schulin*, on the Contents of the *Pro Memoria* that was delivered to me the 9th of *October* laſt, I would not however fail, according to the Cuſtom hitherto obſerved, to declare *ad Protocollum*, that his Majeſty the King has exactly performed his Engagement, to uſe his Endeavours to induce his Royal Highneſs, the Prince Succeſſor, to renounce, both for himſelf and his Deſcendants, Succeſſors to the Throne of *Sweden*, his Rights in Favour of thoſe whom the Order of Succeſſion eſtabliſhed in the moſt Serene Houſe concerns.

'But his Royal Highneſs has judged, that as ſuch an Act of Renunciation no Way concerns a Foreign Court, it would ſeem involuntary, nay, extorted; which his Royal Highneſs thinks neither becoming the Dignity, nor the Birthright and Rank which he holds of God: And, in fine, if Regard for the proper Intereſts of the Crown of *Sweden* did, or ſhould render ſuch Renunciation neceſſary, there could be nothing more in the Caſe than a domeſtick Act and Convention between the Prince and the States of the Kingdom. To act otherwiſe would be a Breach of the Duty which his Royal Highneſs owes to himſelf

'and

'and to his Imperial Highneſs the Grand Duke of *Ruſſia*, as Head of the Family, and actual Poſſeſſor of the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, and would be injurious to the Quality of Tutor, which his Royal Highneſs is veſted with.

'A Treaty of Alliance ſubſiſts between *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and one may be fully perſuaded that his Majeſty never will do any Thing contrary to his Engagements. *Sweden* certainly will not intermeddle, againſt Equity, in any Diſputes that may ariſe in *Europe*. To require more, would be ſuppoſing ſome Attempt, or ſome odious Diſtruſt: Either of theſe Suppoſitions cannot but be far from the Thoughts of both Courts; and a formal Act, ſuch as that which your Excellencies ſeemed to demand in the Conference of the 5th of *October*, would eſtabliſh ſuch a Notion, would have nothing reciprocal in it, and conſequently would appear to be dictated by a ſuperior Force; which is incompatible with the Dignity, the Independency, and the Prerogatives attached to the Royal Majeſty.

'His Majeſty the King of *Denmark* is too clear-ſighted, and too equitable, not to own the Strength of the Reaſons alledged, which will alſo ſerve to ſhew the whole World that *Sweden* has done all that lay in her Power to preſerve a good Underſtanding, religiouſly obſerved on her Part, and, moreover, ſo neceſſary to the two Crowns: Her Inclinations are ſtill the ſame, and in Caſe of an Attack, ſhe never will take up Arms but with the utmoſt Regret, to defend herſelf againſt a neighbouring King, whoſe Friendſhip has been and is ſtill dear to her.

'Your Excellencies ſee by this Declaration, how far the King is from being inclined to diſturb the Tranquillity of the North; and one need but reflect on the Joint Intereſts of the two Courts to be fully convinced of it. I leave it to your Excellencies own Reflections, how troubleſome and chargeable the State of War, in which both Courts actually are, muſt be; and whether it would not be proper, after all the Explanations given of a ſincere Intention for the Repoſe of the North, to put an End to the Armaments by a mutual Declaration.'

His

His *Daniſh* Majeſty was ſo little ſatisfied, it ſeems with this Anſwer, that he ſent Orders to his Miniſters at Foreign Courts to declare, 'That his Majeſty is 'extremely concerned at the little Succeſs of the En-'deavours he has hitherto uſed, in order to adjuſt the 'Differences between him and *Sweden*: That he has 'asked no more, and ſtill deſires nothing more of that 'Court, than the ſecuring Peace and Tranquillity be-'tween the two Crowns, by ſtipulating on both Sides, 'that the Affairs of *Holſtein* ſhall never occaſion any 'Broils between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and that the 'latter ſhall engage never to intermeddle therein. 'That the King appeals to the impartial World, whe-'ther, in confining his Pretenſions to this Object, he 'has not given a convincing Proof of his Averſion 'to a Rupture, and of his Deſire to maintain the 'Peace of the North: And that his Majeſty will con-'tinue in theſe Diſpoſitions, ſo long as he ſhall not be 'obliged to take Reſolutions contrary thereto.'

Nevertheleſs, his Majeſty did not think fit to begin Hoſtilities, but, on the contrary, his Ships of War were laid up, the Tranſports diſcharged, and the Troops at laſt retired to their Winter Quarters, under Pretence that it was too late in the Year to enter upon Action; from whence there ſeems to be ſome Ground to ſuppoſe, that theſe Menaces of his *Daniſh* Majeſty's proceeded from *French* Counſels; for as it is the *French* Intereſt to keep the Northern Powers at Variance, till they have got the Affairs of *Germany* ſettled to their Liking; and as they had loſt all Influence at the *Swediſh* Court, they reſolved now to make the beſt Uſe they could of the *Daniſh*; which Conjecture will appear the more probable, if we conſider, that upon the Expiration of the late Subſidy Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Denmark*, his *Daniſh* Majeſty recalled his Troops that were then in *Britiſh* Pay, and abſolutely refuſed to renew that Treaty, notwithſtanding the utmoſt Application of Mr. *Titley*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter; that at the ſame Time, *viz.* ſoon after the Beginning of the Year 1742, he concluded a Subſidy Treaty with *France*; that he expreſly refuſed acceding to the Treaty of *Breſlau*; and that in the Beginning of the Year 1743, a Treaty of Com-

True Cauſe of the *Daniſh* Menaces.

merce was concluded between *France* and *Denmark*. Theſe Circumſtances, I ſay, make the Conjecture probable; but his *Daniſh* Majeſty was too wiſe to follow *French* Counſels ſo far as to involve himſelf in a War which he was no Way able to ſupport, becauſe from many Examples he knew, how precarious it is to truſt to *French* Aſſiſtance.

New Taxes impoſed in *Denmark*.

But whatever Inducements his *Daniſh* Majeſty had for putting himſelf to the Expence of theſe warlike Preparations, he took from thence an Occaſion to publiſh an Edict, by which ſeveral Taxes were impoſed or increaſed as follow: All the King's Subjects are to pay Two *per Cent.* according to what their Eſtates ſhall be eſtimated; all Penſions exceeding the yearly Value of 2000 Crowns, ſhall be ſubject, henceforward, to a Deduction of Twenty-two *per Cent.* all Perſons in his Majeſty's Service, whoſe Salaries amount to 200 Crowns, are to pay Two *per Cent.* People of Quality are to be diſtributed into various Ranks, and are to pay according to their reſpective Qualities and Employments; all their upper Servants, Stewards, *Valet de Chambres*, &c. to pay four Crowns each; their other Domeſticks two; every Gentleman, Eccleſiaſtick, Phyſician, Advocate, and Attorney, to pay forty Crowns; Townſmen and Tradeſmen according to their Eſtates. There has been likewiſe two Crowns impoſed upon every Saddle-Horſe, and the Taxes on Wines, Brandies, and, in ſhort, upon almoſt every Thing, have been augmented.

His *Daniſh* Majeſty's Regard for the Poor.

From this Account of the *Daniſh* Taxes it will appear, that his Majeſty takes Care not to load the Poor with Taxes; and the following Account from *Copenhagen*, dated *March* 29, 1743, will ſhew that he takes Care of the Poor in every Part of his Dominions. The Account was thus: As there was laſt Year ſcarce any Harveſt at all in *Norway*, eſpecially in the two Provinces of *Drontheim* and *Aggerhus*, where the Winter ſurprized them while the Corn was on the Ground, his Majeſty in the Beginning of the hard Seaſon took Care to ſend a great Supply of Grain; and from the Time the Sea has been open, he has cauſed to be tranſported thither 50 or 60,000 Quarters of Rye, to be diſtributed gratis among the People. There is a

Paſſage in his Majeſty's Letter to the Board of Treaſury in relation to this Affair, which deſerves to be written in Letters of Gold, and tranſmitted to lateſt Poſterity. 'I am informed, ſays he, that all Em-'barkations at this Time of the Year are attended with 'an extraordinary Expence; but upon this Occaſion, I 'would have you reflect rather on the Miſery of thoſe 'who are to be relieved, than on the Means of ſav-'ing Money in relieving them.'

Auguſt 27, 1743. his *Daniſh* Majeſty declared publickly at Table, that a Marriage was concluded between the Prince Royal and the Princeſs *Louiſa* of *England*: *October* 16, his Royal Highneſs ſet out for *Altena*, where the Princeſs *Louiſa*, now Princeſs Royal of *Denmark*, arrived the 17th of *November*; and on the 21ſt, they ſet out together for *Copenhagen*, where her Royal Highneſs, accompanied by the Prince her Conſort, made her publick Entry the 11th of *December* with great Magnificence, and was received with the loudeſt Acclamations of the People. Whether there was not another Marriage intended between the Royal Families of *Great Britain* and *Denmark* is a Queſtion which cannot at preſent be reſolved; but our Advices from *Copenhagen* in *November* expreſly aſſerted, that Mr. *Titley*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter there, had received Orders to demand the Princeſs Royal for the Duke of *Cumberland*.

Prince Royal's Marriage.

CHAP. VIII.

An Account of the moſt material Occurrences in the United Provinces, *during the Years* 1742, *and* 1743.

IN my *Annals* for 1741 I mentioned that a Third Augmentation of the *Dutch* Troops had been propoſed, with great Hopes that it would be agreed to *. The Petition of the Council of State for this third Augmentation was ſo remarkable, that I ſhall give the following Abſtract of it, *viz.*

Dutch reſolve upon a third Augmentation.

High and Mighty Lords,

'The great Revolutions which have happened in the 'Affairs of *Europe* within a few Years, particularly

* *See Annals for* 1741, *P.* 520.

'ſince the Death of the Emperor, have raiſed juſt 'Apprehenſions of ſeeing the Tranquillity thereof di-'ſturbed, which there is the more Reaſon for the 'Subjects of this State to fear, as Preparations of War 'are carrying on, and Troops are in Motion even 'upon the Frontiers thereof. The Council of State 'did in a great Meaſure foreſee theſe dangerous Cir-'cumſtances, and by their general Petition laſt Year 'did intimate, that not only the War between *Great* '*Britain* and *Spain*, but likewiſe the Pretenſions form-'ed by ſeveral Princes in *Germany* upon the Succeſſi-'on of the deceaſed Emperor, might poſſibly have 'Conſequences, which would by Degrees kindle up a 'War: A Prognoſtick which the Event has verified! 'Becauſe, ſince the laſt Year, thoſe Pretenſions have 'not only been increaſed, but puſhed in ſuch a Man-'ner, as that almoſt all *Germany* is in Alarm and Mo-'tion: Beſides, it's manifeſt by the Rupture between 'the two Powers in the North, both Friends of the 'Republick, that one Part of *Europe* is actually em-'broiled; and though the State may not be directly 'intereſted therein, there is Room to apprehend, that 'notwithſtanding the wiſe Precautions that your High 'Mightineſſes have taken in order to avoid entering 'into a War, the Republick may poſſibly be drawn 'into it againſt your Inclination: As for Example, in 'Caſe that, ſooner or later, it ſhould be attacked in 'ſo delicate a Point as that of it's Commerce and 'Navigation, againſt which Attempts have more than 'once been made. The Council of State is convin-'ced, that the critical Situation of the Times and Af-'fairs ought fully to perſuade your High Mightineſſes, 'that it is their Intereſt to think attentively upon every 'Thing that can contribute to the Security and De-'fence of their Country.

'The Council of State very heartily wiſh that God 'would avert the Evils with which the Republick ap-'pears to be menaced, and would diſſipate the black 'Clouds which ſeem to impend; and are of Opinion, 'that though it is by no Means proper for it to expoſe 'itſelf, yet the neceſſary Meaſures ſhould be taken for 'it's Security; and though the Republick, which for 'twenty-eight Years has been in Peace, has often ſeen

'the

'the Storm that ſeemed to threaten it diſpelled, or 'blown over; yet it is not to be preſumed that Things 'will always turn out ſo favourably. Some of the 'Provinces however feed themſelves with the flatter-'ing Idea that they will: To which Notion muſt be 'attributed the little Succeſs which the repeated Re-'preſentations made to the States of thoſe Provinces, 'by your High Mightineſſes and the Council of State, 'have had, in order to induce them to redreſs many 'Things on which depend the Welfare and Happineſs 'of the State.

'The Council of State does not hereby intend to 'inſinuate to the States of thoſe Provinces, that War 'is inevitable; but endeavours to ſhew them the pre-'ſent thorny Situation of publick Affairs; and that 'notwithſtanding the Neceſſity of preſerving and 'maintaining Peace as the firſt and ſureſt Pledge of 'Religion and Liberty, yet nothing is more impor-'tant than to prepare for War; and that to avoid 'very great Expences, ſuch ſhould be made as in the 'preſent Conjuncture are of indiſpenſible Neceſſity. 'This is what is now aimed at by the Council of 'State, who have annexed to their Petition an ordi-'nary and extraordinary Eſtimate of military Expen-'ces, in the latter of which is comprehended the A-'mount of the two laſt Augmentations; becauſe if 'this had not been done, the Provinces would have 'been liable to have been over-charged; and it alſo 'ſhews wherein the State of War for next Year will 'differ from that of this.'

The Council of State finiſhes the Preamble of their Petition with exhorting the Provinces ſpeedily to conſent to what is therein deſired. They afterwards divide their Petition into ſix Claſſes, the Purport whereof is as follows: The Firſt ſhews the Neceſſity of a third Augmentation, and ſets forth the Deficiency of ſome Provinces in completing their Quota of Troops, and upon the Neceſſity of proceeding to a Promotion of General Officers. The Second repreſents the Condition of the Frontier Towns, and the Neceſſity of raiſing Sums neceſſary for repairing the Fortifications. The Third ſhews the State of the Magazines, which are in a great Meaſure in Want of every Thing. The

Fourth diſcovers the bad Condition of the Navy, and the Neceſſity of augmenting it with twenty-five Ships, and of equipping twenty-five others. The Fifth ſhews the Neceſſity of preſerving publick Credit. The Sixth that of finding out the Means of uniting the different Sentiments of the Provinces in Affairs which intereſt the Welfare and Security of the State, and to conſtrain thoſe who ſhall remain refractory.

As this third Augmentation was an Affair of the greateſt Conſequence to the Court of *France*, and very much their Intereſt to prevent it's being agreed to, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty wrote the following Letter to M. le Marquis *de Fenelon*, his Miniſter at the *Hague*, which his Excellency communicated to the States General.

King of *France*'s Letter againſt it.

Monſieur le Marquis de Fenelon,

'I have received the Letter which you wrote the '22d inſtant, with the Reſolution of the States Gene-'ral taken the 19th of the ſame Month. I have with 'Pleaſure obſerved the Juſtice which they render to 'my Affection for the Republick, and the Upright-'neſs of my Intentions; though I am very ſenſible of 'all the Artifices which the Enemies of *France* put in 'Practice to render her ſuſpected.

'You may aſſure the Miniſters of the Republick a-'freſh, that the Army which I have aſſembled upon 'the *Lower Rhine* ought to give them no Uneaſineſs, 'being intended for no other Purpoſe, than to ſup-'port and defend my Allies againſt all who have any 'Inclination to diſturb them.

'I am far from putting the States General into this 'Number, with whom I wiſh always to keep a good 'Underſtanding; and though they have not yet thought 'proper to give any Anſwer to the Offers you may 'have made them on my Behalf, for the better ſecur-'ing the Tranquillity of their Neighbourhood, I do 'not attribute their Silence to any Deſign they have of 'giving me Umbrage, but rather to the Confidence 'which they repoſe in my Love of Peace, the Con-'ſervation of which I ſhall always have at Heart un-'til I be intolerably provoked.

'I can-

'I cannot indeed conjecture what ſhould be the 'Motives of the new Augmentation of Troops, which 'the Reſolution of the States General ſeems to indi- 'cate is ſoon to be effected. I have no Notion of 'their being my Enemies, and cannot think it is with 'a View of exciting greater Troubles; but I am ſenſi- 'ble that Endeavours are uſed by falſe Reports to ex- 'cite Diſtruſt in them, which I aſſure them are en- 'tirely without Foundation.'

At the ſame Time his Excellency reiterated his Ma- ſter's Demand of a Neutrality in the following Terms: 'The King my Maſter having great Reaſon to believe 'that the States General are irritated againſt him, 'perſiſts in demanding a Neutrality; which your High 'Mightineſſes cannot refuſe without giving him to 'underſtand, that you are ready to declare yourſelves 'his Enemies: To which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty 'expects a deciſive Anſwer.'

But notwithſtanding the utmoſt Addreſs and Appli- cation of the *Imperial*, *French*, and *Spaniſh* Miniſters, this Augmentation was agreed to by the States General on the 1ſt of *March*, N. S. that is, as ſoon as they had heard of the Change in the Adminiſtration in *England*. On that Day, their High Mightineſſes not only reſolved to add 20000 Men to their Land Forces, which were then to amount to 115000, but alſo to e- quip 25 Men of War for immediate Service; and the States of *Holland* and *Weſt Frieſland*, in order to pro- vide for their Share of this new Expence, iſſued ſoon after the following Placaert or Edict, *viz.*

A new Tax impoſed in *Holland*.

'The Protection of the State and the Safety of the 'Inhabitants requiring a greater Number of Troops 'to be kept up than uſual, we have been obliged to 'conſider of the propereſt Means to put our Finances 'in a Condition to anſwer this additional Expence, 'and found none better than eſtabliſhing a perſonal 'Tax in Proportion to every one's Ability. There- 'fore we have ranged in the following Claſſes the 'Perſons that are to pay this Tax, to the End that it 'may be levied in the moſt equal and leaſt burthen- 'ſome Manner.

'The first Class is those who are possessed of a Revenue or Income from 600 to 700 Florins *per Annum*, out of which they shall pay six Florins towards this Tax.

'The 2d Class from 700 to 800 Florins, pays 8

3	800	900		12
4	1000	1200		15
5	1200	1500		18
6	1500	2000		25
7	2000	2500		32
8	2500	3000		40
9	3000	3500		50
10	3500	4000		60
11	4000	4500		75
12	4500	5000		90
13	5000	6000		120
14	6000	7000		140
15	7000	8000		160
16	8000	9000		180
17	9000	10000		200
18	10000	12000		250
19	12000	14000		300

'And so on, in the same Proportion, to the 37th 'Class, which is from 48000 to 50000 Florins, out 'of which 1200 must be paid.'

Their Troops made ready for a March.

The *Dutch* shewed, by their agreeing to this Augmentation, that they were resolved to be in a Readiness to act, if future Events should make it necessary; and in *July* their High Mightinesses gave another Proof of this Resolution, by agreeing to a Proposition made by the States of *Holland* for putting immediately 50 Battalions, amounting to 40000 Foot, and 50 Squadrons, amounting to 7500 Horse of their Troops, into a Condition to march upon the first Notice, and issuing Orders to the Officers of the several Regiments, to provide themselves forthwith with Necessaries for that Purpose.

Promotion of General Officers.

In further Pursuance of this Resolution they made, upon the 19th of *September*, a grand Promotion of General Officers, and took several foreign General Officers into their Pay. Among others they named the Prince of *Orange* a Lieutenant-General of Foot, but he would not accept of the Honour intended him, for

Reasons

Reaſons which cannot be better expreſſed than they are in his own Letter to the States General as follows, *viz.*

High and Mighty Lords,

'I AM informed that your High Mightineſſes in your laſt Promotion made not long ago, have named me a Lieutenant-General, after having often deliberated on this Subject, though to no Purpoſe, within theſe few Years, your Reſolutions being deferred, or ſuſpended at leaſt, for Reaſons well enough known to all the World; and which, conſequently, could not be hid from me, even if I had had no direct Information from the Deputies of more than one Province which compoſe your High Mightineſſes Aſſembly. After mature Deliberation, I am determined not to accept the Poſt your High Mightineſſes now offer me, becauſe in 1727 it was judged inferior to the Dignity of Captain-General of Three Provinces, with which I have the Honour to be already inveſted. Prince of *Orange* complains of it.

'All the World knows in what Light my Anceſtors, and the Princes of my Family, ſtood, who enjoyed the Poſt of Captain-General of the Provinces.

'The Hiſtory of theſe Provinces, and the Regiſters of your High Mightineſſes atteſt this, and your High Mightineſſes cannot therefore be ignorant, that by excluding me from the Rank of General, you have made it impoſſible for me to ſerve in the combined Armies of the States, out of the Territories of thoſe Provinces, of which I have the Honour to be Captain-General, without manifeſtly expoſing that Dignity to Contempt, which I hope, with the Divine Aſſiſtance, to raiſe in Time to all it's Rights, in Spite of the Endeavours of ſuch as from Perſonal Views are inclined to ſacrifice the Majeſty and Prerogatives of their Provinces, by degrading a Character, to the Pre-eminence and Luſtre of which they are bound in Duty to contribute.

'I ſhall not enter into a Detail of the other Motives which have led me to that Reſolution with which I have now the Honour to acquaint your High Mightineſſes.

'The long Deliberations of your High Mightineſſes, on this Promotion, are ſufficient to convince any

'Man who judges without Partiality, and who is apprized of the true Cauſe of ſuch Delays, that at leaſt the Reaſons alledged by ſuch as were for my Election, appeared to be ſuch as merited the moſt ſerious Attention.

'I have been compelled by Force to loſe a Part of my Eſtate, and to ſuffer the taking away from me a very conſiderable Part of the Inheritance of my Anceſtors, notwithſtanding an Age and a half's uninterrupted Poſſeſſion. The Uſage I met with in the Buſineſs of *Ter-Veere* and *Fluſhing*, the Interdicting the ordinary Methods of Juſtice, contrary to the ancient Privileges of the Provinces, and againſt the fundamental Principles of the Union, ought to have prepared me for all that has happened ſince.

'But though I could not defend my Eſtates, it ſtill depends upon me, and my Inſtructions make it my Duty, to preſerve the Honour and Luſtre of my Charges, wherein the Pre-eminence and Liberties of thoſe Provinces principally conſiſt, in whoſe Name I have the Honour to execute theſe Offices.

'The great Number of Generals of a Rank ſuperior to that which your High Mightineſſes have aſſigned me, as well as the Clauſe for compleating the Number, even from Strangers, in Caſe one or more of thoſe by you appointed ſhould refuſe to ſerve, make ſufficiently known your firm Reſolution to poſtpone my Advancement, and leaves me very little Reaſon to hope that your High Mightineſſes, continuing in theſe Sentiments, will either make Uſe of my Services, or put it in my Power to be more uſeful to you hereafter than I can be at preſent; and this it is that gives me the moſt Pain.

'I moſt ſincerely wiſh, that the foreign Officers your High Mightineſſes ſhall take into your Service, as they will undoubtedly ſurpaſs me in Capacity, may equal me alſo in my Love and Zeal for the State, for which I am always ready, according to the Example left me by my Anceſtors, to ſacrifice the laſt Drop of my Blood, whenever it's Circumſtances ſhall require it. 'I am, *&c.*'

At Loo, Oct. 7, 1742.

The Prince of Orange *and* Naſſau.

The

The States of *Frieſland* likewiſe wrote a very ſtrong Letter to the States General upon this Promotion, which was as follows, *viz.* As do the States of *Frieſland.*

High and Mighty Lords,

'OUR Deputies have by Letter communicated to 'us your Reſolutions of the 19th of *September*, for 'making a Promotion of General Officers.

'That you have determined to promote Foreigners, 'who are now employed by other Potentates, to be 'Generals of the higheſt Rank; and that to the Pre'judice of our Country, their Pay is augmented: 'That no Regard has been ſhewn in this Promotion 'to our moſt earneſt Recommendation of his High'neſs the Prince of *Orange* to be General of Foot, 'who (though equally ſupported by other Provinces, 'and Stadtholder over three of them) is only made a 'Lieutenant-General: That this, far from the unani'mous Approbation of all the Provinces, was deter'mined againſt the ſolemn Proteſtation of the Depu'ties of three of them.

'We apprehend that we need not offer many Rea'ſons to convince your High Mightineſſes, that for a 'conſiderable Time paſt nothing like this extraordinary 'Promotion has happened to us.

'We alſo aſſure ourſelves that your High Mighti'neſſes muſt neceſſarily be convinced, that the Reſo'lution taken by you on the 19th Inſtant muſt be diſ'agreeable to us, and that we ſhould proteſt againſt it.

'We cannot help acquainting your High Mighti'neſſes, that we are very greatly ſurprized at the Man'ner of making this Promotion, which we cannot but 'look upon as a very unfriendly Proceeding, and de'clare to be contrary to the fundamental Rules of the 'Union ſubſiſting among the Provinces, not any the 'leaſt Regard having been paid to the reaſonable, to 'the earneſt, and the repeated Recommendations made 'by us to your High Mightineſſes, in Behalf of our he'reditary Stadtholder and Captain General the Prince 'of *Orange*, that he might be, as his illuſtrious An'ceſtors had been, placed at the Head of the Armies of 'this State; which Propoſal of ours was ſome Time 'ſince approved of by four of the Provinces. We alſo

'diſapprove

'diſapprove of this Promotion, as it is very prejudicial 'to many brave and experienced Officers, who are 'grown old in the Service of their Country, whoſe 'Characters are unſullied, and who yet remain un-'promoted, in order to make Room for Foreigners 'of younger Years, and leſs Experience; with this 'further Aggravation, of ſeeing their Pay given to 'Strangers.

'Thus are Generals impoſed upon us by an inconſi-'derable Majority of the Provinces, by four at moſt 'out of ſeven; though it was not long ſince inſiſted 'on in the Aſſembly of the States, that ſuch Promo-'tion could not be made by any Majority of Voices, 'but muſt paſs by an unanimous Approbation of all 'the States: This very Manner of arguing prevented 'the Prince of *Orange* from having been long ſince 'appointed a General of Foot, five of the Provinces 'having conſented to raiſe his Highneſs to that Dig-'nity; theſe Provinces chuſing rather to be command-'ed by a Prince born amongſt them, and deſcended 'from the illuſtrious Blood of thoſe to whoſe Valour 'and Love of their Country, the Republick in a great 'Meaſure owes it's firſt Eſtabliſhment, than be led by 'Foreigners, who not being ſo allied, could not have 'the publick Welfare ſo much at Heart.

'For all which Reaſons we muſt repeat again, that 'we diſſent from the above Promotion: That we con-'firm in the ſtrongeſt Manner, the Diſapprobation 'ſigned by our Deputies to the Reſolution taken by 'your High Mightineſſes on the 19th Inſtant; and 'declare, that a Breach of Friendſhip and Injuſtice 'has been done us, reſerving to ourſelves the Liberty 'of making Uſe of ſuch Means, as agreeable to the 'Law of Union ſhall be judged reaſonable. And we 'do hereby further declare, that we will not pay, in 'Whole, or in Part, or be anſwerable for what ſhall 'become due to theſe foreign Generals, ſo long as 'the Appointment of them ſhall be inconſiſtent with 'our Conſtitution.

'We could not fail acquainting your High Mighti-'neſſes with our Thoughts on this Subject without 'Cenſure; and we moſt earneſtly entreat your High 'Mightineſſes in ſuch Manner to take this Matter

'into

'into your Conſideration, that Satisfaction may be 'given to us thereupon.

'High and Mighty Lords, we recommend your 'High Mightineſſes to the favourable Protection of 'the Almighty.

Of your High Mightineſſes the ſincere Friends,

Leeuwarden, Sept. 28, 1742. 'The States of *Frieſland.*'

States of *Holland* propoſe aſſiſting the Queen of *Hungary* with 20000 Men.

Notwithſtanding theſe vigorous Appearances, their High Mightineſſes could not during the Year 1742 be brought to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary* with any Thing more than the 840,000 *Florins*, as the Equivalent for the 5000 Men, which by Treaty they were obliged to ſend to her Aſſiſtance, in Caſe of her being attacked; but in *Auguſt*, the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland* agreed to augment the Sum for 1742, to 1600000 *Florins*, and actually paid their Quota of that Sum, though neither the States General, nor any of the other Provinces, ſo far as I can find, ever agreed to that Augmentation; and *February* 2, 1743, the ſaid States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland* came to the following Reſolution, which they communicated to the States of the other Provinces, that it might be made a Reſolution of the States General:

'Having deliberated frequently on the Letter of their 'High Mightineſſes, dated *December* 8. laſt, accom-'panied by a Memorial preſented the ſame Day by the 'Baron *de Reiſchach*, Envoy Extraordinary from the 'Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, inſerted in the Re-'giſter of the 11th of laſt Month, and particularly on 'the third Point therein contained, relating to a De-'mand of more efficacious Succours, conformable to 'Engagements; and having thereupon reſolved as to 'the Manner of communicating our Sentiments to the 'States General by the Deputies of this Province; it 'is held good and determined, that it ſhall be reported 'to the ſaid States General, as the Advice of this Pro-'vince;

'That their Noble and High Mightineſſes having 'maturely conſidered, that the good Faith and Intereſt 'of this Republick requires, that the State ſhould per-'form it's Engagements entered into in Favour of the 'Houſe of *Auſtria*, and declare itſelf reſolutely on

'this

'this Head, and afterwards concert Meaſures with the 'ſaid Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and with the 'King of *Great Britain*, who entered into the ſame 'Engagements with the late Emperor as the Republick 'did, in order to find out the Method the moſt effi-'cacious, and at the ſame Time the moſt prudent, 'whereby this State may ſatisfy it's Engagements.

'That upon this Principle their Noble and High 'Mightineſſes having examined the Treaty of 1732, 'have found that the ſaid Treaty obliges this State, in 'the firſt Place to a Succour of 5000 Men, next to a 'larger Succour, as ſhall be required, and laſtly, to 'aſſiſt with all it's Forces.

'That on the other Side, their Noble and High 'Mightineſſes have already, on *June* 24, 1741, con-'ſented to a Succour of 5000 Men, redeemable in 'Money, by the Sum of 840000 Florins, according 'to the Valuation made by that Treaty, which how-'ever does not leave the Option of Money or Troops, 'but to the Power attacked, and having Need of Suc-'cours. The Quota of this Province in the ſaid Sum 'was paid in the Beginning of the laſt Year.

'That on the 28th of *Auguſt* laſt, their Noble and 'High Mightineſſes conſented by Way of Augmen-'tation of this Succour to the Sum of 1600000 Flo-'rins; and on the 30th of the ſame Month gave pro-'viſional Notice of the ſame to the States General, 'deſiring the Deputies to procure the Conſent of 'their reſpective Provinces verified by the furniſhing 'real Succours, which however was followed only by 'the Conſent of the States of *Zealand*, though the 'States of *Holland* have already furniſhed for their 'Quota of the ſaid Sum of 1600000 Florins, the 'Sum of 840000 Florins to the Receipt of the Union, 'according to their Promiſes in their Propoſal on the '14th of *September* laſt, when their Deputies proteſt-'ed, that their Noble and High Mightineſſes were 'ready to furniſh the reſt of their Quota, towards the 'ſaid Sum of 1600000 Florins, as ſoon as the reſt of 'the Confederates ſhould obtain the Conſent of their 'reſpective Provinces.

'That they ſo directed all Things in Reſpect to the 'States General, by employing all the Inſtances poſſi-

'ble, not only that the Quota's of the other Provinces in the ſaid Sums of 840000 and 1600000 Florins ſhould be conſented to and paid, reckoning the 'firſt of theſe Sums as the Succour granted for the firſt 'Year, and the ſecond for the Succour of the ſecond 'or laſt Year paſt, but alſo that in Caſe Affairs were 'not terminated by an Accommodation, that for the 'current Year there ſhould be granted a Succour not 'in Money, but a real Succour, conſiſting in a Body 'of Troops, the Number of which ſhould be concerted with the intereſted Powers, of which they 'gave Notice not only to the Queen of *Hungary*, but 'to the King of *Great Britain*, who has declared to 'their High Mightineſſes that he reſolved to fulfil his 'Engagement, and to aſſiſt the ſaid Queen with all his 'Forces, to which End it becomes neceſſary to concert with the Miniſters of the ſaid Powers, what other 'Potentates it may be adviſeable to invite, to concur 'in aſſiſting the Queen, and what Ways and Means 'are the fitteſt and moſt proper to diſpoſe them 'thereto, and at the ſame Time in reſpect to the 'Troops of this Eſtate, to take ſuch Meaſures, and 'make ſuch Diſpoſitions, as that all poſſible Precautions may be uſed to keep the War at a Diſtance 'from the Frontiers of this Republick.

'That in concert with the Allies, ſuch Meaſures 'ſhould be taken as that this Republick may not be 'charged with Succours beyond it's Strength, and that 'the Number of Troops to be given by it ſhould not 'be carried higher at preſent than 20000 Men, one 'fifth of which to be Horſe and Dragoons;

'And that at the ſame Time the Means may be 'conſidered which may re-eſtabliſh Peace the moſt 'ſpeedily that it is poſſible, by ſettling the Conditions 'which may be fitteſt for that End, and which it is 'requiſite ſhould be obtained, in order to fulfil the 'Engagements into which the Republick has entered. 'It is agreed, *&c.*

Taken *ad Referendum* by the other ſix Provinces.

This Meaſure had before been expreſly rejected by the States of *Utrecht*, whereupon the Marquis *de Fenelon* cauſed hand about the following Letter from his Maſter to him.

Monſieur

King of *France*'s Letter upon the Subject.

Monſieur le Marquis de Fenelon,

'I have received your Letter of the 24th of *January*, to which you added the late Reſolution of the Province of *Utrecht* of the 17th of that Month.

'It appears to me to be very well conceived, and to be founded upon very ſtrong Reaſons. I am very well pleaſed with the Manner in which thoſe States expreſs themſelves in regard to *France*, and the Juſtice they do my Sentiments for the Republick. I hope the Example of this Province will inſpire others with Courage to reſiſt the Suggeſtions of thoſe who have more their own Intereſt at Heart than the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*. I am far from being ignorant of their Projects, and of the Reports they ſpread, to encourage my Enemies; expatiating by Turns on the Ambition and on the Diſtreſſes of *France*. I will make it appear by my Conduct, that they are equally miſtaken as to one and the other. I deſire nothing but Peace, provided it be offered on reaſonable Terms to my Allies; but they ſhall always receive from me ſufficient Succours againſt ſuch as would oblige them to accept ignominious Conditions. I have always ſpoke this Language ſince the Beginning of the Troubles, and in this Temper I ſhall perſevere, till I am directly attacked. I pray God to have you, Monſieur *le Marquis de Fenelon*, in his great and holy Protection. Done at *Verſailles*, *February* 3, 1743.

'*Louis.*'

States of *Frieſland* agree to it conditionally.

And the States of *Frieſland* agreed to it with this Proviſion, that none of the Foreign Generals appointed by the Promotion of the 19th of *September* preceding, ſhould be employed in the Command of this Body of Troops. At laſt the Conſent of a Majority of the Provinces being obtained, the following Reſolution was agreed to by the States General on the 17th of *May*, and communicated to the Foreign Miniſters reſiding at the *Hague*.

States General agree to it.

'Upon the Report made by Meſſieurs *Randwyck*, and the other Deputies of their High Mightineſſes for Foreign Affairs, and on mature Deliberation thereupon, it has been thought good to require and

'autho-

'authorize, by theſe Preſents, the ſaid Meſſieurs *de Randwyck*, and the other Deputies of the *States General* for foreign Affairs, to confer with the Baron *de Reiſchach*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and with Mr. *Trevor*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, and to acquaint them, on the Part of their High Mightineſſes, that they have this Day reſolved, in Conſequence of their Engagements comprehended in their Acceſſion to the Treaty of *Vienna* in 1731, to furniſh to her ſaid Majeſty the Queen, for the current Year, a Succour not in Money, but in an effectual Corps of Troops, the Number of which the ſaid Deputies are hereby authorized to concert with the Miniſters before-mentioned, as alſo the Diſpoſitions that it ſhall be requiſite to make for that Purpoſe; Regard being had to the Frontiers of the Republick, and to the keeping the War from them as far as poſſible.

'The ſaid Deputies of their High Mightineſſes ſhall alſo examine, in Conjunction with the other Miniſters, what Applications it may be fit to make to other Powers, in order to engage them to ſuccour the ſaid Queen, as alſo the Ways and Means moſt convenient and proper to engage them to comply with ſuch Applications; as alſo to concert the moſt proper Methods for re-eſtabliſhing the publick Tranquillity in the ſpeedieſt Manner poſſible, and on the Conditions which ſhall be ſtipulated for that Effect, and which may be endeavoured to be obtained, in order to fulfil the Engagements which the Republick has contracted, and report them to the Aſſembly.'

Upon this the Council of State agreed upon, and iſſued the following Liſt of Generals for commanding this Body of Troops.

Generals appointed to command this Body of Troops.

Liſt of Generals.

General of Horſe, Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*. Lieutenant-Generals, *Coenders*, *Heſſi Philipſtahl*. Major-Generals, *Schaick*, *Sandouville*, *Hompeſch*, *Matiba*. Brigadiers, *H. Hoeuſt*, *P. Hoeuſt*, *Schlippenbach*, *Vrybergen*. General of Foot, Baron *Cronſtrom*. Lieutenant-Generals, *Vander Duyn*, *Schartzenburg*, *La Rocque*, *Aylva*. Major-Generals, *Brabel*, *Jooſt Lecuwe*, *Conſtant*,

ſtant, Kretſchmar. Brigadiers, *Salis, Evertſen, Sturler, Burmania.*

Liſt of the Troops.

Of Horſe	——	13 Squadrons,
Of Dragoons	——	11 Squadrons,
		Making 4140 Men.
Of Foot	——	20 Battalions,
		Making 15,910
		In all 20,050

They are ordered to march to *Germany.*

The next Thing to be agreed to was, where this Body of Troops was to march, which was not agreed to till the 4th of *July*, when the *States General* determined, that they ſhould march into *Germany*, and join the Allied Army upon the *Main*; and at the ſame Time they appointed Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau* to command in chief, and added M. *Ginckel* to the Liſt of Generals, as General of the Horſe and Quarter Maſter General. As the Marquis *de Fenelon* had oppoſed this Meaſure in every ſtep, with all the Addreſs a *French* Miniſter is Maſter of, in order to retard if poſſible the March of theſe Troops, he not only communicated to the States, but publiſhed the following Letter from his Maſter to him:

Monſieur le Marquis de Fenelon.

King of *France*'s Letter againſt it.

'I ſee, by your Diſpatches of the 11th and 13th, 'that the Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *Hungary* 'preſs'd the States to quicken the Progreſs of the '20,000 Men they are ſending into *Germany*, who 'are already on their March. I confeſs, I cannot ap'prehend upon what Pretence theſe Forces are to take 'that Route. The Queen of *Hungary* is not diſturbed 'in her Dominions; on the contrary, it is ſhe that at'tacks. The Emperor's Forces are retired into the 'Circle of *Suabia*; mine, under Marſhal *Broglio*, are 'marching home. The Concluſion of the Matter 'is, that theſe 20,000 Men are lent to act againſt my 'Forces.

'I leave it to thoſe who govern the Commonwealth, 'to conſider what the Conſequences may be of ſuch a 'Conduct; and if it agrees with the Aſſurances that

'have

'have been ſo often repeated to me, of their being de-
'ſirous to cultivate a mutual Friendſhip. The Miſchief
'of theſe Times is, that they are apt to yield too much
'Attention to thoſe who ſeek to excite nothing but
'Troubles and War. They have formed ſo wrong an
'Idea of my Power, that it has given them very falſe
'Impreſſions of my Deſign. I ſhall, at laſt, make uſe
'of my Advantages, of which the Situation my Army
'is in under M. *Noailles*, is a Proof. You may inſi-
'nuate to the Members of the Republick the Regret
'I feel; but in ſuch a Manner, as that they may not
'believe it at all mixed with Fear, but proceeding
'ſolely from my Concern that I am no longer to count
'them among the Number of my Friends. They
'have been taught by Experience, that my Friendſhip
'has been as advantageous to them, as my Enmity
'may be prejudicial; but I ſhall not dwell on the Oc-
'caſions that might make them ſenſible of this. If they
'will but reflect a little, they will eaſily diſcern that
'we ought never to come to Extremities, but when
'Exhortations will do no good. My Great-Grandfa-
'ther acted upon theſe Principles, and I make it my
'Glory to follow, in this Reſpect, his Steps; and to
'be always the laſt in giving the ſlighteſt Handle for
'Diſturbances.

'It remains that I let you into my Diſpoſition with
'regard to the Emperor, my Ally. I am fully reſolved
'to ſupport him to the utmoſt of my Power, as long
'as he ſhall have Occaſion; and if he apprehends that
'his Connection with the Empire obliges him to make
'Peace, I will conſent to it readily, and will chearfully
'employ my beſt Endeavours to procure him honour-
'able Conditions. There are very few Perſons in the
'Republick that are not prejudiced, but may plainly
'perceive, that it would be extremely glorious for the
'*States General* to lend their Aſſiſtance towards re-
'eſtabliſhing univerſal Tranquillity; and that thoſe who
'oppoſe them, pique themſelves on a falſe Point of Ho-
'nour, which is a Burden on them, and of which they
'would very willingly be rid, if ſuch as have drawn
'them into their Engagements would afford them the
'ſlighteſt Opportunity of ſetting themſelves at Liberty.
'I ſpeak from perfect Knowledge of the Thing, and I

'do not know whether the Conſequences will not ju-
'ſtify what I have told you, &c.

Louis.

They march a round about Way to *Menin*.

However the Troops began to march before the End of that Month, the Regiment of Guards having marched out from the *Hague* on the 22d; but as ſome of the Regiments were to march from the remoteſt of the Barrier Towns in *Flanders*, and as the general Rendezvous was appointed at *Doesburg*, ſo that they were all obliged to make a great Circuit, by the Way of *Munſter*, *Lipſtadt*, *Waldeck*, *Marpurg*, *Solmes*, *Wiſbaden*, &c. the Campaign was near over before they joined the allied Army upon the *Rhine* *. What was the Reaſon for their making ſuch a Circuit is not known, unleſs the following Declaration or Memorial, ſaid to have been delivered to their High Mightineſſes in *January* preceding by the *Pruſſian* Miniſter, was the Cauſe. The Memorial was thus:

King of *Pruſſia*'s Declaration againſt Foreign Troops entering *Germany*.

'The King of *Pruſſia*, my Maſter, having been in-
'formed of the Demand which her Majeſty of *Hungary*
'has juſt cauſed to be made to the *States General*, and
'of the Reſolution which their High Mightineſſes ſeem
'inclinable to take upon this Subject, has charged me
'to declare to them, that his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, as E-
'lector of *Brandenburg*, thinking himſelf obliged to
'be vigilant for preſerving the Tranquillity of *Europe*,
'and active in ſecuring his own Dominions, has no-
'tified to their High Mightineſſes, that if, contrary to all
'Expectation, the *Auſtrian*, *Britiſh*, and Auxiliary
'Troops, which are in the *Low Countries*, or any other
'foreign Troops in the Pay of what Power ſoever,
'ſhould undertake to paſs the *Rhine*, and enter into
'*Germany*, either into the Territories of *Bergue* and
'*Juliers*, or any other Diſtricts, in order to interrupt
'the publick Repoſe, his Majeſty ſhall look upon
'them as Aggreſſors and Enemies to the Empire, and
'will immediately ſend a Contingent of 15000 Men of
'his beſt Troops for the Service of the Emperor, or
'of the Circles or Diſtricts which ſhall be diſturbed
'by ſuch foreign Troops: That if this Number will
'not be ſufficient to put a Stop to the Diſorder which

* *See before* P. 386.

'theſe

these Foreigners shall occasion, and to establish the Head of the Empire in the peaceable Possession of the Imperial Crown, the King declares, that he will put himself at the Head of 50,000 Men, and will join with the Forces of the Emperor, not only to drive out the Troops which are now in the Heart of *Germany*, but even to push them into the Centre of their own Countries.

'As his Majesty ardently wishes ever to preserve a good Harmony with the Republick of the *United Provinces*, and as he will carefully avoid doing any thing which may trespass upon the Laws of good Neighbourhood, he flatters himself that the *States General* will take this Declaration so much the more in good Part, as it has the Tranquillity, the Interest, and the Glory of the Republick greatly for its Object; and as otherwise it no Way tends to prejudice or raise Obstacles to the Demands of her Majesty of *Hungary*, to whom the Subsidy in Money may be more efficacious, and less mischievous.

'His Majesty has no Intention in observing such a Conduct to deviate from the Tenour of Treaties, nor to hinder the Accomplishment of Engagements. On the contrary, his Majesty has always inviolably fulfilled his own, even in the midst of the greatest Troubles; and it is in order to convince their High Mightinesses, and all *Europe*, of the Truth of this, that the King, as Elector and Member of the Empire, with Grief perceiving *Germany* desolated in almost every Part, the Subjects oppressed and plundered, the Cities and Towns set on Fire and destroy'd, the Laws abolished, and the Irresolution of its Members, and what is still more affecting, the Head of the Empire deprived of every Thing, and forced to take Refuge out of his own Dominions, has at length taken the just and firm Resolution of employing all his Forces in order to maintain the Emperor in the peaceable Possession of his Territories; to re-establish the Peace and Tranquillity of the Empire; to reform Abuses therein; to confirm the Laws, and support the Constitution thereof, and to re-establish Union and Concord between the Emperor and her Majesty of *Hungary*.

'The King taking upon himſelf the Trouble of requeſting all the Princes and Circles of *Germany* to 'unanimouſly concur in procuring the Welfare of the 'Empire, and being inclinable to divide the Glory 'thereof with the Republick of the *United Provinces*, 'invites the *States General* to agree to join their Mediation and good Offices with his, in order to cauſe 'the Troubles in *Germany* to ceaſe, and to bring Affairs in general to a happy Concluſion.'

This, I ſay, was perhaps the Reaſon why the *Dutch* Troops were obliged to make a Circuit in order to avoid paſſing through any of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Dominions; but whatever the Reaſon was, as they arrived ſo late upon the *Rhine*, a Subſidy of 1600,000 *Florins* would certainly have done much more Service to the Queen of *Hungary*; and I believe, a Subſidy of half what the *Britiſh*, *Hanoverian*, and *Heſſian* Troops coſt *England*, would have done more Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, than thoſe Troops did, notwithſtanding their Victory at *Dettingen*.

Earl of *Stair*'s Memorial upon his firſt Audience.

After having given this Account of the warlike Meaſures which the States had under their Conſideration, I ſhall next give what relates to their Negotiations. *April* 16th, 1742, his Excellency the Earl of *Stair*, Embaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Great Britain*, arrived at the *Hague*. The 20th, his Excellency went to the Preſident of their High Mightineſſes the *States General*, and declared to him, 'That the King of *Great* 'Britain, his Maſter, had directed him to propoſe the 'principal Points he had in Commiſſion in a publick 'Audience; and that his Excellency was deſirous of 'knowing when their High Mightineſſes would afford 'him the Honour of hearing what he had to ſay.

It is to be obſerved, that as publick Entries create a prodigious Expence, not only to ſuch Embaſſadors as make them, but alſo to the State, at whoſe Expence the Embaſſador and his Train are magnificently entertained for three Days together, it has been agreed between the *Britiſh* Court and the States, to aboliſh this Ceremony for the future, as a uſeleſs and expenſive Piece of Vanity.

The Preſident having reported the Requeſt of the Earl of *Stair* to the Aſſembly, their High Mightineſ-

ſes

ſes thereupon gave Notice to his Excellency by M. *Bieman*, their Maſter of the Ceremonies, 'That they 'would hear with Pleaſure what the Embaſſador had 'to propoſe the next Day at Noon.' Agreeable to this Reſolution their High Mightineſſes appointed M. *de Buteux* and the Baron *de Utenboven*, Lord of *Ameliſwaert*, to accompany his Excellency. Theſe two Deputies went about eleven in the Morning, in a Coach of State drawn by ſix Horſes, to the Houſe of Mr. *Trevor*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of *Great Britain*, where the Earl of *Stair* then reſided at preſent.

The Deputies having ſtay'd a few Minutes in my Lord's Apartment, came out with him, and he going firſt into the Coach, and ſeating himſelf, they followed, and ſate forward. Inſtead of going directly to the Place of Audience, they made a Tour which laſted for the Space of an Hour. As the Embaſſador's Equipage was not arrived, the Gentlemen of his Retinue were in the Coaches of Mr. *Trevor*, and Baron *Spork*, Envoy from the King of *Great Britain* as Elector of *Hanover*, four in the former and three in the other. There were about 90 Coaches in the Cavalcade, and the Equipages of the Counts *de Welderen*, *Bentinck*, and *Hompeſch*, and alſo thoſe of the Barons *de Roſendael*, *Tork*, *Brantſenbourg*, and *Pieck*, made a very ſplendid Appearance.

The Guard were under Arms, and the Drums beating, in order to pay their Reſpects to his Excellency as he paſſed through. As ſoon as he reached the Bottom of the Stairs where their High Mightineſſes are accuſtomed to receive Embaſſadors Extraordinary, he was met by a Deputy from each Province. Thence his Excellency proceeded between two Deputies, 16 Meſſengers going before with Staves in their Hands. The Embaſſador having entered the Hall, placed himſelf over-againſt *Van Haren*, Preſident of the *States General* for the Week, and immediately after the Hall was filled with a vaſt Crowd of Spectators. The Earl of *Stair* firſt ſitting down and covering himſelf, then roſe, and pulling off his Hat addreſſed himſelf in the following Words:

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King my Maſter, as he is ſtrictly united with your Republick by the ſtrongeſt Ties of mutual Intereſt, which render a good Correſpondence between his Kingdom and your States indiſpenſible for the reciprocal Maintenance of their Liberty and Independance, deſires moreover to give you, in this delicate and dangerous Conjuncture, the moſt convincing Proofs of his ſincere Friendſhip and entire Confidence; and it is for this End his Majeſty has ſent me hither as his Embaſſador Extraordinary, with full Powers to concert and enter, in Conjunction with your High Mightineſſes, on the moſt proper Meaſures for preſerving the Liberty of *Europe*, and reſtoring the Balance of Power; as alſo, for maintaining the Independance of his Kingdoms and the States of your High Mightineſſes, by ſupporting the Houſe of *Auſtria*, conformable to our common Engagements, and to our mutual Intereſts: And his Majeſty flatters himſelf that theſe Meaſures will be entred into without Loſs of Time.

The World well knows the generous Efforts made by your Anceſtors for the Recovery of their Liberty, and in Defence of their Religon. The World has been likewiſe Witneſs of the great Things done by your Republick in our Days, in Defence of the common Liberties of *Europe*.

Thoſe ſhining Actions do not permit the King to doubt a Moment of the Magnanimity and Wiſdom of your Republick.

You will not now certainly ſubmit to that Servitude againſt which you have fought with ſo much Glory.

It is from a thorough Perſuaſion of this, that his Majeſty addreſſes himſelf to your High Mightineſſes, and aſſures you of his entire Friendſhip and Confidence, and at the ſame Time of the moſt powerful Succours for carrying into Execution the Meaſures that ſhall be taken in Concert between his Majeſty and your High Mightineſſes.

The King is extremely pleaſed with the wiſe Reſolution your High Mightineſſes have taken, to augment your Troops by Land, and to order a Part of your Fleet

Fleet to be ready to put to Sea; by this Means your High Mightineſſes, as you are ſtrictly united to the King of *Gr. Br.* will be abſolutely Maſters of the Sea, which in itſelf will be a great Advantage, and will beſides put it in your Power to cover that Part of your Frontiers which you find at preſent moſt expoſed; and in Caſe your High Mightineſſes ſhall judge a farther Security neceſſary by Means of ſome new Alliance on that Side, the King as Elector, moſt cordially offers you his Aſſiſtance in that Reſpect; and that your Barrier may not be too much weakened by withdrawing the Troops neceſſary to cover this expoſed Frontier, the King has already given Orders, at the Requeſt of the Queen of *Hungary*, for tranſporting a conſiderable Body of *Britiſh* Troops to the *Low Countries*.

When your High Mightineſſes ſhall have put all your Frontiers into ſuch a State as to be under no Apprehenſion of a Surprize, his Majeſty and your High Mightineſſes may be able to protect your Allies in ſuch Manner as ſhall appear moſt expedient; and by this Means, other Princes, who are deſirous of joining with the Maritime Powers, may do it the more freely and with the leſs Apprehenſion; which can never happen, if there be not a perfect and declared Union between theſe two Powers, and unleſs they take in Concert the Meaſures neceſſary for their reciprocal Security, for the Preſervation of their Allies, and of the publick Liberty.

What we have lately ſeen is ſufficient fully to convince us, that the moſt ſolemn Treaties are too feeble a Support for the Liberty of *Europe*, and that there is a Neceſſity of recurring to the real Securities.

The King finds himſelf obliged to remind your High Mightineſſes, that the Faith of the moſt ſolemn Treaties demands a ſpeedy Succour for the Queen of *Hungary*.

The King on his Side has given the moſt convincing Proofs of his good Faith and ſincere Friendſhip towards that Queen. The conſiderable Sums of Money furniſhed her laſt Year, and the ſtill more conſiderable Sums granted her in the preſent, are a Proof of his Exactneſs, and even of his Readineſs, not only to fulfil, but to go beyond his Engagements. The King re-

lies upon the known Fidelity of your High Mightineſſes to the Treaties you make, for the ſpeedy ſatisfying in like Manner your Engagements to the ſaid Queen; and his Majeſty entreats your High Mightineſſes to reflect, that if this Princeſs ſhould be once oppreſſed, it will become the more difficult to maintain the general Independency of *Europe*.

The unanimous Conſent of his People ought to be an agreeable Aſſurance to your High Mightineſſes, of the good and generous Intentions of his Majeſty; and the King flatters himſelf, that the Subjects of your High Mightineſſes have, as to the Preſervation of their Independence and the publick Liberty, the like Sentiments with his own.

The Rectitude of my Heart, my ſincere Intentions for the Service of my Country, for the King my Maſter, and for your Republick, will ſupply, I hope, the Defects of this Diſcourſe.

I ſhall explain myſelf more fully to ſuch Commiſſaries as your High Mightineſſes ſhall direct to conſer with me on this Subject.

M. Van Haren, *Preſident of the Week, made his Excellence the following Anſwer.*

THE Friendſhip and Union which have ſo long ſubſiſted between the Crown of *Great Britain* and this Republick, have been always looked upon by their High Mightineſſes, as too advantageous, not to think it their Duty, to employ their utmoſt Endeavours to cultivate and perpetuate them.

It is not therefore ſurpriſing that they now receive an extreme Pleaſure to be informed of the Deſires of his *Britannick* Majeſty, for not only confirming, but eſtabliſhing upon more ſolid and laſting Foundations than ever, the good Underſtanding between the Maritime Powers.

The Neighbourhood, the ſolemn Treaties, and the Conformity of Sentiments, as well in reſpect to Religion as Liberty, all contribute to make us ſenſible of the ineſtimable Price which ought to be ſet upon the ſtrict Union betwixt the two Nations; their High Mightineſſes will always give convincing Proofs of it; as alſo

alſo of their profound Veneration, and of their perfect Eſteem, for the ſacred Perſon of his Majeſty, and for all his Royal Family, for the Preſervation and Proſperity of whom they offer up their moſt ardent and ſincere Vows: And they cannot help manifeſting how greatly they are delighted, that his Majeſty has made Choice of you to come to give them theſe Aſſurances, which will greatly tend to draw the Knot of mutual Friendſhip cloſer. No Body, Sir, could be more proper than you for this Employment: You, whoſe good Intention towards the Republick is ſo well known, and whoſe Merit is ſo univerſally applauded and admired.

Their High Mightineſſes will give the utmoſt Attention to what you come to propoſe to them, and will be ready to give you Audience, and to appoint Commiſſaries to confer with you, as often as you ſhall wiſh.

Soon after this, the Baron *Reiſchach*, the Queen of *Hungary*'s Miniſter, preſented to their High Mightineſſes the following Memorial:

High and Mighty Lords,

Hungarian Miniſter's Memorial for juſtifying his Miſtreſs.

IT has come to my Knowledge, that in a certain Diſpatch from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the Marquis *de Fenelon* his Embaſſador to your High Mightineſſes, there was this Paſſage, *That it was but too apparent my Court made but one Concern of its particular Quarrel with the* Bavarian *Family, and the Election of an Emperor, which it ſought to render void; ſo that ſuch as were inclined to favour that Court were imperceptibly, and without Deſign, drawn to declare againſt the Empire in the Perſon of its Head.* Of this I could not but give an Account to my Court. The Queen my Sovereign was exceedingly alarm'd thereat; incapable herſelf of uſing any Artifice, ſhe did not think that her Enemies would have had Malignity enough to attribute to her ſuch Intentions.

Both before and after what paſſed at *Franckfort* on the 24th of *January*, her Majeſty had declared in the moſt publick Manner, and even by ſome Pieces which were printed, that whoever was choſen Head of the Empire ſhe would willingly acquieſce, provided the Election was free, and made without her being excluded,

cluded, that is to ſay, agreeable to the Golden Bull, and the inconteſtable Rights of the Kingdom of *Bohemia* of which ſhe is the lawful Heireſs. The Empire, the moſt reſpectable Powers in *Europe*, *viz.* your High Mightineſſes, and even *France* itſelf, have guarantied her Succeſſion. Is it then to make the ſame Affair of her particular Quarrel with the Houſe of *Bavaria* and the Election of an Emperor, becauſe ſhe does not depart from that Right, or give up thoſe Guaranties? What other Elector would have tamely ſuffered himſelf to be deprived of his Vote by his declared Enemies? Or who would willingly acknowledge ſuch Enemies for Judges? Yet ſuch is the Caſe in Queſtion.

I pretend not to embelliſh this Memorial, in Imitation of *France*, with abundance of flattering Aſſurances, (unhappily contradicted on her Part by evident Facts) purely to make an Impreſſion on your High Mightineſſes.

The Friendſhip and Union between her Majeſty and the Republick reſt on too ſolid Foundations for her to need the Aſſiſtance of any ſuch Artifices. It depends on *France* and *Bavaria* to put the Queen to the Proof of her Sincerity in the before-mentioned Declaration: But as their Views are ſolely to ſpoil her of her Dominions, that Crown takes this Method of ſhewing *the Purity of its Intentions and abſolute Contempt of Intereſt*. Nothing could more effectually demonſtrate a Purity and Diſintereſtedneſs, ſo laudable in Matters of this Nature, than a religious Obſervation of Treaties; but this is not the Method *France* takes to convince the World; and if the Houſe of *Auſtria* was once trodden down, ſhe would equally ridicule that abſolute Diſintereſtedneſs of which ſhe boaſts ſo much now, as ſhe does the *Pragmatick Sanction*, ſo ſolemnly guarantied by her in the laſt Treaty ſhe concluded with the late Emperor. The great Wiſdom which is ſo conſpicuous in every Thing tranſacted by your High Mightineſſes, renders it unneceſſary for me to ſay any Thing more on this Head; I therefore ſhall content myſelf with renewing the Inſtances made in the Name of the Queen my Miſtreſs in former Memorials.

Hague, May 4, 1742.

Baron *de Reiſchach.*

Auguſt. 2d. The Marquis *de Fenelon* having communicated to the States the March of M. *Maillebois* with his Army to *Bohemia*, the following Memorial was preſented to them in the Name of the Queen of *Hungary*, upon that Subject, *viz.* His Memorial upon M. *Maillebois*'s March.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Reſolution taken by *France*, to ſend Marſhal *Maillebois* with his Army into *Bohemia*, obliges the underwritten Miniſters Plenipotentiaries, and Envoys from her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, to addreſs your High Mightineſſes for Aſſiſtance, in order to prevent the total Ruin of the Queen, and her Illuſtrious Houſe. This Ruin will be unavoidable, in Caſe Marſhal *Maillebois* arrives in *Bohemia* before the Fate of *Prague* is determined; at leaſt it will throw new Difficulties in the Way of executing thoſe juſt Deſigns which her Majeſty has formed.

We hope, therefore, that your High Mightineſſes will ſupport the Queen effectually, and without Loſs of Time, either by ſending Troops directly to her Aſſiſtance, or by joining your Forces, as Auxiliaries, with thoſe of *Great Britain* and the Queen, to make ſuch a Diverſion as ſhall oblige *France* to change her Meaſures.

Great Britain has already reſolved powerfully to aſſiſt the Queen, and has even begun to carry her Reſolutions into Execution. The under-written Miniſters therefore flatter themſelves, that your High Mightineſſes will follow her Example; and, before it be too late, concert with her Majeſty the Meaſures neceſſary for ſuſtaining the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Liberty of *Germany*, and even that of all *Europe*. Sign'd,

Done at the Hague, *Aug.* 21, 1742.

The Duke de Aremberg.
The Baron de Reiſchach.

And the following Memorial upon the ſame Subject was delivered to the States by the *Britiſh* Miniſters: Earl of *Stair*'s Memorial on the ſame Subject.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King our Maſter has lately had very warm and preſſing Inſtances made by the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, for ſpeedy and effectual Aſſiſtance againſt an Attempt to overwhelm her. Her Majeſty alledges,

alledges, that a freſh and numerous *French* Army are actually entered into the Heart of *Germany*, with a manifeſt Deſign of deſtroying the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſubjugating the Empire, and conſequently infringing the Liberty of *Europe* in general.

Theſe Inſtances have merited the moſt ſerious Reflections of the King our Maſter. He ſees with Horror a new *French* Army marching to deſtroy the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and trample under Foot the *German* Liberty, upon ſo ridiculous a Pretence as that of their going to ſeek a Peace.

His *Britannick* Majeſty ſees too plainly the Conſequences of ſuffering the Houſe of *Auſtria* to be deſtroyed. He is therefore determined to aſſiſt with all his Force the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* his Ally; and at the ſame Time he moſt earneſtly exhorts your High Mightineſſes to concur with him in this ſalutary Deſign of preſerving the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by lending a good Part of your Troops to act in Conjunction with thoſe of his Majeſty, in making a puiſſant Diverſion in Favour of the Queen of *Hungary*; the ſhorteſt as well as ſureſt Method for obtaining a general Peace, and avoiding a lingring War, always detrimental to the Maritime Powers; which his *Britannick* Majeſty declares, on the Faith of a King, is his ſole Aim, and not the Ruin or Deſtruction of his innocent Neighbours, tho' they are ſo unlucky as to be directed by Miniſters who have moſt indecently play'd with publick Faith.

The King our Maſter is on the Point of ſhewing your High Mightineſſes, that the Road to Liberty is not ſo difficult to ſtrike out. Your High Mightineſſes cannot but be ſenſible of the Mummeries made uſe of to amuſe and hide from you the common Danger of *Europe*. His *Britannick* Majeſty therefore knowing ſo well the Courage, Wiſdom, and generous Sentiments of your Republick, cannot doubt a Moment of your High Mightineſſes Inclination to imitate your glorious Anceſtors in the noble Proofs they gave of their Affection for Liberty, not barely their own, but the Liberty of *Europe*.

The glorious Deſign of ſetting *Europe* free, and of ſecuring its Liberty and Repoſe for a long Tract of Time, was never ſo eaſy to be executed as at preſent, provided

provided we dextrouſly manage ſo favourable an Opportunity, which, if neglected, will in all likelihood never offer again.

Done at the *Hague*, *Aug.* 29, 1742. *Stair.* *Robert Trevor.*

In Anſwer to both which, the Marquis *de Fenelon* preſented the following Memorial:

French Miniſter's Memorial by Way of Anſwer.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Miniſters of the Queen of *Hungary* have exhibited to your High Mightineſſes a very extraordinary Spectacle. It is not above four Weeks ſince they preſented you a Memorial big with the vaſt Deſigns formed by their Court againſt *France*, and which they were deſirous your High Mightineſſes ſhould adopt: *The* French *Army in* Bohemia *was reduced to the laſt Extremity, and* France *inſtead of preſcribing Peace, was forced to beg it before* Prague. But inſtead of the *Auſtrian* Court's thinking of making a moderate Uſe of the Proſperity of her Arms, ſhe had nothing in View but inſpiring your High Mightineſſes with an Animoſity like that with which ſhe imperiouſly rejected all the Offers of *France*. The Forces of the Queen of *Hungary* were very ſhortly to be employed to ſecond the Views dictated by this Spirit, and which they endeavoured to render plauſible to your High Mightineſſes. Upon this Occaſion call to Mind the Spirit and Stile of the Memorial of the 4th of this Month, preceded by thoſe of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, who making a wrong Judgment of your High Mightineſſes Principles, imagin'd that the only Method to render you inſtrumental in executing the Effects of their Animoſity was, to repreſent to you *France* in ſuch a State as might ſeem to invite an Attack, deſtitute of any Reſource, and under a Neceſſity of ſubmitting blindly to any Conditions that ſhould be impoſed upon them. My Lord *Stair* did not leave any body ignorant of what was meant by thoſe Propoſitions which he had taken in his Head, and would have had your High Mightineſſes to believe the Time was come to concert, and to oblige *France* to ſubmit to the Rigour of them. There wanted nothing for all this but to make uſe of that weak Situation

tuation in which ſhe was repreſented to you, and in which ſhe was incapable of refuſing any Thing that might be expected from her. It was out of Doubt, as they told you in a Memorial of the 12th of *July* laſt, that ſuch Propoſitions would be liſtned to by *France* rather than expoſe herſelf to the Scourge of ruinous Wars, againſt which they told you at the ſame Time ſhe was unable to make any Reſiſtance proportionable to the Force of theſe Attacks.

It is after the Uſe of ſuch ſwelling Language that all of a ſudden they run from one Extream to another. *France* is no longer that impotent Crown, unable to make a proper Defence againſt any Attack. The Reſolution taken, ſay the Miniſters of the Queen of *Hungary* in their Memorial of the 21ſt, to ſend Marſhal *Maillebois* with his Army into *Bohemia*, obliged them to addreſs themſelves to your High Mightineſſes, and to demand your Aſſiſtance to prevent the total Ruin of the Queen and her *Auguſt* Houſe. This Ruin they farther ſay is inevitable, in Caſe Marſhal *Maillebois* arrives in *Bohemia* before the Fate of *Prague* is decided, *&c.*

But the ſending Marſhal *Maillebois* and his Army, did it depend on Nobody but *France* herſelf? If they really ſpeak as they think, and if the Paſſage of that Army into *Bohemia* ought to be look'd upon as capable of drawing after it the inevitable Ruin of the Queen of *Hungary*, ought they not to have ſtay'd till ſhe was out of a Condition of ſending it, before they explained themſelves in a Tone which taught *France* what Step ſhe was to take, and that ſhe had nothing to expect from the Moderation of a Court, which though it had experienced hers very lately, was not inclined to imitate it? or rather would it not have been more equitable and wiſe, even for their own Sakes, not to have obliged *France* by an Exceſs of Rigour to make uſe of that Reſource they ſaw ſhe had in her Power, and of the Uſe of which, when ſhe was forced to make it, they repreſent to your High Mightineſſes as if ſhe intended to overturn *Europe?* Thoſe who now ſee with ſuch a ſtrange Emotion of Spirit, this Deſtination of the Army of the Marſhal *Maillebois*, have none to thank for it but themſelves. If they had known how to have contained themſelves a little, another Reſolution had been

been taken, this Army had marched towards the *Maeuſe*, and thence through the Territory of *Liege* into the Frontiers of *France*; and once returned thither, there had been no farther Thoughts of going into *Germany*.

Your High Mightineſſes know very well the Tokens they gave of the Deſigns they were meditating againſt *France*, they even deceived themſelves by the Notions they formed of the Part you would take, and which they thought to make uſe of for oppreſſing her on her own Frontiers, after overwhelming her Armies in *Germany*; as to which a Plot was formed, to render it impracticable for them to withdraw them out of the Empire.

They have plumed themſelves to your High Mightineſſes on the Haughtineſs and Harſhneſs with which the Court of *Vienna* treated the Propoſitions made by *France* through M. *de Stainville*. There needs no more than the reading this Anſwer to perceive that it was drawn up, not ſo much with a View to acquaint *France* with her Intentions, as to make uſe of it elſewhere, in order to make the World believe the proper Time was come to attack and humble that Crown. Their Conduct in the Camp before *Prague* was governed by the ſame Maxims; inſtead of yielding to a ſecond Conference, and liſtning to the Propoſitions made by Marſhal *Belliſle* in that held *July* 2d, they only contrived how to make *France* loſe Time in ſo critical a Conjuncture, which they made uſe of to collect before *Prague* whatever they thought neceſſary to overwhelm the *French* Army. It was not till the 31ſt of that Month that they gave a final Anſwer to Marſhal *Belliſle*, that the Queen of *Hungary* could not determine herſelf to give ſuch Orders as were requiſite to authorize their re-entring into another Conference; that the evacuating *Bohemia* was not all, that they muſt treat likewiſe of indemnifying the Queen, and that it was to no Purpoſe to enter into Particulars when they thus differed as to the Main.

It is after this harſh Conduct towards *France*, that they demanded Succours from your Republick in Favour of a Power which will hear of no Pacification, of nothing that may tend that Way. Your High Mightineſſes know it was this Inflexibility which put my

Court

Court under the Neceſſity of taking this Reſolution of ſending M. *de Maillebois*, notwithſtanding her extreme Repugnance thereto. I had Orders to confide to you this Intention, at a Time when even to this Army it was a Secret. It was upon the ſecond of *Auguſt* I had the Honour of informing the Preſident of your Aſſembly and your principal Miniſters of this Reſolution, and I acquitted myſelf at the ſame Time of the Order I had, to inform you likewiſe, of the Diſpoſition in which the King determined on this Step, which they forced him to, in order to the diſengaging his Troops in *Bohemia*; ſo that if the Queen of *Hungary* could have been prevailed upon to have permitted their peaceable Retreat, M. *de Maillebois* had been immediately recalled.

The Miniſters of the Queen of *Hungary* reſiding here, were not ignorant of the Diſpoſition of my Court, or of the Informations I have given you. There has more Time elapſed ſince then, than was ſufficient for them to have received Inſtructions from the Court of *Vienna*, if they had inclined to uſe the Interpoſition of your High Mightineſſes, to preſerve them from that Riſk which a State muſt neceſſarily run, when another is driven to employ its laſt Reſources. But your High Mightineſſes know very well how far the Miniſters of the Queen of *Hungary* have been from drawing any ſuch Inſtructions from their Court, and how all their Orders have tended, to the contrary, to redouble, as they have done, their Sollicitations to your Republick, to take Part in the preſent Quarrel, and thereby render it, as they would have it, general.

When *France* ſeemed determined to withdraw her Army from the *Lower Rhine* to her Frontier on the *Meuſe*, from whence there had been no Thoughts of ſending it to *Bohemia*, they were leſs tractable than ever towards her. It was then, that taking that for Weakneſs which in Fact was Moderation in *France*, and her Deſire to avoid whatever might prolong theſe Troubles in *Germany*, they thought only of abuſing this Diſpoſition. Upon this, the Miniſters of the Queen of *Hungary* and *Great Britain*, diſcovered without ſcruple their Project for bringing all upon *France*; on a Suppoſition, that by expoſing her to a Multitude of Attacks, againſt

againſt which ſhe was in no Condition to defend herſelf, ſhe ſhould ſubmit to the Rigour of thoſe Conditions, theſe Contrivers of vaſt Projects (which theſe Gentlemen ſuppoſe only *French* Cardinals have a Right to form) already fancied it in their Power to impoſe on her at Pleaſure.

It is after thus forcing *France* by all they could meditate againſt her, and even diſcloſing all they had meditated, to make uſe of her Army on the *Lower Rhine*, in order to reſcue thoſe they would oppreſs, and whom they would not permit to return, that they cry out ſo horridly againſt a Reſolution made neceſſary by themſelves. Who ſees not that this is the very Height of Injuſtice?

Your High Mightineſſes have ſeen the Quarrel between the King of *Pruſſia* and the Queen of *Hungary* begun and ended, without taking Part, or thinking it neceſſary to take Arms on one Side or other. Indeed you could not have acted otherwiſe, without formally digreſſing from the *Engliſh* Scheme of Policy; ſince they employed their utmoſt Efforts, and moſt induſtriouſly laboured, to compoſe that Quarrel, in which they have at laſt ſucceeded, by the Ceſſion they have procured from the Queen of *Hungary* in Favour of that Prince. After this Example then given you by *England* herſelf, in which you ſee nothing contrary to her Engagements with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, can one imagine your High Mightineſſes ſhould entertain other Notions of the remaining Diſputes, or believe yourſelves more obliged to join your Arms to thoſe of the Queen of *Hungary*, now that a ſeparate Peace has been made with the King of *Pruſſia*, which has opened a Way to adjuſt the reſt, than you were before ſhe vouchſafed to treat at all? Is it not the moſt whimſical Thing in the World, to fancy it poſſible to engage your High Mightineſſes to break with *France*, who has nothing to demand for herſelf, and to take this Time for engaging you to break with her? This ſhews very little Acquaintance with the Maxims of your High Mightineſſes, and that Sincerity with which you have proteſted high Reſpect and Friendſhip for a Crown that has deſerved of you ſo well: My Maſter judges in another Manner, and hesitates not to communicate to you his Deſigns without

Reſerve. He had no Apprehenſions of uncovering his Frontier, by ſending away the Army of Marſhal *de Maillebois*; he knew the equitable Diſpoſition of your State too well, and doubted not but your High Mightineſſes had already condemned in your Judgment that Animoſity, which leaves no Room but for Extremes.

Signed,

Done at the Hague, Aug. 29, 1742. The Marquis *de Fenelon.*

Spaniſh Privateers carry Prizes into *Dutch* Ports.

For underſtanding the following Memorials, my Readers muſt recollect what had been doing at *Dunkirk* at that very Time and for ſome Time before *; and I muſt likewiſe take Notice, that we had the following Account from the *Hague*, dated *July* 13th, 1742.

We are extremely taken up here with an Accident which happened this Morning, Captain *Robert Montgomery*, who came hither from *Helvoetſluys*, preſented a Memorial to this Effect, 'That being bound from 'Bremen for *Liverpool*, on the 7th about Noon, a 'little Veſſel without any Flag, and which he took to 'be a *French* Bark, joined him about 10 Miles Weſt 'from *Yarmouth*; that the Crew on board ſpoke *French* 'and *Dutch*; and that on their nearer Approach they 'poured in a Volley of Small-ſhot, crying out at the 'ſame Time, *Amenez, Chiens*, i. e. *Strike, ye Dogs*, 'and thereupon boarded him; that being altogether 'defenceleſs, and his Crew conſiſting but of 7 Men, 'the Privateer quickly maſtered them, and carried her 'on the 10th into *Helvoetſluys*; that this Privateer 'carried three Pieces of Cannon, and his Crew conſiſted of 28 Men; that he pretended to come from 'St. *Sebaſtians*, but that it was eaſy to diſcern from 'the Manner in which he was equipped that he was a '*Dunkirker*; and, that he had Reaſon to believe he 'had ſent three Prizes into that Port. The Captain 'adds, that ſince he has been taken he has ſeen three 'ſuch Privateers.'

And from *Campvere* we had the following Account, dated *July* 5th, 1742.

'Laſt Night a light Collier was brought in Prize to '*Fluſhing*, taken on *Thurſday* laſt, on the *Wells*, cloſe

* *See Annals for* 1740, *P.* 398. *and Annals for* 1742. *P.* 429.

'by

'by the floating Light on the *Dudgeon Schoals*; the 'Men were taken on board the Privateer, (a Snow 'with a Gooſe Stern and a Spread-Eagle on it) but the 'Maſter's Wife begging on her Knees, they allowed 'her and her Husband to ſtay on board the Collier. 'The Commander, who was put on board the Collier, 'ſtripped the Maſter of his Caſh, Watch, Silver Buckles, '*&c.* and his Wife of her Cloaths to her Shift and Petticoat; ſo they parted from the Privateer, and directed their Courſe to *Dunkirk:* But next Day meeting 'with a Man of War and ſome Tranſports for *Oſtend*, 'from *England*, they bore away for *Fluſhing*, where 'they now lie. And this Day the Cutters-men, or '*Engliſh* Smugglers went on board the Prize, and 'brought aſhore the Maſter and his Wife by Force, 'and would have killed every Soul of the *Spaniards*, 'had not the Burgo-Maſter ſent a Party of Soldiers to 'protect them.'

And I muſt further obſerve, that with regard to the firſt mentioned Privateer, the Marquis *de St. Giles*, Embaſſador from *Spain*, having given in to the States two Memorials, deſiring that the ſaid Privateer might be exempted from the Payment of certain Duties; be permitted to unload the Veſſel taken, in order to refit, and put a new Cargo on board her; as alſo Leave to ſell the Effects taken on board the Prize, in Caſe it ſhould appear that the ſaid Veſſel was unfit for further Service, paying the accuſtomed Duties; their High Mightineſſes, in Conſequence of theſe Memorials, conſented, 'That agreeable to the 21ſt Article of the Treaty of '*Utrecht*, dated the 26th of *June*, 1714, the ſaid Privateer ſhall be exempted from paying the Duty of 'Entry into the Country, as alſo from that of Tonnage and Meaſurement, but muſt pay the Port and 'Light-Houſe Duties, inaſmuch as the Subjects of this 'Republick do pay the ſame, even when through 'Diſtreſs of Weather, or other Neceſſity, they are 'forced into any of the Ports of theſe Provinces, and 'do not unlade any of their Effects; nor are our own 'Privateers exempted from the Payment of theſe Duties.' With reſpect to the ſecond Demand of unloading the Veſſel taken, *&c.* their High Mightineſſes alſo conſented, that the ſame be done under the In-

ſpection of their Officers, though nothing of that kind is ſtipulated by the before recited Article of the Treaty: But with reſpect to the third Demand, to wit, the Sale of the Effects taken on board the Prize, their High Mightineſſes declared, 'That this is a Point which 'cannot be granted; becauſe, though the 21ſt Article 'does allow of the unloading of Prizes taken on Pay-'ment of the uſual Duties, provided they be not con-'traband or prohibited Goods; yet it is not ſtipulated 'by any Part of that Article, or any other in the Trea-'ty, that Privateers ſhall diſpoſe of the Effects taken 'on board their Prizes. That moreover, this Prize 'being an *Engliſh* ſhip, as is confeſſed by the Captain 'of the Privateer, it is ſtipulated by the 21ſt Article of 'the Treaty at *Breda*, dated 31 *July*, 1667, between 'one of the Predeceſſors of the King of *Great Bri-'tain* and the Republick, approved and confirmed '27 *May*, 1728, that it ſhall not be permitted to any 'Privateer who is not a Subject of the contracting Par-'ties, to ſell or exchange any Veſſel, Goods, or Mer-'chandize, *&c.* taken by her.'

Earl of *Stair*'s Memorials upon this Subject, and about *Dunkirk*.

With Regard to theſe two Affairs, the *Britiſh* Miniſters delivered to the States two Memorials, the firſt of which was in Subſtance thus:

'That in the firſt Conference, they had the Honour 'to propoſe to their High Mightineſſes, a Defenſive 'Alliance between the Republick and the King their 'Maſter, in Quality of Elector of *Hanover*, for the 'mutual Safety of their Frontiers, the *French* Army 'ſeeming to threaten *Guelderland* and *Over-Yſſel*; but 'as the Danger does not now appear ſo imminent, 'though that Army is ſtill there, they would no longer 'mention that Alliance.

'*France* is undoubtedly very powerful, and has a great 'Number of Troops on Foot, but it is alſo true, that 'that Crown cannot employ her Forces every where: 'Thoſe on the *Danube*, in *Bohemia* and *Germany*, can-'not ſerve at the ſame Time in the *Netherlands*, on 'the *Rhine*, the *Moſelle*, and the Frontiers of *Italy*: 'This Propoſition has even been true, though we were 'not always allowed to take Notice of it.

'The Fear conceived on Account of the Marſhal 'de *Maillebois*'s Army, begins to vaniſh along with the

'Danger;

'Danger; ſo that the two Maritime Powers may now 'equally attend to their reciprocal Intereſts as well as 'the Liberties of *Europe*.

'Nothing concerns more the Honour and Intereſt of 'the ſaid Maritime Powers, than the Demolition of the 'Harbour and Fortifications of *Dunkirk*; this impor-'tant Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, was one of the 'greateſt Advantages they got by the laſt War; the 'Canal of *Mardyke* was ruined, the Fortifications of '*Dunkirk* were raiſed, and the Harbour filled up: 'But ſince that Time the *French* have begun to cleanſe 'the Harbour, which is now capable of receiving as 'great a Number of large Ships as it did in the Begin-'ning of the laſt War: Not long ſince, they erected 'ſeveral Batteries of Cannon at the Entrance of the 'Harbour; they have likewiſe begun to make very im-'portant Works towards the Land Side; and it is to 'be feared, that that Place may ſoon become more 'formidable and prejudicial than ever to the Commerce 'of the Maritime Powers.

'Wherefore, the ſaid Miniſters are charged to inſiſt 'that your High Mightineſſes would be pleaſed to no-'minate Commiſſaries, who in Conjunction with thoſe 'of *Great Britain*, may repair forthwith to the ſaid 'Town and Harbour, in order to ſee whether the 'Works carrying on there be not contrary to the 'Treaty of *Utrecht*, to the End that according to their 'Report, the Maritime Powers may be able to take 'proper Reſolutions on this Head. And as it is certain 'that it is the Intereſt of the Maritime Powers to pre-'fer Peace to War, their High Mightineſſes may, until 'the Anſwer of the Commiſſaries arrives, deliberate 'on the Nature of the Peace they would have, and 'whether it would not be better to make a ſolid and 'laſting Peace for all *Europe*, than a proviſional one, 'which in all Probability would be no better obſerved 'than the ſeveral Treaties made with *France* for ſome 'Time paſt have been.

'The King their Maſter has already taken his Reſo-'lution; he deſires Peace, but a ſolid and laſting one: 'His Majeſty is perſuaded, that if their High Mighti-'neſſes act in Concert with him, the Court of *Ver-'ſailles* will not fail to liſten to the Propoſals which the

'Maritime Powers may jointly make for ſuch a Peace; 'but if it ſhould happen otherwiſe, the King is per- 'ſuaded that the Forces of the Maritime Powers, 'joined to thoſe of the other allied Powers, who, as 'well as they, wiſh for Peace, and the Tranquillity and 'Safety of *Europe*, will infinitely ſurpaſs the Forces of '*France*, eſpecially if we conſider the preſent Con- 'juncture; wherein a War cannot fail of being ex- 'tremely detrimental to that Crown, who would at 'laſt be forced to accept Conditions leſs advantageous 'than thoſe which ſhe may now have, and which are 'the ſame as ſhe herſelf offered a few Years before the 'Concluſion of the Treaty of Peace, except that the 'Houſe of *Bourbon*, then renounced *Spain* and the *In- 'dies*, in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

'The *Britiſh* Commiſſaries are ready to open the 'Conferences with thoſe of the State, as ſoon as their 'High Mightineſſes pleaſe to give them the neceſſary 'Eclairciſſements, both in regard to the Forces of '*France* and thoſe of the other Powers, which will 'no doubt ſurpaſs them; as alſo concerning the Fron- 'tiers of *France* on the Side of *Flanders*, the *Moſelle*, 'and the *Rhine*, and the Operations that may be car- 'ried on there, in Caſe of War, which nevertheleſs 'does not ſeem likely to happen, ſince it cannot be 'thought that *France*, in her preſent Circumſtances, 'would regard a War in which ſhe may loſe much, but 'cannot expect to reap any Advantages.'

Done at the Hague,
July 12, 1742.

Signed *Stair*, and
Rob. Trevor.

And the other, which was delivered ſoon after, was as follows, *viz.*

High and Mighty Lords,

YOUR Ports ſwarm at preſent with *Britiſh* Veſſels, taken by pretended Privateers from *Spain*, but moſt of them by Ships manned by the Subjects of other Princes under the Maſk of *Spaniſh* Commiſſions. In *France* ſuch People are very juſtly looked upon as Pyrates; as appears by the Ordinances of *Lewis* XIV. which

which we ſhould be glad your High Mightineſſes would conſider.

It ſeems to be a Point worthy the Attention of a Maritime Power, to protect the Commerce of their Neighbours in their Ports as well as that of their own Subjects, and to find proper Means for reſtraining the covetous Inſolence of theſe Robbers.

This ſhould naturally lead your High Mightineſſes to conſider the mighty Damage the ſingle Port of *Dunkirk*, which they are now re-fortifying, may one Day cauſe to your Trade. According to the moſt ſolemn Treaties *Dunkirk* ought to be only a Fiſhing Creek, capable of receiving no greater Veſſels than Barks of 16 Foot long. Your High Mightineſſes know what it is, and ought to be willing to know it; and yet it is every Day ſaid here, and in a pretty high Tone, that ſuch Treaties as have been made with the Republick are religiouſly obſerved. It appears to be worthy the Wiſdom and Honour of the Republick, to deliberate ſeriouſly upon this Point, and to take ſuch Meaſures thereupon as the Circumſtances of Affairs ſhall direct.

High and Mighty Lords,

The under-written Miniſters of *Great Britain*, in a Conference held with Commiſſioners appointed by your High Mightineſſes, have propoſed to ſend Commiſſaries named by the Republick, in Conjunction with thoſe named by his *Britannick* Majeſty, to ſee and examine what has been doing at *Dunkirk*, and to make a Report. They have, it is ſaid, raiſed there great and formidable Works. But it ſeems your Commiſſioners have not thought fit to enter at all into the Diſcuſſion of this Point; and as it is very natural that the King our Maſter ſhould impute your High Mightineſſes Silence to the Negligence of his Miniſters, we find ourſelves obliged moſt earneſtly to preſs your High Mightineſſes to take this Point under your Deliberation; and at the ſame Time to conſider the other Matters propoſed to your Commiſſioners, as to which the Miniſters of *Great Britain* have hitherto received no Anſwer.

High and Mighty Lords, The King our Maſter has always had the Safety and Intereſt of your Republick as much at Heart as the Good of his own Kingdoms,

and has been always desirous to act in Conjunction with your Republick. His Majesty, continues still in the same Sentiments, and offers to take, in Concert with your State, Measures suitable to the present Circumstances of Affairs.

Stair.
Robert Trevor.

French Minister's Answer.

In Answer to these, the Marquis *de Fenelon* delivered two Memorials to the States, one on the 10th of *August*, as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Warmth with which the *English* Embassador labours to engage your High Mightinesses to enter into the Designs against *France* is so great, that it influences him not only to present to your High Mightinesses Memorials to forward this Purpose, but also such Memorials as must appear very strange to the Court of *France*.

What Colour was there for mentioning *Dunkirk* to your High Mightinesses in a Memorial which related to Prizes made by *Spaniards* in Ships which none of them belonged to *Dunkirk*? What has *Dunkirk* to do with *Spanish* Privateers, fitted out from the Havens of *Spain*, nay *Spanish*-built Ships, and sailing thence on their Cruizes? What Pretence for mentioning *Dunkirk*, when these Vessels take Prizes in the *British* Channel? It cannot surely be *Dunkirk* draws them thither, since none of the Vessels in question have any Connection with *Dunkirk*, or so much as carried their Prizes thither.

But the *English* Minister despairing of carrying his Point by directly persuading you to break with a Power which for thirty Years past has omitted nothing to oblige you, found it necessary to draw you to make such a Side-step as might be attended with Consequences favourable to his Views, and to this End nothing seemed to furnish so fair a Pretence as *Dunkirk*?

A bold Imputation on *France*, as if wanting to those Stipulations which she has entered into with your Republick, appeared to him an Object proper to render his Pretext plausible and popular.

But

But who does not ſee the Illuſion? Is it not the Height of Injuſtice to endeavour to place to the Account of *France* what ought only to be imputed to *England* itſelf? But what is it that has paſſed at *Dunkirk*? What is it that paſſes there now that is not entirely owing to the Neceſſity under which *England* has laid my Maſter to take all juſt Precautions for preventing the Enterprizes undertaken for the Deſtruction of this Town, and the Ruin of it's Inhabitants, the Intention of which is no longer diſſembled.

It is now ſomewhat more than eighteen Months ſince his Majeſty began to take Precautions with this View. Theſe went at firſt no farther than erecting four Batteries of Cannon on the Beach, in order to defend the Coaſt, and protect the Town of *Dunkirk* from thoſe Inſults to which it was liable even from the ſmalleſt Veſſels. As the Sea at High-water covered the Strand on which theſe Batteries were erected, it was neceſſary, in order to preſerve the Communication between them, to raiſe a little Cauſeway, which had no other View, and could be employed to no other Purpoſe than this, and which was to be overturned, together with the Batteries themſelves, as ſoon as ſuch Precautions appeared to be no longer neceſſary.

Even theſe Batteries were not erected without the Knowledge of your High Mightineſſes; I had Orders from my Court to do myſelf the Honour to inform you of them, as well as of the Motives which rendered the erecting of them neceſſary. I accordingly laid theſe before your High Mightineſſes. I had alſo the Honour to aſſure you, as I do now, that the Places where ſtood formerly the *Green Caſtle* and that of *Good Hope* at the Head of the *Old Jettees*, the *Riſbank*, the *Fort de Rivers*, and the *White Fort*, remained in the ſame State as after their Demolition, as they ſtill do; and from the ſame ſcrupulous Regard to Treaties, the Wall of the Place and the demolithed Sluices likewiſe continue without the leaſt Attempt to repair them.

I had alſo at the ſame Time the Honour to communicate to your High Mightineſſes the Letter written *October* 16, 1740, in Anſwer to the Complaints made by Lord *Waldgrave*, then the *Engliſh* Embaſſador in *France*, on Account of theſe Precautions being taken *.

* *See Annals for* 1740, *P.* 393.

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Theſe Informations, which I had the Honour at that Time to give your High Mightineſſes, produced nothing on your Side which ſhewed the leaſt Diffidence of our Innocence in taking theſe Steps, and of the Purity of our Intentions in taking them. *England* itſelf let fall the Complaints made by it's Embaſſador, and the Anſwer given him in the Name of the King remained without Reply.

At laſt *England*, without the leaſt Danger in the Apprehenſion of any reaſonable Man that the *Low Countries* were threatened with, ſent over Troops in great Numbers, which were diſtributed through the great Towns in *Flanders*, ſo as they might be able ſuddenly to form an Army before *Dunkirk*. *England* was not reſtrained by the Teſtimony your High Mightineſſes gave them in your Reſolution of the 19th of *May* laſt, That you were ſurprized at their tranſporting Troops into *Flanders*, and at their executing this without giving you the leaſt Notice, or deſiring your Conſent. My Lord *Stair* does not diſſemble to his Friends, or even to others, that his mighty Schemes to the Prejudice of *France* are to be opened by taking from her *Dunkirk*. At the very Time that they openly avow this Project, and *France* has no Need of any other Intelligence than common Report, he imagines that it may be made a Subject of Reproach towards your High Mightineſſes, that ſuch Precautions are taken as are neceſſary to guard againſt the Deſigns publiſhed by himſelf. But after all, what are the Precautions which his Majeſty has been obliged to take, that he might not wholly abandon a Town very conſiderable by the Number of it's Inhabitants? The King has thought fit to cover it with a Body of Troops, who for their own Security have lodged themſelves in an intrenched Camp. Is there any Thing in this which exceeds the Bounds of Self-defence, that never yet was prohibited by any Treaty?

The King my Maſter acted towards your High Mightineſſes with Reſpect to the Neceſſity of this new Precaution in the ſame Manner he had done eighteen Months before, on the erecting Batteries for the Security of the Coaſt. The firſt Care of my Court, after concerting the Meaſures neceſſary to be taken on

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the *Engliſh* ſending Troops into the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, was to order me to explain the Neceſſity of them to the principal Miniſters of your High Mightineſſes, and to inform them of the Reſolution which the King had taken to fortify a Camp in order to ſecure the Body of Troops he found it neceſſary to keep together to cover the Town of *Dunkirk*. Your High Mightineſſes had the firſt News of this Event by the Information which I had Orders to give you in Confidence as to a friendly Power to whom the Intereſts of *France* ought not to be leſs dear than thoſe of your Republick are to *France*.

I had at the ſame Time acquainted you, that the Batteries erected in 1740, and the retrenched Camp now made, were to be regarded in the ſame Light, as momentary Precautions, which were to be ſlighted, and even demoliſhed, as ſoon as the Cauſe which rendered them indiſpenſably neceſſary was taken away. Is it not then, in Effect, the higheſt Injuſtice in the *Engliſh*, who have put *France* under the Neceſſity of taking theſe Precautions, to repreſent them notwithſtanding as a common Grievance to your High Mightineſſes as well as *England*? But your High Mightineſſes are too equitable not to judge of Things as they are, or to impute to any other than *England* itſelf that of which ſhe now complains.

In fine, the Illuſion concealed under the Inſtances that my Lord *Stair* has made to your High Mightineſſes, is eaſy to be diſcovered. *Dunkirk* is too near, and you can be too ſoon informed of all that paſſes there, for your High Mightineſſes not to be perfectly acquainted with the Situation Things are in there, and all that has been done. The Overtures therefore that have been made by the *Engliſh* Embaſſador, to engage your High Mightineſſes to ſend joint Commiſſioners, cannot flow from any Want of Information, but is merely a Project to engage your High Mightineſſes to take ſuch a Step as they hope may lead you into others, that may wear the Appearance of *France* having given you joint Offence, when ſhe has, in Truth, been the fartheſt in the World from doing any Thing which might prejudice your High Mightineſſes againſt her, *&c.* Signed,

Auguſt 10, 1742. *The Marquis* de Fenelon.

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The other Memorial was delivered by him on the 3d of *September*, and was as follows.

High and Mighty Lords,

WHile the *Britiſh* Miniſters remain uncapable of confuting what I had the Honour of laying before your High Mightineſſes, in my Memorial of the 10th of laſt Month, which ſet forth the Injuſtice of the Charge they brought againſt *France* in regard to *Dunkirk*, they labour conſtantly to inſtil Notions underhand and in the dark, which they no longer dare produce in Day-light. Your High Mightineſſes ſee them at the ſame Time perpetually ſtirring and buſtling, in Concert with the Queen of *Hungary*'s Miniſters, in order to puſh Matters to the very laſt Extremities, through a wrong Notion that they ſhall gain by ſuch violent Proceedings what they cannot bring about by Perſuaſions, that is, to render the Troubles of *Europe* general, and to draw your High Mightineſſes into them. To evince the Truth of what I aſſert, I need but put you in Mind of the very Memorials of thoſe Miniſters, particularly the laſt of the 29th of *Auguſt*.

High and Mighty Lords,

It is after producing ſuch a Memorial that the *Britiſh* Miniſters ſtill imagine themſelves able to perſuade you to join with *England*, for the ſending of Commiſſaries to *Dunkirk* from both Powers, under Pretence of prying into the State of Things there, with reſpect to the Obſervance of what has been ſtipulated by Treaties. Your High Mightineſſes need not doubt of the Eagerneſs and Confidence with which the Republick's Commiſſaries would be received there: But can a Nation, who (by Memorials which her Miniſters deliver in a ſolemn Manner) ſhews herſelf determined to act offenſively, think herſelf ſtill in the ſame Caſe with your High Mightineſſes, in regard to the ſending Commiſſaries to enquire into the Nature of the Precautions which *France* takes at *Dunkirk*, when ſuch Precautions are taken againſt the Grain, and only in order to prevent the *Engliſh* from ſeizing upon that Town, by Means of the Troops they have brought over to *Flanders*, and making ſuch a Settlement there

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as would be not leſs prejudicial to your High Mightineſſes, and to all Remains of the Balance of Navigation and Commerce, than to *France* herſelf? But without entering into any longer Details on this Subject, I conclude with what will bring all Diſputes about *Dunkirk* to a ſhort Iſſue. I am authorized to offer the Conſent of my Court to the putting the Town of *Dunkirk* into the Hands of your High Mightineſſes, to be gariſoned by your Forces until Peace be reſtored; in ſuch Manner, that if the Queen of *Hungary*, backed by *England*, attacks *France* on the Side of *Flanders*, none of the Powers at War ſhall make Uſe of *Dunkirk*, nor march upon the Territory of that Town, nor upon the Territory of *Mardyke*; but that a perfect Neutrality ſhall be obſerved there, and maintained by their High Mightineſſes Gariſon all the Time the War laſts.

After ſuch an Offer as I have the Honour to make to your High Mightineſſes, I leave the Earl of *Stair* himſelf to fiſh up ſomething in the Proceedings of *France*, to render ſuſpicious to you.

Signed,

The Marquis de Fenelon.

The *Spaniſh* Miniſter likewiſe delivered a Memorial by Way of Anſwer to what related to the Privateers, wherein he complained of the ill Behaviour of the *Engliſh* towards the *Spaniards*, whilſt theſe laſt treated the *Engliſh* with much Politeneſs. Then he put the States in Mind of the Burning of the five Gallies at St. *Tropez* *, and the Diſorders which the *Engliſh* Squadrons committed in the *Mediterranean*, where they interrupted all Commerce; and finiſhed in ſaying, That the Conteſt between the two Nations did not ariſe on Account of a Point of Honour, but that the Deſign of the *Engliſh* was to eſtabliſh an unlimited Navigation, in order to authorize an illicit Commerce, *&c.* The *Spaniſh* Miniſter's Anſwer.

Towards the End of *July* 1743, the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador preſented a Memorial to the States in Subſtance as follows: *Spaniſh* Miniſter compl ins of the *Dutch* at *Curacao*.

'That he cannot diſpenſe with himſelf from complaining of the Partiality which the Inhabitants of

* See *Annals* for 1742, P. 238.

'*Curacao*

'*Curacao* ſhew againſt the *Spaniards* in Favour of the '*Engliſh*: That the *Britiſh* Squadron, which went to 'attack *Guayra*, was not only furniſhed with Materi-'als to repair the great Damage it received, but even 'received Succours to form a new Enterprize upon '*Porto Cavallo*: That the Governor and Council of '*Curacao*, after two Days Deliberation, ſent, at the 'Expence of the City, four armed Bylanders, to help 'the *Engliſh* in their new Expedition: That they were 'alſo furniſhed for this Purpoſe with Men who knew 'the Country perfectly well: That the Inhabitants of 'that Iſland frequently join the *Engliſh*, in order to 'oppoſe the Obſtructions put to their Contraband 'Trade: That on this Occaſion one may call to mind 'the Complaints that were made againſt the People of 'that Colony, when they attacked and burnt a *Spa-*'*niſh* Galley, and committed other Violences of the 'ſame Nature, without any other Cauſe than becauſe 'that Galley, and the other Precautions uſed, were 'deſtined to prevent the clandeſtine Trade: That the 'Inhabitants of *Curacao* are ſo much the more in the 'Wrong to behave ſo towards the *Spaniards*, as the 'latter live in Peace with all their Neighbours, and 'only endeavour to prevent a Contraband Trade, 'which is equally againſt Treaties, the Intention of 'their High Mightineſſes, and the Intereſt of the 'Ships which carry on a fair Trade: That theſe Iſ-'landers, by their Conduct, favour the Deſign of the '*Engliſh*, which is to make themſelves Maſters of the 'Trade of the *Weſt-Indies*, as plainly appears by their 'frequently ſetting themſelves up for *Guarda Coſtas* 'for *Spain*, and taking and confiſcating the *Dutch* 'Ships that carry on the Contraband Commerce: 'That beſides ſeveral Examples of this Nature that are 'well known, we may alſo reckon the taking of 30 '*Dutch* Bylanders by the *Engliſh*, who did not approve 'of their carrying on a Traffick on the Coaſt of the '*Carraccas*, while they themſelves were attacking '*Porto Cavallo*: That he moſt earneſtly requeſts their 'High Mightineſſes to give Orders for providing a-'gainſt theſe violent Proceedings, and that the Neu-'trality be exactly obſerved by the Subjects of the Re-'publick, purſuant to the Treaties between her and

'*Spain*,

'*Spain*, which not only ſtipulate that ſhe ſhall not aſ-
'ſiſt any who may attempt to invade the Poſſeſſions of
'that Crown, but alſo contain a formal Engagement
'to aſſiſt the Catholick King againſt all thoſe who would
'diſturb him in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of his Do-
'mains, *&c.*'

To this he received, from their High Mightineſſes, the following Anſwer.

'That the *Weſt-India* Company ſhall be enjoined to
'take Informations on the Heads of the ſaid Memori-
'al, and to give Orders, at the ſame Time, to the
'Governor, and likewiſe to the Inhabitants of *Cura-*
'*cao*, to obſerve a Neutrality between *Spain* and *Eng-*
'*land*, and neither to do nor permit any Thing to be
'done contrary to the Treaties between the Repub-
'lick and the Crown of *Spain*.'

Hungarian Miniſter's Account of the *Bavarian* Conduct.

And on the 25th of the ſame Month the *Hungarian* Miniſter preſented a Memorial to the States, which, as it contains many curious Facts, I ſhall give at full Length as follows, *viz.*

'Baron *Reiſchach*, Envoy Extraordinary from her
'Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, having
'been informed, that what paſſed in the Conference
'between the Veldt Marſhal Count *Kevenhuller* and
'the Veldt Marſhal Count *Seckendorff* the 27th of laſt
'Month, has afforded a Handle for ſpreading various
'Reports, and aſſuring alternately, that a Treaty of
'Peace, or a Neutrality, or elſe an Armiſtice was ſign-
'ed, and that theſe Reports were even confirmed by
'Advices from different Quarters; after having been
'exactly informed by Diſpatches from his Court,
'that every Thing publiſhed on this Head was void of
'all Manner of Foundation, and nothing but a meer
'Suppoſition, he thought it his Duty to inform their
'High Mightineſſes more particularly of the Matter
'in Queſtion, by communicating to them the eſſen-
'tial Part of every Thing that paſſed in that Confe-
'rence, conformable to the *Protocol* and the Acts,
'whereof he has Copies by him.

'In the firſt Place it is proper to obſerve, that his
'Electoral Highneſs of *Bavaria* did conſtantly ſhew
'an utter Averſion to a Reconciliation, as long as he
'had the leaſt Hopes of being ſupported in *Bavaria*

'by the *French* Troops, and that he did not reſolve 'to order Count *Seckendorff* to make Overtures, till 'he found himſelf deſtitute of all Means of keeping 'Footing in his Country. The World will no doubt 'be aſtoniſhed that, in ſuch a Situation, this General 'did nevertheleſs purſue a Plan full of an After-Game, 'very difficult to unravel, and, in ſhort, very well cal-'culated to draw his Serene Highneſs Prince *Charles* 'and Count *Kevenhuller*, with whom he was treat-'ing, into a dangerous Snare, had they not been very 'much upon their Guard.

'*Firſt*, The ſaid Count not having been able to 'obtain immediately the Conference he ſolicited, writ 'a Letter to Prince *Charles* the 26th of laſt Month, 'wherein, after complaining of theſe Refuſals, he ſays, 'that he is obliged by the preſent State of Affairs to 'acquaint him, that ſince Marſhal *Broglio* has taken 'the Route of the Empire with his Army, by abandon-'ing *Bavaria* almoſt entirely, he has received Orders 'from his moſt gracious Maſter, as Emperor elected 'by the Empire, to declare to M. *Broglio*, that his 'Imperial Majeſty, as Head of the Empire, could no 'longer permit his own Troops, nor thoſe of his Al-'lies, to follow the *French* Army, but that he was to 'ſeparate himſelf from them with the Army under his 'Command, and ſuſpend all Hoſtilities in the Territo-'ries of the Empire on which he actually was; in Con-'ſequence of which (ſays he) he had already iſſued the 'neceſſary Orders to forbid his Troops to act offen-'ſively againſt thoſe of the Queen, in well grounded 'Hopes that Prince *Charles*, purſuant to the Neutra-'lity granted to the whole Empire, would give the 'like Orders on this Occaſion to the Army under his 'Command; and, in fine, that he deſigned to paſs the '*Danube*, and march into the Territories of the Em-'pire and of the Circles, according to the Conſtitu-'tions of the Empire, until Peace ſhould be reſtored, 'agreeably to what is ſet forth in the Requiſitorial Let-'ters addreſſed to the Circles of *Franconia* and *Suabia*.

'Thus it was that he pretended to eſtabliſh a Sort 'of a Neutrality, or a reciprocal Armiſtice; but the 'Snare was too evident to ſuffer either Prince *Charles* 'or Count *Kevenhuller*, who was afterwards charged

by the Prince to confer alone with Count *Seckendorff*, to venture to treat on this Head without express Orders from their Sovereign.

'It would be needless to set down all the Reflections that naturally occur upon reading the Contents of the said Letter; they are too obvious. It was not in vain, that Count *Seckendorff* offered therein the Neutrality in the Name of the Elector of *Bavaria*, only in his Quality of Head of the Empire, having even more than once repeated that Restriction, whilst the Emperor and the whole World know perfectly well that the War broke out before the Election, (made contrary to the *Golden Bull*) and that it is this Prince, as Elector of *Bavaria*, who makes War upon the Queen.

'Besides, it is easy to see, that by Means of that Restriction, Engagements might be eluded which that Prince is bound to perform as Elector. For after the Declaration made in the Plan communicated by Baron *Hoslang* on the Nullity of the Renunciations without an Equivalent for the Succession of the Archducal House of *Austria*, which he pretended to; and after the admirable mental Restriction of *Salvo Jure tertii*, one cannot be too much upon their Guard, and cautious against over reaching and forced Constructions, to which, on the other hand, the Deductions of the Court of *Bavaria* have shewed, that Recourse may be had. Thus, the Business being to secure the Repose of the Empire, both within and without, all the proper Measures and Precautions should be used in order to make it firm and lasting.

'As to the Conference, which was nevertheless granted, their High Mightinesses may then know, that it rolled on seven different Articles, all proposed by Count *Seckendorff*. The three first related to the Surrender and Evacuation of *Braunau*, *Straubingen*, and *Reichental*, which were afterwards approved by Prince *Charles*: The two next, which concerned the Evacuation of *Ingolstadt*, occupied by a *French* Garison, and of *Donawerth*, where there were then some of the same Troops, as the Affair was of a more ticklish Nature, Prince *Charles* answered in

the Margin of the *Protocol*, that Inſtructions on this Head muſt be waited for from the Court of *Vienna*. In fine, in regard to the other two Articles, Count *Seckendorff* brought again upon the Tapis the Affair of the new Kind of Neutrality which he wanted to eſtabliſh; and in order to make it appear more plauſible, he declares therein, that he will put no Obſtacle, directly or indirectly, to the Operations of the *Auſtrians*, in Hopes that the Queen's Troops will, on their Part, commit no Hoſtilities againſt the Troops of the Elector of *Bavaria*; then he repeats the ſame Things contained in his Letter to Prince *Charles*, which is mentioned above, adding that the *Bavarian* Army ſhall ſtay as long as poſſible, and while the Subſiſtences will permit, in the Neighbourhood of *Wentingen*, and in the Circles of *Francania* and *Suabia*, without making any Motion capable of thwarting the Operations of the *Auſtrian* Army, as is ſaid above.

'This Article having appeared of very great Conſequence to Prince *Charles*, he likewiſe anſwered it thus in the Margin, that he could ſay nothing to it until he received Orders from his Court; the ſame Anſwer he made to the next Article, which rolls on the Precautions to be taken, in order to prevent the Confuſion or Difficulties that might happen in Caſe the Officers and Soldiers ſhould paſs from one Camp to another, which, in Count *Seckendorff*'s Opinion, ought not to be allowed without Paſſports, and ſhould be ſtrictly forbid to the Sutlers.

'This is all that is material in the *Protocol*, and in the Conference held the 27th of *June*, and in which Count *Kevenhuller* did not treat without the Approbation and Ratification of Prince *Charles*.

'Before we proceed further, it is fit to inform their High Mightineſſes, that Count *Seckendorff* at the Iſſue of the Conference took Care to acquaint M. *Broglio* with all that paſſed in it; and that we ſee, in the Letter writ by the *French* General the next Day, that copying after Count *Seckendorff*, who (as we have ſaid above) wanted to ground himſelf on the Neutrality long before granted to the Empire, to the End that his Troops might not be attacked in the

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'Territories of the Empire, he (Marſhal *Broglio*) alſo 'pretended, in Conſequence thereof, that the *Auſtri-* 'an Troops could not juſtly, for the very ſame Rea- 'ſon, attack any other Troops whatſoever; whereby 'he plainly pointed out the *French* Troops under his 'Command.

'In the Conduct of theſe two Generals one eaſily 'perceives their ſecret Underſtanding together, in or- 'der to bring about the Separation of their Troops, 'already ſettled and concerted between their Courts 'beforehand, to make it turn out to the great Damage 'of the Queen and her Allies, by ſuddenly attacking 'their Army on the *Main*, if the Thing had been poſ- 'ſible: An Underſtanding, of which her Majeſty has 'ſeveral Proofs by her.

'At the End of this Letter of M. *Broglio*, there was 'a Memorial, alſo addreſſed to Count *Seckendorff*, 'explaining the Conditions upon which he conſented 'that the *French* Troops ſhould evacuate the Towns 'of *Ingolſtadt* and *Straubingen*, one of the chief of 'which was, that the *French* Gariſon at *Egra* ſhould 'alſo evacuate that Place upon the ſame Capitulation 'as the other two; a new Article, which was not at 'all in Queſtion in the Conference of the 27th, and 'by which M. *Broglio* does not conform to what was 'agreed upon there.

'This Reſolution of M. *Broglio* was ſent to Count 'Seckendorff, who annexed thereto a Letter dated the '28th of laſt Month, wherein he expreſſes his Impa- 'tience and Uneaſineſs in regard to the 4th, 5th, 6th 'and 7th Articles of the *Protocol*, which had not been 'admitted nor approved by Prince *Charles*, and made 'ſtrong Inſtances at the ſame Time, that his Serene 'Highneſs would endeavour to obtain as ſoon as poſſi- 'ble the Conſent of his Court to the ſaid Articles: 'He likewiſe ſays in this Letter, that though only the 'three firſt Points were approved, he had nevertheleſs 'ſigned the *Protocol* entire, in full Confidence that the 'Whole would be approved of by the Court of *Vienna*.

'M. *Kevenhuller's* Anſwer, dated the 29th of the 'ſame Month, was, that the whole was immediately 'ſent to the Court, which was then at *Lintz*, and that 'Prince *Charles* expected a ſpeedy Anſwer.

'This Anſwer was ſent: Her Majeſty the Queen 'of *Hungary* ſignified to the Prince, that ſhe approv-'ed his Deciſions, and the Anſwers made to the Arti-'cles which he had accepted; and as for the reſt, ſhe 'charged him to acquaint Count *Seckendorff*, that ſhe 'was not at War with the Elector as Head of the Em-'pire, this being a Quality which ſhe has not acknow-'ledged according to the formal Diſpoſition of the 'Golden Bull, and that, nevertheleſs, he ſhall meet 'with no Traverſes as to what concerns his own Per-'ſon in the Territories of the Empire, excepting in 'the Electorate of *Bavaria*; and that on the contrary, 'ſhe muſt look upon him in Quality of Elector as her 'Enemy, until a perfect Reconciliation takes Place, 'and that his Troops, wherever the Queen's Troops 'may meet with them, cannot be treated otherwiſe 'than as Enemies; that nevertheleſs, ſhe is not averſe 'to a Reconciliation, whenever it ſhall be treated of 'upon the Footing and conformable to what ſhe has 'already declared in ſeveral printed Pieces; and laſtly, 'that ſhe neither can nor will liſten to any Propoſition, 'whether for a Peace, a Truce, or a Neutrality, with-'out the Knowledge, Participation, and Concurrence 'of her Allies; and therefore, for whatever relates 'thereto, the Court of *Munich* muſt apply to the 'Court where the Miniſters of the ſaid Allies reſide.

'Baron *Reiſchach* muſt further inform their High 'Mightineſſes, that the Queen did not delay a Mo-'ment to impart this Reſolution to the King of *Great* 'Britain, ordering the Duke of *Aremberg* to give 'him the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances in her Name, and that 'ſhe will make no Treaty of Peace, Armiſtice, nor 'Neutrality, without the Knowledge and Conſent of 'her Allies; and that ſhe had given Orders to her be-'loved Brother in Law Prince *Charles*, as well as to 'him, her General (the Duke of *Aremberg*) to purſue 'Marſhal *Broglie*'s Army as far as the Thing was prac-'ticable.

'Their High Mightineſſes being thus exactly in-'formed how Matters ſtand, and of the Intentions of 'the Queen of *Hungary*, which tend eſſentially to the 'procuring a juſt and laſting Peace to *Europe*; Baron '*Reiſchach* thinks himſelf further obliged to repreſent

'to them, that notwithſtanding all the good Succeſs 'with which Providence has been pleaſed to bleſs her 'Arms, ſhe cannot attain the deſirable End ſhe has in 'View, without the conſtant Succours of her Allies, 'which become ſo much the more neceſſary at this 'preſent Juncture, becauſe it is only by their reſolute 'and unanimous Concurrence that ſhe can hope to 'make a good Peace, ſuch as all *Europe* wants, to the 'End that they may not be expoſed to freſh Troubles 'upon any new Event that may happen in *Europe*, as 'we have fatally experienced twice in leſs than ten 'Years, and in order to prevent thoſe, who have not 'been able to ſucceed this Time in their ambitious 'Deſigns, from riſing again to a Condition of im-'proving the firſt favourable Opportunity, which 'Troubles in the Eaſt might furniſh them with, to 'revive extinguiſhed Claims, and ſet all *Europe* in a 'Flame again.

'So that if their High Mightineſſes, in fulfilling 'what is due to Treaties, have in View, as we can't 'doubt but they have, the Tranquillity of the Empire, 'their own Security, and that of all *Europe*, it is now, 'more than ever, that they muſt ſupport their firſt 'Steps with all the Vigour and Reſolution that is poſſi-'ble, as the only Means to ſucceed in ſo noble a De-'ſign, without ſuffering themſelves to be diverted by 'all the Sophiſtry, which the Enemies of her Majeſty 'and the publick Tranquillity will not fail to make Uſe 'of, in order to intimidate wavering Minds and faint 'Hearts, and make them ſlide back juſt at the very 'Time when Conſtancy and Reſolution is on the 'Point of doing all and obtaining every Thing.'

October the 31ſt, 1743, the Earl of *Stair* had his Audience of Leave of their High Mightineſſes, when he preſented them the following Memorial.

E. of *Stair*'s Memorial at his Audience of Leave.

High and Mighty Lords,

'The underwritten Embaſſador Extraordinary and 'Plenipotentiary has the Honour to preſent this Me-'morial to your High Mightineſſes, in order to take 'Leave of this Republick: It is but natural that Prin-'ces ſhould employ in their Service ſuch as are moſt 'agreeable to them.

'On this Occaſion, I have expreſs Orders from the 'King, my Maſter, to aſſure your High Mightineſſes 'of his Friendſhip in the cleareſt and ſtrongeſt Terms; 'and to inform you, that his Majeſty moſt ardently 'wiſhes that a perfect Union, and an entire Confi-'dence, may always ſubſiſt between *Great Britain* 'and this Republick.

'Let me have Leave, High and Mighty Lords, to 'remark for my own Part, that at all Times I have 'been a moſt zealous Friend to this Union; that this 'Maxim has always directed my Manner of Think-'ing, and all the publick Actions of my Life, without 'ever varying therefrom, as I am ſure that I never ſhall 'vary from it.

'It is unneceſſary for me to obſerve to your High 'Mightineſſes, that our Countries reſpectively have 'ſtood indebted for their Liberty, that ought to be ſo 'dear to them, to this Union; and that without ſuch 'a perfect Union, the Independency of *Europe* had 'been often ſwallowed up.

'It would be ſuperfluous to give Examples of Facts 'ſo inconteſtible; I ſhall only take the Liberty of re-'marking, in the laſt Place, that to the Union of the 'Maritime Powers the Houſe of *Auſtria* owes it's Pre-'ſervation. It is eaſy to ſee of what Conſequence 'the Deſtruction of that Houſe will be to all *Europe*; 'the Maritime Powers have throughly underſtood that 'Conſequence, and prevented it by the wiſe Meaſures 'they have taken. It is at this very Hour, that by the 'evident Protection of Divine Providence, the Houſe 'of *Auſtria*, and conſequently all *Europe*, is delivered 'from the Danger of approaching Slavery. It ſeems 'every Way worthy of the Maritime Powers, and 'their Allies, to employ the neceſſary Means for pre-'venting her falling back, by a new War, into Dan-'gers like thoſe to which we have ſeen her expoſed in 'all the different Wars that have riſen for Seventy 'Years paſt.

'All the Princes and States concerned think in the 'ſame Manner; and it does not appear at all difficult 'to me, to engage them all to ſpeak the ſame Lan-'guage. When this ſhall fall out, it is eaſy to diſcern 'that the Accompliſhment of the great Work is not 'far off. 'For

'For me, I flatter myſelf, High and Mighty Lords, 'that I ſhall always find in your Republick many 'Friends, who out of Regard to the Uprightneſs of 'my Heart, and of my Sentiments, will pardon all 'my Failings.'

Done at the Hague, October 31, 1743.

And upon his Lordſhip's being recalled, their High Mightineſſes wrote the following Letter to his *Britannick* Majeſty.

SIRE,

WE are informed by the Letter which your Majeſty was pleaſed to honour us with, from your Camp at *Worms*, dated the 3d of *September*, O. S. that you have thought it proper to recal from hence, your Thrice Faithful and Well-beloved Couſin, *John*, Earl of *Stair*, one of your moſt Honourable Privy Council, Field-Marſhal of your Armies, and Embaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary with us.

The Earl of *Stair*, when he delivered us this Letter, and took his Leave of us, renewed to us, in the ſtrongeſt and cleareſt Terms, the Aſſurance of Friendſhip and Good-Will of your Majeſty for our Republick, as alſo of your Intentions to live with us in the moſt perfect Union, and moſt entire Confidence.

Theſe Sentiments of your Majeſty crown all our Deſires; and nothing could poſſibly be more agreeable to us, than to receive a Confirmation of them, hereafter, by the Earl of *Stair*, who has been, at all Times, a moſt zealous Promoter of a Union between *Great Britain* and our Republick; and who, on all Occaſions, has given us ſuch convincing Proofs of his Uprightneſs and Sincerity, as the more eaſily induced us to believe all that he has delivered to us in the Name, and on the Behalf of your Majeſty.

We expect the ſame Candour in the Report that he ſhall make to your Majeſty of our reſpectful Sentiments for your Royal Perſon, and of our cloſe Attachment to your Intereſt. We willingly refer ourſelves thereto, and conclude with praying God, *&c.*

Hague, *October* 31, 1743.

British Treaty with *Prussia* communicated to the States.

January 19, 1743, the *British* and *Prussian* Ministers communicated to their High Mightinesses the Treaty of Amity and Guaranty, concluded at *Westminster*, *Nov.* the 18th preceding, and solemnly, by Memorials delivered for that Purpose, invited them to accede thereto; but though they had before, by a Treaty negotiated by the Earl of *Stair*, guarantied the Dominions of *Hanover*, I have not heard, that they have agreed to guaranty the *Prussian*, by acceding to this Treaty.

Ministers flock to *Aix la Chapelle*.

As several of the Foreign Ministers went in *August* 1743 from the *Hague* to *Aix la Chapelle*, particularly the Marquis *de Fenelon*, the Count *de Sintzheim*, Minister from the Emperor, and Baron *Sporcke*, Minister from *Hanover*, it occasioned a Report, that a Congress was to be held there; and the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* arriving there about the same Time, one of the Ministers asked him, if he came there with any Publick Character. *No*, replied his Lordship, as we were told, *I come like a* French *Minister, without any Character at all.*

Dutch take Care of their Trade in the *Baltick*.

During the War in the North, the *Baltick* Trade was very much interrupted by *Swedish* Privateers, several *British* as well as *Dutch* Ships having been taken and condemned, and some of them very unjustly. What Methods were taken by *Britain* for putting a Stop to this Practice, and protecting their Trade, I do not know; but the *Dutch* took a very effectual Method; for about the Beginning of *June*, 1742, they sent a Squadron of Nine Men of War into the *Baltick*, to protect their Merchant Ships sailing in that Sea, which Squadron returned again to the *Baltick* the *April* following, with their whole *Baltick* Fleet along with it; and the *Swedish* Minister at the *Hague* having remonstrated strongly against their High Mightinesses first Resolving to send this Squadron, they ordered their Minister at the *Swedish* Court to deliver the following smart Answer, *viz.* 'That their High Mightinesses having observed the most exact Neutrality since 'the kindling of the War between *Sweden* and *Russia*, 'was greatly surprized to find by a Memorial presented to them by M. *Preys*, that the Court of *Sweden* 'had taken Umbrage at the Convoy which they had

'resolved

'resolved to send with the Merchant Ships of their 'Subjects into the *Baltick*.

'That their High Mightineſſes are at a Loſs to 'know what can give Foundation for this Umbrage, 'becauſe the ſmall Number of Men of War ordered 'to be ſent, ſhews plainly that they are only deſigned 'to ſecure the Merchant Ships.

'That in order to diſſipate all Shadow of Suſpicion, 'their High Mightineſſes again aſſure his *Swediſh* Ma'jeſty, that they have no other Intention than to live 'in perfect Friendſhip with him. They therefore ex'pect that he will entertain no diſadvantageous Opini'on of them, and will cauſe the Grievances to be re'dreſſed which the Regulation publiſhed at *Stockholm* 'the 28th of *July* laſt, and the Declaration of the '24th of *Auguſt* following, have occaſioned to the 'Subjects of the Republick; to the Complaints where'of the Court of *Sweden* has been hitherto ſo far from 'giving any Satisfaction, that it has not even given an 'Anſwer.

'That moreover their High Mightineſſes hope, in 'Conformity to their repeated Repreſentations made 'to the Court of *Sweden*, that his *Swediſh* Majeſty 'will forthwith cauſe the Ships taken laſt Year from 'the Subjects of the Republick by *Swediſh* Privateers, 'to be releaſed, *&c.*'

Britiſh Declaration in Favour of *Denmark*.

When their High Mightineſſes reſolved to ſend this Squadron, they invited *Great Britain* to unite in the ſame Meaſure, and to ſend ſome Men of War to join their Squadron; but this Invitation we did not, it ſeems, think fit to accept of, probably, becauſe we had not Ships to ſpare; for it could not be on Account of our being afraid of diſobliging either *Ruſſia* or *Sweden*; becauſe when a War was like to break out between *Denmark* and *Sweden* in 1743, we were reſolved, it ſeems, to declare openly for *Denmark*, if the following Declaration be genuine, which was ſaid to have been delivered to their High Mightineſſes in *October* 1743, by Mr. *Trevor*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at the *Hague*, the Subſtance whereof was as follows, *viz.*

'That his *Daniſh* Majeſty having cauſed the Affair 'relating to the Dutchy of *Holſtein* to be thoroughly 'examined into, had found that the Duke of that

'Name

'Name had not only deprived himſelf of the Poſſeſſi-
'on of it, and of all other Dominion in *Germany*;
'but what is more, that they ought to be reunited to
'the Crown of *Denmark*, and from the preſent Time
'to belong to it in an unconteſtible Manner, for the
'Cauſes and Reaſons hereafter alledged: 1ſt, The Duke
'of *Holſtein Gottorp* having abjured the Proteſtant
'Religion, and embraced that of the *Greek* Church,
'in order to be acknowledged Preſumptive Heir to the
'Throne of *Ruſſia*, this Prince is thereby rendered
'incapable of poſſeſſing any Dominions in the Empire,
'or even now of diſpoſing of them in Favour of any
'Body whatſoever, to the Prejudice of *Denmark*, he
'having omitted that Formality before making his Ab-
'juration. 2dly, That the *Germanick* Laws and Con-
'ſtitutions were ſuch upon this Point, that no Prince
'could poſſeſs any Territory or Domains under the
'Title of a Sovereignty, which were encircled by the
'Empire, after having abjured, in order to embrace
'any other Religion than the *Roman* Catholick, the
'*Lutheran*, or the Reformed, *&c.*

'That in Conſequence of the above Reaſons, the
'King of *Denmark* had requeſted his *Britannick* Ma-
'jeſty to grant him his good Offices in this Affair, and
'if needful to furniſh him with Supplies, which the
'King has been pleaſed to promiſe, and his Majeſty
'has done me the Honour to order me to communi-
'cate this to the States General, together with the
'juſt Motives which engage the *Britiſh* Court to take
'Part in this Buſineſs, and at the ſame Time to declare
'to their High Mightineſſes, that for the Reaſons a-
'boveſaid, the Duke of *Holſtein* having abſolutely de-
'prived himſelf of the Dominions which he poſſeſſed
'in the Empire, the Dutchy of *Holſtein* came back of
'Right to the Crown of *Denmark*: That therefore
'his *Britannick* Majeſty flattered himſelf, that if the
'Republick had any Intereſt to purſue, which might
'prevent it from ſeconding his *Britannick* Majeſty,
'their High Mightineſſes would at leaſt remain neuter
'in this Affair.'

If any ſuch Memorial as this was actually delivered, we need not wonder at the Coolneſs of the preſent Court of *Ruſſia* to any Cauſe *Britain* happens to be engaged in.

In

In my *Annals* for 1741, I gave an Account of the Terrible Maſſacre in *Batavia*, and as that Misfortune was entirely thrown upon the bad Conduct of Mr. *Vaulkenier*, the then Governor, all his Effects which he had diſtributed through the 19 Ships then returning to *Europe*, were ſequeſtered, after a very ſtrict Examination of the ſeveral Captains, who delivered up, it ſeems, to the Value of about 500000 *l. Sterling*. Baron *Imhoff*, the new Governor, arrived at *Batavia* the 18th of *February*, 1743, and immediately ſeized and impriſoned the old Governor, two of his Counſellors, and his Attorney General; but whether they are to be tried there, or brought home Priſoners, is not as yet determined. New *Dutch* Governor ſent to the *Eaſt Indies*.

The *Dutch* have had prodigious Succeſs in their *Whale Fiſhing* theſe laſt Two Years: In 1742 they had 125 Ships employed in that Fiſhing upon the Coaſt of *Greenland*, which brought Home 508 *Whales*. And in 1743 they had 137 Ships employed in the *Greenland* Trade, which brought home 865 *Whales* and a half, and 23712 Barrels of Oil; beſides Two Ships that between them caught 20 *Whales*, and foundered with them. They had alſo the ſame Year 50 Ships employed in *Davis*'s Streights, all which but one returned ſafe and brought home with them 76 *Whales* and a half, and 3697 Casks of Oil. *Dutch* Succeſs in the Whale Fiſhing.

February the 28th, 1743, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* was ſafely brought to Bed of a Princeſs at *Leuwarden*, who was in a few Days after baptized by the Name of *Wilhelmina Charlotta*. Princeſs of *Orange* ſafely brought to Bed.

February the 28th, 1742, died at *Leyden*, Mr. *Graveſende*, the Celebrated Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Mathematicks in that Univerſity, and Author of ſeveral excellent Pieces in thoſe Sciences; and *April* the 25th, died at the ſame Place, the learned Mr. *Sigiſbert Haverkamp*, Profeſſor of Hiſtory, Eloquence, and *Greek* in that Univerſity. In *May* 1743 the States had an Account of the Death of Mr. *Vander-Meer*, their Embaſſador at *Madrid*, and of Mr. *Rumpf*, their Miniſter at *Stockholm*. Death of Eminent *Dutchmen*.

I muſt, for Want of Room, defer till next Year's *Annals* the Occurrences in *Turkey*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*; as likewiſe the Abſtract of the moſt remarkable Pamphlets;

lets; and therefore ſhall conclude as uſual with the following Liſts, &c.

The MARRIAGES *of Eminent Perſons ſolemniſed in the Year* 1743.

January.

THOMAS BEST, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Canterbury*, to Miſs *Caroline Scot* of *Kent*.

George Mackenzie, Eſq; only Son of the Lord *Royſton*, one of the Lords of Seſſion in *Scotland*, to Miſs *Iſabella Stuart*.

Robert Trevor, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter at the *Hague*, married there to Miſs *Conſtantia Van Kruningen*.

February.

Thomas Gooch, Eſq; eldeſt Son to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, to Miſs *Atwood*.

Thomas Carew, Eſq; Member for *Minehead*, to Miſs *Molly Horne*, Siſter to *John Horne*, Eſq; late Governor of *Bombay*.

May.

Sir *Charles Matthew Goring*, Bart. to Miſs *Betty Fagg*, Siſter to the late Sir *Robert Fogg*.

Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, Bart. Governor of *Barbadoes*, to Mrs. *Salmon* of that Iſland.

Sir *Roger Newdigate*, Bart. Member for *Middleſex*, to Miſs *Conyers*, Daughter of the late *Edward Conyers*, of *Copthall* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

June.

The Earl of *Carliſle*, to Miſs *Byron*, Siſter to the Lord *Byron*.

Andrew Stone, Eſq; Member for *Haſtings*, to Miſs *Mavilton*, of *Pall-Mall*.

George Bowes, Eſq; Member for *Durham* County, to Miſs *Gilbert*.

July.

The Earl of *Stafford*, to Miſs *Cantillon*.

Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*, Bart. Member of Parliament for *Haddington*, &c. to Miſs *Sainthill*, Daughter of Mr. *Sainthill*, an eminent Surgeon on *Garlick-Hill*.

Auguſt.

Matthews Dean, Eſq; Member in the *Iriſh* Parliament for *Cork*, to Miſs *Salisbury Davies*, of *Manley Hall*, in *Cheſhire*.

Edward Carey, Member in the *Iriſh* Parliament for *Londonderry*, to Miſs *Jane Berriſford*, Daughter of the Lord *Tyrone*.

September.

Governor *Pitt*, to the Widow *Drake*.

Tho-

Thomas Lewis, Eſq; Member for *Radnor*, to Miſs *Wright*, one of the Daughters of Sir *Nathan Wright*, Bart.

The Earl of *Buchan*, to Miſs *Iſabella Blackett*, one of the Siſters of the late Sir *William Blackett*, Bart.

October.

Hon. *John Ponſonby*, Eſq; to the Lady—— *Cavendiſh*, ſecond Daughter to the Duke of *Devonſhire*.

Sir *St. George Gore*, *St. George*, Bart. of *Ireland*, to Miſs *Burton*.

Capel Hanbury, Eſq; Member for *Leominſter*, to the eldeſt Daughter of the Lord *Tracey*.

Wentworth Odiarne, Eſq; Serjeant at Arms, to Miſs *Cummins*.

The Earl of *Holderneſſe*, to Miſs *Van Haaren*, Niece to Mr. *Van Haaren*, of *Holland*.

December.

Sir *John Cuſt*, Bart. Member for *Grantham*, to Miſs *Etheldred Payne*, Daughter of the late *Thomas Payne*, of *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;

Henry Archer, Member for *Warwick*, to the Lady *Betty Montagu*, Siſter to the Earl of *Halifax*.

James Vernon, Jun. Eſq; Nephew of Admiral *Vernon*, to the Lady *Elizabeth Wentworth*, Siſter to the Earl of *Strafford*.

Mr. *Franks*, an eminent *Jew* Merchant, to Miſs *Hart*, Daughter of *Moſes Hart*.

BIRTHS.

January.

THE Counteſs of *Clanrickard*, delivered of a Son.

The Dutcheſs of *Bedford*, delivered of a Daughter.

February.

The Lady of the Lord *Maſſareen*, delivered of a Son.

The Lady of Sir *Edward Gaſcoigne*, delivered of a Son.

The Lady of Lord *Conway*, delivered of a Son.

March.

The Lady of Lord *Noel Somerſet*, delivered of a Daughter.

The Lady of Lord *Cornwallis*, delivered of a Son.

April.

The Lady Viſcounteſs *Faulconberg*, delivered of a Son.

May.

The Counteſs of *Halifax*, delivered of a Daughter.

The Lady of Lord *Romney*,

ney, delivered of a Son and Heir.

June.

The Counteſs of *Cardigan*, delivered of a Daughter.

The Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, delivered of a Daughter.

The Dutcheſs of *Gordon*, delivered of a Son.

July.

The Lady of Lord *Gower*, delivered of a Son.

The Lady Viſcounteſs *Strangford*, delivered of a Son.

Auguſt.

Mrs. *Baſil*, Wife of *William Baſil*, Eſq; delivered of a Son.

The Lady of Lord *Lymington*, delivered of a Daughter.

September.

Mrs. *Crawley*, Wife of *John Crawley*, Eſq; Member for *Marlborough*, delivered of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of Sir *Thomas Frankland*, Bart. delivered of a Son.

The Counteſs of *Dalkeith*, delivered of a Daughter.

October.

The Lady Viſcounteſs St. *John*, delivered of a Son.

Mrs. *Powney*, Wife of *Penyſton Powney*, Eſq; Member for *Berkſhire*, delivered of a Son.

November.

The Lady of Lord *Oſſulſton*, delivered of a Son and Heir.

The Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, delivered of a Daughter.

The Lady Viſcounteſs *Maye*, delivered of a Son.

December.

The Counteſs of *Drogheda*, delivered of a Son.

The Lady of Sir *Cecil Biſhop*, Bart. delivered of a Son.

PREFERMENTS.

January.

RALPH, Viſcount *Fermanagh*, created Earl of *Verney*, in *Ireland*.

Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*, made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Earl of *Lincoln*, made a Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty.

Dr. *George*, Head-maſter of *Eaton* School, elected Provoſt of King's College, *Cambridge*.

John Burnaby, Eſq; appointed his Majeſty's Miniſter to the *Swiſs* Cantons.

February.

Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt. made one of the Juſtices of

of the Court of Common Pleas.

Charles Clarke, Eſq; made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

William Yorke, Eſq; made one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in *Ireland*.

Dr. *Charles Cobbe*, tranſlated from the See of *Kildare* to the Archbiſhoprick of *Dublin*, with the Biſhoprick of *Glandelagh*, united thereunto.

Dr. *Geo. Stone*, tranſlated from the See of *Leighlin* and *Ferns* to that of *Kildare*.

Dr. *William Cotterell*, Dean of *Raphoe*, made Biſhop of *Leighlin* and *Ferns*.

Dr. *Arthur Smyth*, made Dean of *Raphoe*.

Michael Cox, A. M. made Biſhop of *Oſſory*.

March.

Dr. *John Heylin*, made a Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*.

Sam. Haynes, M. A. made a Prebendary of *Windſor*.

April.

The Earl of *Dyſart* made a Knight of the Antient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle.

Lord Viſcount *Lymington*, made Earl of *Portſmouth*.

William Maule, Eſq; made Baron and Viſcount *Maule* of *Whitechurch*, and Earl *Panmure* of *Forth* in *Ireland*.

Alexander Gaddes, and *James Compton*, Eſqrs; made Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Dr. *Thomas Herring*, Biſhop of *Bangor*, tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*.

Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, made High Almoner to his Majeſty.

Dr. *Matthew Hutton*, made Biſhop of *Bangor*.

Dr. *William Barnard*, made Dean of *Rocheſter*.

Robert Hay Drummond, M. A. made a Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*.

May.

Arthur Blennerhaſſet, Eſq; made a Juſtice of the *King's Bench* in *Ireland*.

Lord Viſcount *Gage*, made Maſter of the Houſhold to the Prince of *Wales*.

Dr. *Kendrick*, made Sub-Dean of *Weſtminſter*.

Dr. *Carew Reynell*, Biſhop of *Down* and *Connor*, tranſlated to the See of *Derry*.

Dr. *John Ryder*, Biſhop of *Killaloe*, tranſlated to the See of *Down* and *Connor*.

June.

Mr. *William Cooke*, choſen Maſter of *Eaton* School.

James Ramſden, Eſq; made

made one of the Commiſſioners for Wine Licences.

July.

Tho. Rowney, Eſq; Member for *Oxford*, elected High Steward of that City.

Gen. *Honeywood*, and Lieuten. General *Campbell*, *Cope* and *Ligonier*, created Knights of the Bath.

Geo. Grant, Eſq; appointed Governor of *Inverneſs*.

Brigadeers General *Onſlow*, *Fullar*, *Pultney*, *Howard*, *Brag*, *Huske*, *Ponſonby* and *Frampton*, promoted to be Majors General.

Dr. *Iſaac Maddox*, tranſlated from the See of *St. Aſaph* to that of *Worceſter*.

Dr. *John Thomas*, Dean of *Peterborough*, made Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*.

Auguſt.

Henry Pelham, made firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

Sir *John Norris*, appointed Vice Admiral of *England*, the Union Flag.

John Balchen, Eſq; Admiral of the White.

Thomas Mathews, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue.

Edward Vernon, Eſq; Vice Admiral of the Red.

Nicholas Haddock, Eſq; Vice Adm. of the White.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Knt. Vice Admiral of the Blue.

James Stewart, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Red.

Richard Leſtock, Eſq; Rear Adm. of the White.

Sir *Char. Hardy*, Rear Admiral of the Blue.

September.

The Lord *Gower*, elected Recorder of *Litchfield*.

Dr. *Edward Willes*, tranſlated from the See of St. *Davids* to that of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Jemmet Brown, A. M. Dean of *Roſſe*, made Biſhop of *Killaloe*.

October.

Captain *Folliot*, appointed Governor of *Kilmainham*.

November.

The Lord *Tyrawley*, appointed Embaſſador extraordinary to the Court of *Ruſſia*.

Lieutenant Gen. *Wm. Hargrave*, appointed Governor of *Gibraltar*.

Major General *Henry Pulteney*, appointed Governor of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*.

The Right Hon. *Robert Jocelyn*, Eſq; Chancellor of *Ireland*, created Lord *Newport* in that Kingdom.

Dr. *John Thomas*, Dean of *Peterborough*, made Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*.

December.

Sir *Charles Hardy*, Knt. and *John Philipſon*, Eſq; appointed Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Henry Pelham, Eſq; appointed

pointed Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer in the Room of

Samuel Sandys, Eſq; created Lord *Sandys*, and appointed Cofferer to his Majeſty in the Room of

Thomas Winnington, Eſq; appointed Paymaſter General.

Lord *Edgecumbe*, appointed Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, in the Room of

The Earl of *Cholmondeley*, appointed Lord Privy Seal, in the Room of the Lord *Gower*, who reſigned.

Denzil Onſlow, Eſq; appointed Paymaſter of the Works, in the Room of

Sir *Charles Gilmour*, Bart. appointed a Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations.

William Corbett, Eſq; appointed a Commiſſioner of the Navy.

Sir *John Ruſhout*, Bart. appointed Treaſurer of the Navy.

Henry Arthur Herbert of *Oakley* Park, Eſq; created Baron *Herbert* of *Cherbury*.

Henry Finch, Eſq; appointed Surveyor of his Majeſty's Works, in the Room of

Henry Fox, Eſq; appointed one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

Charles Hamilton, Eſq; made Receiver General of *Minorca*.

Robert Penny, Eſq; made Attorney General of *Jamaica*.

The Earl of *Middleſex*, appointed one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

General *Wade*, promoted to be a Field Marſhal of his Majeſty's Forces.

Thomas Davers, and *Geo. Clinton*, Eſqrs; made Rear Admirals of the Red.

William Rowley, Eſq; made Rear Admiral of the White.

William Martin, Eſq; made Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Thomas Wilſon, D. D. made a Prebend of *Weſtminſter*.

DEATHS.

January.

WILL. *Mackintoſh* of *Borlam*, Eſq; after having been confined for 15 Years in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* on Account of the late Rebellion.

Will. Capel, Earl of *Eſſex*, &c. Captain of the

Yeomen of his Majeſty's Guards, &c.

The Lady of Dr. *Hoadley*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

—*Roſe*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench in *Ireland*.

Tho. Morgan, M. D. Author of the Moral Philoſopher, and ſeveral other Tracts.

Will. Sloper of *Wood-Haye* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq; Member for *Whitchurch*.

Charles Green, Eſq; *Lancaſter* Herald at Arms.

Sir *William Loraine*, of *Kirkharle* in *Northumberland*, Bart.

Tho. Aſhby, Eſq; Member for St. *Alban's*.

February.

Sir *John Dutton* of *Sherburn*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, Bart.

Dr. *Dopping*, Biſhop of *Oſſory* in *Ireland*.

Francis Howard, Earl of *Effingham*.

Major *Foubert*, Maſter of the Royal Academy.

Geo. Henry Lee, Earl of *Litchfield*.

Sir *Jermyn Davers*, Member for *Suffolk*.

Robert Lindſay, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in *Ireland*.

Sir *John Elphingſton*, of *Logie*, Bart.

Sir *John Rochead*, of *North Britain*, Bart.

Katherine, Dutcheſs of *Buckingham*.

Sir *Will. Rouſe*, Knt. Alderman of *Vintry* Ward.

Lancelot Blackburn, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*.

March.

James Hamilton, Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*.

Ralph Bridoak, Arch-Deacon of *Wincheſter*.

Sir *John Rivers*, Bart.

April.

Mr. *Richard Newſham*, of *Cloth Fair*, *London*, famous for his new-invented Water Engines.

Sir *George Fettiplace*, Bt.

Sir *Mich. Newton*, Bart. Knight of the Bath, and Member for *Grantham*.

Lieutenant Gen. *James Douglas*.

Sir *John Aubrey*, of *Glamorganſhire*, Bart.

Dr. *George Cheyne*, an eminent Phyſician at *Bath*, and Author of ſeveral excellent Books in Philoſophy and Phyſick.

Sir *John Bland* of *Scippau* Park in *Yorkſhire*, Bart.

Tho. Inwen, Eſq; Member for *Southwark*.

Mr. *Watts*, a famous Operator for the Teeth.

The Lord *Widdrington*, one of the Noblemen attainted for the Rebellion in 1715.

Dr.

Dr. *Thomas Rundle*, Biſhop of *Derry* in *Ireland*.

Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, of *Beccles* in *Suffolk*, Bart.

Sir *John Pettyt*, of *Ruckheath* in *Norfolk*, Bart.

May.

Mr. *Robert Ainſworth*, Author of the *Latin* and *Engliſh* Dictionary.

Mr. *Charles Povey*, Projector of the *Sun Fire Office*.

Sir *John Williams*, Knt. Alderman of *Cripplegate* Ward.

Dr. *John Hough*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

The Dutcheſs of *Kendal* and *Munſter*.

Major General *Cornwallis*, Member for *Eye* in *Suffolk*.

Sir *James Nicholſon*, of *Nicholſon* in *North Britain*, Bart.

Sir *Alexander Murray*, of *Stanhope* in *Scotland*, Bart.

Sir *Theophilus Biddulph*, of *Elmhurſt* near *Litchfield*, Bart.

Sir *William Forbes*, of *North Britain*, Bart.

Thomas Archer, Eſq; Groom Porter.

Sir *John* St. *Leger*, of *Ireland*, Bart.

Sir *Charles Wager*, Knt. Admiral of the White, and Member for *Weſtlow*.

Sir *Hen. Northcote*, Bart. Member for *Exeter*.

William Shippen, Eſq; Member for *Newton* in *Lancaſhire*.

Sir *John Dalrymple*, of *Couſland* in *Scotland*, Bart.

The Earl *Poulett*, one of the Knights of the Garter.

The Lord *Hawley*.

June.

The Lord Viſc. *Fitz-William*, of *Merrion* in *Ireland*.

At *Hanover*, the Lady *Carteret*.

The Counteſs Dowager of *Caſtlehaven*.

The Counteſs Dowager of *Donnegal*.

Mont. Venabl. Bertie, Earl of *Abingdon*.

Dr. *Nich. Forreſter*, Biſhop of *Raphoe*.

Sir *Henry Cairnes*, Bart.

Sir *Sydenham Fowke*, of *Weſt Stow*, Bart.

Sir *Geo. Warburton*, of *Arley*, Bart.

Mr. *Serjeant Kettleby*.

At *Hanover*, the only Son of the Counteſs of *Yarmouth*.

July.

Spencer Compton, Earl of *Wilmington*.

Jocelyn Sidney, Earl of *Leiceſter*.

Philip Cavendiſh, Admiral of the Blue.

Dr. *John Wynne*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Sir *Henry Joſeph Tichborne*, of *Tichborne*, Bart.

Auguſt.

Tho. Pelham, Member for *Lewes*.

John Hervey, Lord *Hervey*.

Miſs *Edwards* of *Kenſington*.

Rich. Savage, Eſq; an eminent Poet, and rendered famous by his Misfortunes.

Henry Paget, Earl of *Uxbridge*.

The Counteſs of *Ayleſford*.

September.

The Lady Dowager *Leigh*, Baroneſs *Leigh*, of *Stoneley* Abby.

Sir *Geo. Saville*, of *Ruſford*, Bart.

John Jewkes, Eſq; Member for *Aldborough*, *Yorkſhire*.

The Counteſs Dowager of *Nottingham*.

John Morley Trevor, Eſq; one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

October.

John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*.

Mr. *Henry Carey*, Author of many excellent Songs, and other Pieces of Poetry.

Sir *Robert Auſtin*, of *Bexley*, Bart.

Sir *Eraſmus Philips*, Bart. Member for *Haverford Weſt*.

Mr. *Dahl*, an eminent Painter.

The Ld. Viſcount *Morpeth*.

Sir *John Rodes*, of *Derbyſhire*, Bart.

November.

Sir *Charles Lloyd*, of *Garth*, Bart.

Mr. *John Teal Cowper*, an eminent Painter of Fruit Pieces.

—*Stuart* Lord *Blantyre*, in *Scotland*.

December.

The Dutcheſs Dowager of *Ancaſter*.

Sir *John Jennings*, Knt. Governor of *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

A General

A General BILL, *of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, within the City of* London *and Bills of* Mortality, *from the 14th of* December 1742, *to the 13th of* December 1743.

Chriſtened	15,050	Males	7726
		Females	7324
Buried	25200	Males	12181
		Females	13019

Decreaſed in the BURIALS this Year, 2283.

Whereof have died,

Under two Years of Age	8621	Seventy and eighty	1507
		Eighty and ninety	629
Between two and five	1955	Ninety and a hundred	93
		A Hundred	3
Five and ten	947	A Hundred and one	1
Ten and twenty	813	A Hundred and two	1
Twenty and thirty	1935	A Hundred and three	3
Thirty and forty	2342	A Hundred and four	3
Forty and fifty	2611	A Hundred and five	2
Fifty and ſixty	2004	A Hundred and ſix	1
Sixty and ſeventy	1729		

The Whole therefore of the Burials of this Year is 25200

The DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *this Year.*

Abortive and Stilborn	601	Childbed	176
		Cold	9
Aged	2429	Colick, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	136
Ague	5		
Apoplexy and ſudden	237		
Aſthma and Tiſſick	611	Conſumption	4353
Bedridden	5	Convulſion	6761
Bleeding	2	Cough, and Hooping Cough	92
Bloody Flux	7		
Burſten and Rupture	21	Diabetes	1
Cancer	61	Dropſy	1043
Canker	8	Evil	21

Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	3837
Fiſtula	10
Flux	23
French Pox	64
Gout	54
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	34
Grief	3
Headmouldſhot, Horſeſhoehead, and Water in the Head	124
Jaundies	134
Impoſthume	29
Inflammation	60
Itch	5
Leproſie	4
Lethargy	7
Lunatick	75
Meaſles	17
Miſcarriage	3
Mortification	206
Palſy	40
Pleuriſy	51
Quinſy	29
Raſh	4
Rheumatiſm	15
Rickets	27
Riſing of the Lights	5
St. Anthony's Fire	4
Scald Head	1
Small Pox	2029
Sores and Ulcers	14
Stoppage in the Stomach	83
Surfeit	1
Swelling	4
Teeth	1121
Thruſh	89
Tympany	1
Worms	10

CASUALTIES.

BRoken Limbs	5
Bruiſed	6
Burnt	12
Choaked with Fat	1
Died by the Bite of a mad Dog	3
Drowned	78
Exceſſive Drinking	36
Executed	6
Found dead	56
Fractured Skull	3
Kill'd by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	54
Killed in the Pillory	1
Made away themſelves	41
Murdered	6
Overlaid	75
Poiſoned	1
Scalded	6
Shot	2
Smother'd	2
Stabb'd	1
Starved	5
Suffocated	4
Total	404

Prices

Prices of STOCKS *during the Year* 1743.

Stock per Cent. or per Share.	*Higheſt Price or Premium.*	*Loweſt Ditto.*
Eaſt-India Stock.	195	180 ¼
—— *Bonds.*	4 *l.* 19 *s.*	4 *l.* 8 *s.*
Bank Stock.	148 ½	142 ⅞
—— *Circulation.*	6 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	2 *l.* 15 *s.*
Southſea Stock.	115	110 ¼
—— *Annuities.*	115 ⅜	113 ⅝
Million Bank.	119	110
African per Share.	10	10
Royal Exchange Aſſur.	83 ¾	80
London Ditto p. Share.	12	11 ⅝
Old 3 p. C. Annuities.	103 ¾	100 ⅛
New Ditto.	98	98
Emp. Loan, at 7 p. C.	120	111
Ditto at 5 per Cent.	79	76

The Courſe of Exchange during the Year 1743, *from* London to

	Higheſt.	Loweſt.
Amſterdam	34. 11	34. 8
— Ditto, at Sight	34. 8	34. 6
Rotterdam	35	34. 9
Hamburgh	33. 9. 2 ½	33. 6. 2
Paris	32 ⅞	31 ⅝
Bourdeaux	31 ¾	31 ½
Cadiz	40 ⅜	39 ½
Madrid	41 ⅜	39 ½
Bilboa	41	39 ½
Leghorn	51 ⅜	50 ¼
Genoa	54 ⅝	53 ¾
Venice	52	51
Liſbon	5 *s.* 6 *d.* ⅜	5 *s.* 5 *d.* ½
Oporto	5 *s.* 5 *d.* ¾	5 *s.* 5 *d.* ¼
Antwerp	35. 5. 2 ½	35. 2
Dublin	10	7 ½

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key *in* London *during the Year* 1743.

Grain per Quarter.	*Higheſt Price.*	*Loweſt.*
Wheat	23. 6	18
Rye	18. 6	12
Barley	17	11
Oats	12. 6	9
Peaſe	21. 6	13
Tares	31	15
Pale Malt	24	17
Brown Malt	22. 6	15
Hog Peaſe	27	11
Horſe Beans	20	13

Catalogue of BOOKS *and* PAMPHLETS, *publiſhed within this Year.*

THEOLOGICAL.

THE Knowledge of Divine Things from Revelation, not from Reaſon or Nature, for *Dodd*, pr. 5 *s.*

An Enquiry concerning Redemption, *&c.* by *T. Chubb*, printed for *T. Cox*, pr. 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Diſcourſes on ſeveral important Subjects, *&c.* by *Jer. Steed*, M. A. in 2 vol. 8vo. printed for *Manby*, pr. 12 *s.*

Select Diſcourſes on moral and religious Subjects, by Mr. *John Streight*, B. D. in 2 vol. 8vo. for *Rivington*, pr. 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

A Diſcourſe on the Nature and Uſe of Prophecy, by *J. Briſted*, M. A. for Meſſ. *Knapton*, pr. 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Diſcourſes concerning the Being and natural Perfections of God, by *J. Abernethy*, M. A. 2 vol. for *Whitridge*, pr. 8 *s.*

Sermons on ſeveral Subjects, by *Joſeph Morris*, for *J. Noon*, *&c.* pr. 5 *s.*

An Anſwer to Chriſtianity not founded on Argument, by *G. Benſon*, for *J. Noon*, pr. 3 *s.*

Sermons on ſelect Subjects, by *Lewis Atterbury*, LL. D. with a Brief Account of the Author, by *Edward Yardly*, B. D. in 2 vol. 8vo. for *Oſborne*, pr. 11 *s.*

An

An Anſwer to the Reverend Mr. *Warburton*'s Divine Legation of *Moſes*, by *Tho. Bott* M. A. for *R. Manby*, pr. 4 *s.*

A Vindication of the Goſpel of *Jeſus Chriſt*, from the Miſrepreſentations of Mr. *T. Chubb*, by *J. Horler*, A. B. for *T. Aſtley*, pr. 5 *s.*

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The religious Man's Library, for *F. Cogan*, pr. 5 *s.*

An Eſſay on the Scheme and Conduct, Procedure and Extent of Man's Redemption, by *Will. Worthington*, M. A. for *Cave*, pr. 6 *s.*

LAW.

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Reports of Caſes in the Court of King's Bench, *&c.* by *Robert* Lord *Raymond*, 2 vol. Folio, for *C. Davis*, pr. 3 *l.* 3 *s.*

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